

quantities, tobacco. Horses, to the number of 4,600, 8,300 cattle, 35,000 sheep, 8,500 pigs, and 4,000 goats are annually reared in this district. The manufacture of linen forms also an important branch of local industry. The circle comprises 4 amts or bail., viz. Carlshafen, Grebenstein, Hofgeismar, and Salaburg; and contains 44 towns and villages.

HOFHEIM, a village in the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, circle and 13 m. from Hippenheim, near the Rhine, 4 m. NE of Worms, and 17 m. SW of Darmstadt. Pop. 1,270, of whom 814 are Protestants. It has a church, and possesses an active trade in tobacco.—Also a walled town in the duchy of Nassau, amt and 5 m. W of Höchst, and 11 m. NE of Mayence, on the Guldenbach, an affluent of the Main. Pop. 1,471. It has several forges and a tile-work.—Also a town of Bavaria, capital of a landgericht-bezirk of the same name, in the circle of Lower Franconia, on the Aurach, 26 m. NW of Bamberg, and 42 m. NE of Würzburg. Pop. 850. Pop. of ldbz. 9,290.

HOFKIRCHEN, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in Upper Austria, in the circle of the Muhl, near the l. bank of the Danube, 36 m. W of Freystadt, and 28 m. WNW of Linz, a town in the circle of Hausruck, on the Trettnach.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, presidial and 5 m. NW of Vilshoven, on the l. bank of the Danube. Pop. 542.

HOFLEIN (GROSS), **NAGY HOFFLEIN**, or **VELKA-HOLOVAJANA**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 14 m. NNW of Oedenburg, and 10 m. WNW of Rust. Pop. 1,132. It has an extensive vinegar manufactory, and possesses several mineral springs and baths. Nearer Eisenstadt lies the village of Klein-Höflein.

HOFABREKKA, a village of Iceland, in the Skaptafells-sysla, near the S coast, in N lat. 63° 27'.

HOFÖI, a village of Iceland, on the E coast of the Eyja-fiord, and 17 m. from its head, in N lat. 65° 55'.

HOFRAH (EL), an oasis in Eastern Nigritia, in the desert near Darfur.

HOFRAIN, a village of Styria, in the circle and 6 m. NW of Cilly. In the vicinity are extensive iron mines.

HOFSTADE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arond. of Dendermonde. Pop. of dep. 1,925. The village is 7 m. SSW of Dendermonde, and 3 m. NNE of Alost, on the l. bank of the Dendre. Pop. 440. It has an oil-mill, and extensive manufactories of linen.

HOFSTAEDT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Maysen. Pop. 414.

HOFSTAOIR, a village of Iceland, in Skagafjardar-sysla, near the r. bank of a stream flowing into the Skaga-fiord.

HOFSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Audegem. Pop. 189.

HOFTENBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Rhode-St.-Genest. Pop. 164.

HOFTEREN, an island of the North sea, on the W coast of Norway, diocese of Bergen and bail. of S. Berger, in N lat. 60° 3', and E long. 5° 25'. It is 12 m. in length, and 5 m. in medium breadth.

HOFVA, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture of Skaraborg, haerad of Waldsbo, to the S of Lake Skagern, and 18 m. NE of Mariestadt. Pop. 300.

HOFWEIER, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, to the S of Offenburg. Pop. 1,137.

HOFWYL, **HOFWEIL**, or **WYLBOF**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. N of Berne, bail. and 6 m. SSW of Fraubrunnen. It is noted for its educational and agricultural establishments, founded here in 1799 by Emmanuel de Fellenburg. The former comprises a school for classical and general

literature, a normal school, and several free schools for the poor. The latter consists of a model and of an experimental farm, both of great extent. An interesting account of these establishments will be found in the 58th vol. of the *Edinburgh Review*.

HOG-HEAD, a promontory of the coast of Munster, co. Kerry, on the NW side of the entrance of Kenmare river.

HOG-ISLAND, an islet in co. Clare, in the Shannon, between Killrush and Inniscattery.

HOG-ISLAND, an island in the Flores sea, to the W of Salayer island, in S lat. 6° 9', E long. 120° 20'.—Also a small island of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, and harbour of Bombay.—Also an island of Upper Canada, at the SW extremity of Lake St. Clair, at the Detroit river, and 2 m. above the town of that name. It has an area of about 170 hect., one-fifth of which is capable of cultivation.—Also an island in the Bahama archipelago, to the NE of New Providence, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, forming the port of Nassau. It is 5 m. in length, and less than a mile in breadth. At the W extremity is a lighthouse, situated in N lat. 25° 5' 37", W long. 77° 22' 0".

HOG-ISLAND, or **SAPODI**, an island in the Asiatic archipelago, off the NE extremity of the island of Java, in S lat. 7° 5', E long. 114° 55'. It is about 20 m. in circumf.

HOG-ISLAND. See **BABI (PULO)**.

HOG-ISLANDS, **THE SEVEN HOGS**, or **THE MAGERIES**, a cluster of islets, 7 in number, in co. Kerry, 3 m. NW of Lamb-head, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S of Hog-head, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W of the nearest part of the mainland. The two largest are Scariff or Scarav, and the Little Hog.

HOGANAS, a town of Sweden, in the laen and 55 m. N of Malmo, on the Cattegat. It has a small port, and is noted for the manufacture of crucibles.

HOGANSBURG, a village of Bombay township, Franklin co., in the state of New York, U. S., 234 m. N of Albany, on St. Regis river, an affluent of the St. Lawrence, and navigable to this place by steam-boats. Pop. in 1840, 250.

HÖGE, an island of the North sea, near the W coast of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and bail. of Bredstedt, in N lat. 54° 35', E long. 8° 33'. It is 4 m. in length, and about 2 m. at its greatest breadth. Its inhabitants, about 480 in number, are of Frisian origin. Navigation, wool-spinning, and the fattening of cattle, form their chief industrial occupations.

HOGESTOWN, a village of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 9 m. SW of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about 12 dwellings.

HOGHTON, a township in the p. of Leyland, Lancashire, 5 m. WSW of Preston. Area 2,277 acres. Pop. in 1881, 2,198; in 1851, 1,373.

HÖGLAND, **HOCHLAND**, or **HOOGHLAND**, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gulf of Finland, 24 m. from the coast of the gov. of Viborg, and 42 m. from that of Esthonia, and 120 m. W of St. Petersburg, in N lat. 60° 5' 30", E long. 26° 57' 32". It is 6 m. in length from SSE to NNW; but does not exceed a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It contains some good land, and is well supplied with spring-water. Its inhabitants, about 350 in number, find their chief employment in fishing and navigation. Two light-houses have been built on this island, the rocky character of its shores rendering approach to it extremely dangerous. The upper light is in N lat. 60° 5' 41", E long. 26° 57' 24"; the under is in N lat. 60° 6' 20", E long. 26° 57' 43". The highest light is 328 ft. above sea-level. A naval engagement between the Swedes and Russians, on the 17th July 1788, in which the latter were victorious, took place near this island.

HOGNASTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 4 m. SW of Wirksworth. Area 1,384 acres. Pop. 299.

HOGNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 134.

HOGNETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Cheratte. Pop. 350.

HOGNOUL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 417.

HOGOLEU, a group of islands in the North Pacific, in the Caroline archipelago, to the E of the Enderby islands, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$, E long. $151^{\circ} 45'$.

HOGSHAW WITH FULBROOK, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 4 m. SSW of Winslow. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. in 1851, 50.

HOGSTHORPE, a parish in Lincolnshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Alford, on a branch of the Steeping. Area 3,325 acres. Pop. in 1831, 698; in 1851, 832.

HOGSTIES, or **LOS CORRALES**, a group of rocky islets in the Bahama archipelago, 12 leagues N by $W\frac{1}{2}W$ of the Great Inagua, and to the S of the Mariguana passage, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from E to W, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from N to S. They surround a sand-bank in the form of a horse-shoe, opening to the SW, and each side terminating in a low sandy cay or islet of considerable size. The reef forms an excellent harbour, the space inside being of clear sand, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fath. water. The NW island in the cluster lies in N lat. $21^{\circ} 41' 30''$, W long. $73^{\circ} 50'$.

HOGSTON, or **HOGGESTON**, a parish in Buckinghamshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Winstow. Area 1,526 acres. Pop. in 1831, 173; in 1851, 220.

HOGSUND, a village of Norway, in the stift of Buskerud, on the Drammen, to the NW of the town of that name.

HOGUE (LA). See **HOUGUE (LA)**.

HOGVESZ, or **HOGYESZ**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Tolna, 31 m. NNE of Pecs or Fünfkirchen, and 13 m. SSE of Tamasi. Pop. 3,070. It is the cap. of a seignory, and has a castle belonging to the counts of Appony, and a church. Wine and tobacco are extensively cultivated in the environs.

HOHBACH, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, 8 m. S of Mergentheim, and 54 m. NNE of Stuttgart, on the l. bank of the Jaxt, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Pop. 936.

HOHBURG, a village in the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, to the NE of Wurzen. Pop. 304.

HOHE. See **TAUNUS**.

HO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Ping-lo-fu.

HOHEGEISS, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, in the district and 18 m. S of Blankenburg, circle and 7 m. NNE of Walkenried. Pop. 900. It is situated at an alt. of 2,940 ft. above sea-level, and is the most elevated inhabited point of the Harz mountains.

HOHENASPE, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 4 m. N of Itzehoe.

HOHEN-ASPERG. See **ASBERG**.

HOHENAU, or **HOCHENAU**, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in Lower Austria, ldgb. and 45 m. NE of Vienna, and circle of Korneuburg, with a station on the Emperor Ferdinand's railway, and on the l. bank of the March. Pop. 1,557.

HOHENBERG, formerly a county of Wurtemberg, in the circle of Schwarzwald. It was divided into high and low, and contained the towns of Rotenburg, Horb, Schonberg, and Oberndorf. The castle from which it derived its name is still to be seen in ruins near Schonberg.—Also a town of the archd. of Austria, in Lower Austria, ldgb. and 49 m. SW of Vienna, circle and 23 m. S of Saint Polten, on the l. bank of the Traisen. Pop. 450. It has a castle, now in ruins, and possesses extensive manu-

factories of iron-ware.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 35 m. ENE of Bayreuth, and 21 m. SE of Hof, on a height, at the foot of which flows the Eger. Pop. 600. It has a castle. Alum is manufactured here, and in the environs is an iron-mine.

HOHENBRUCK, or **TRZEBECHOWICE**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. E of Koniggratz, and 21 m. NNE of Chrudim, on the Diedina. Pop. 2,231. Linen is extensively manufactured here.

HOHENBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, on the Lauterach, to the S of Amberg. Pop. 710.

HOHENECK, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and N of Ludwigsburg, on the Neckar. Pop. in 1840, 669.

HOHENECK, or **VOJNIK**, a town of Styria, in the ldgb. of Gratz, circle and 5 m. N of Cilly, and 27 m. SW of Marburg, on the r. bank of the Konigsbach. It has a castle. In the vicinity are the celebrated mineral baths of Loka.

HOHENELBE, **HOCHELB**, **VRCHLABY**, or **WRCHLAB**, a municipal town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 18 m. NE of Gitschin, and 20 m. N of Neu-Bidschow, on the Elbe, near its source. Pop. 3,257. It has a castle, a church, and a convent, and possesses extensive manufactories of paper, linen and cotton fabrics, lace, and wooden-ware. The paper of this locality is reputed the best in the kingdom. In the environs are mines of iron. The seignory of the counts of Morzin, to which this town belongs, comprises a portion of the Riesengebirge.

HOHENEMBS, or **HOHENEMS**, a market-town of the Tyrol, in the Vorarlberg, in the ldgb. of Innsbruck, circle and 7 m. S of Bregenz, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, on which are the ruins of an ancient fortress. Pop. 2,200. It has a castle, sulphureous baths, and a Jewish synagogue; and contains a cotton spinning-mill. It is the only place in the Tyrol exclusively inhabited by Jews.

HOHENFELS, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Palatinate, 20 m. S of Amberg, and 21 m. NW of Ratisbon, on an affluent of the Vils. Pop. 740.

HOHENFRIEDEBERG. See **FRIEDEBERG (HOHEN)**.

HOHENFURTH, **HOHENFUR**, or **HOHENFURT**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 27 m. S of Budweis, and 39 m. S of Pisek, on the Moldau. Pop. 1,042. It has an abbey of the Cistercian order, founded in 1259, with a library and museum. It has several bleacheries, and a considerable trade in cotton for candle wicks.

HOHENGOLDSECK, a county of the grand duchy of Baden, in the S part of the circle of the Middle Rhine. It comprises a superficies of 24 m., forming the bail. of Seelbach, and including also portions of the bail. of Gengenbach, Ettenheim, Lahr, and Haslach. It is watered by the Schutter, produces considerable quantities of corn and fruit, and pastures large numbers of cattle. Mines of argentiferous silver are wrought in the valley of the Schutter. Pop. (Cath.) 5,000. The revenue is estimated at 40,000 florins.—This co. originally belonged to the now extinct family of the counts of Clonenburg. In 1711 it was conferred upon the counts of Leyen. At the dissolution of the confederation of the Rhine, in 1814, it was restored to Austria; and in 1819 was ultimately ceded to the grand duchy of Baden.

HOHENHAMELN, a market town of Hanover, in the principality and 9 m. NNE of Hildesheim, bail. and 10 m. WSW of Peina, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,031. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church.

HOHENHASLACH, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, obmt. and 6 m. N of Vaihingen, and 19 m. NNW of Stuttgart, on a mountain. Pop. in 1840, inclusive of that of the v. of Nieder-Haslach, 1,356. Freestone is wrought in the environs, and in the vicinity is the ancient convent and agricultural establishment of Rechtenhofen. Wine of good quality is cultivated in the locality.

HOHENHEIM, a hamlet of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, obmt. and 5 m. SSE of Stuttgart, near Pleiningen. In the vicinity is a fine castle built in the last cent., with an extensive park and garden. An agricultural establishment was instituted in 1818 in connection with this domain.

HOHENKAMMER, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 12 m. WNW of Friesing, and 32 m. ENE of Augsburg, on the r. bank of the Glon. Pop. 250. It has a brewery, a distillery, and a saw-mill.

HOHENKIRCHEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower-Hesse, circle of Hofgeismar. Pop. 872. It has several iron-works.

HOHENLANDSBERG, a castle of Bavaria, in circle of Middle Franconia, 6 m. NE of Uffenheim, and 25 m. NW of Anspach.

HOHENLEUBEN, a market town of the principality of Reuss-Schleitz, 16 m. NW of Schleitz. Pop. 2,200. It has a castle and a church, and possesses manufactories of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, and a dye-work.

HOHENLINDEN, a hamlet of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 23 m. E of Munich, to the W of Haag, and SW of Isen, on the N skirts of the forest of Ebersberg. Pop. 221. It is noted for a victory gained here by the French under Moreau, against the archduke John of Austria, on the 3d Dec., 1800.

HOHENLOHE, an ancient principality of Germany, in the SW part of the circle of Franconia, now in its greater extent comprised in the circle of Jaxt, Württemberg, and partly in the Bavarian circle of Middle Franconia. The princes of Hohenlohe are descended from Duke Everhard, brother of Conrad I., king of Germany.

HOHENMAUTEN, or **HOHENMAUTH**, a town of Styria, in the circle and 27 m. W of Marburg, and 36 m. SSW of Grätz, partly on a height near the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 430.

HOHENMAUTH, **HOHENMAUT**, or **WYSOKY-METTO**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. E of Chrudin, and 26 miles SE of Königgratz, on the Meyto, and near the North States railway, on which it has a station. Pop., with suburbs, 4,623. It is surrounded by walls, and has a fine church and a town-house. The manufacture of woollen fabrics forms the chief branch of local industry.

HOHENMOLSEN. See **MOLSEN**.

HOHENRUPPERSDORF, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in Lower Austria, 27 m. NE of Vienna, and 8 m. SW of Zistersdorf. Pop. 650. The vine is extensively cultivated in the environs.

HOHENSAX, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gallen, N of Gams. Pop. 1,153.

HOHNSCHWANGAU, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 3 m. SSW of Schongau, and 60 m. SW of Munich. In the environs are quarries of marble and of gypsum.

HOHENSOLMS, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Lower Rhine, regency and 48 m. NE of Coblenz, and circle and 6 m. N of Wetzlar. Pop. 424.

HOHENSTADT, or **TABRZIH**, a market town of Moravia, in the circle and 32 m. NW of Olmutz, and 9 m. SW of Schönbürg, on the Sazawa, and with a station on the North States railway. Pop. 1,494. It is the capital of an extensive seignory belonging

to the princes of Liechtenstein, and has 3 suburbs, a castle, and 2 churches.

HOHENSTATT, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, W of Abtsgmünd. Pop. 636.—Also a village in the circle of the Danube, SE of Weisensteig. Pop. 358.

HOHENSTAUFEN, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 5 m. NE of Göppingen, and 29 m. NNW of Ulm. Pop. 1,106. Linen and woollen lace are manufactured here. In the immediate vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Hohenstaufen, the cradle of the celebrated family of that name, which, in the middle ages, gave six emperors to Germany. It was destroyed in 1525.

HOHENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, in the krdr. of Zwickau, seignory and 6 m. E of Glauchau. Pop. 4,670. It has several spinning-mills, and extensive manufactories of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.—Also a town in the circle and 17 m. ESE of Dresden, near the l. bank of the Polenz. Pop. 994. In the vicinity are the castle and bear-garden of Hohenstein.—Also a village in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, S of Coburg. Pop. 93. See also **HOHNSTEIN**.

HOHENSTEIN, **OLSTINCK**, or **OLSTYNCK**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 84 m. SSW of Königsberg, circle and 17 m. ESE of Osterode, on the Amelang, near the small lake Mispel. Pop. 1,000.

HOHENTANN, or **HOHENTHANN**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, SE of Rotenburg. Pop. 114. It has a castle.

HOHENTHENGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, SW of Jestetten. Pop. 400.—Also a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 6 m. W of Sulgau, and 42 m. SW of Ulm. Pop. 2,450.

HOHENTHURN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and regency of Metzberg, W of Landsberg. Pop. 150.

HOHENTWIEL, a hamlet of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 17 m. S of Tuttlingen, and 20 m. WNW of Constanx, locally situated in the grand duchy of Baden, near the Swiss frontier. In the vicinity are the ruins of a celebrated fortress, of the same name, which was razed to the ground by the French General Vandamme in 1800.

HOHENWART, or **HOHENWARTH**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, ldgr. of Schrobenhausen, 8 m. NW of Pfaffenhofen, and 36 m. N of Munich, on the r. bank of the Paar. Pop. in 1818, 964. It is walled, and has 2 churches, an hospital, and numerous breweries. A convent now occupies the site on an adjacent mountain of the ancient fortress of Hohenwart.

HOHENWESSELY. See **ROTH-WESSELY**.

HOHENWESTEDT, a village of Holstein, to the S of Rendsburg. Pop. 700.

HOHENWELTERSACH, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of Murg and Pfinz, bail. and 2 m. S of Durlach, and 4 m. SE of Carlsruhe. Pop. 494.

HOHEN-ZIERITZ, a bail. in the W part of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with a village and castle of the same name, on the Tollense.

HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN, a principality of Germany, which takes its name from the ancient castle of Hohenzollern, which crowns the summit of a mountain 1½ m. S of Hechingen. It is bounded on the N and S by Württemberg; and on the E and W by Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The surface is about 120 sq. m. This little country forms a part of the Swabian Alb or Alp; and the greater part of it forming the valley of the Starzel,

an affluent of the Neckar, lies in the basin of the Rhine; the remainder, forming the valley of the Lanchart, belongs to the valley of the Danube. The pop. amounted in 1842 to 21,000, the majority of whom were Catholics. There was under the late regime a representative assembly of 12 citizens, who determined the taxation. The revenue amounted to 160,000 florins. The contingent was 145 men. The prince held, together with Sigmaringen, Liechtenstein, the two lines of Reuss, the two of Lippe, and that of Waldeck, the sixteenth place in the confederacy, and had one vote *in plenum*. But by treaty dated 7th October, 1849, the reigning princes of H. Hechingen and H. Sigmaringen ceded all their rights of sovereignty to the king of Prussia for an annual pension to the former of 10,000, and to the latter of 25,000 crowns.—Hechingen, with 3,000 inhabitants, is the capital, and residence of the prince. The princes of Hohenzollern descend from the counts of Zollern, who are also the ancestors of the royal house of Prussia. At the end of the 16th cent., they divided into the two lines of Hechingen and Sigmaringen.

HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN, a principality of Germany, bounded on the N, E, and W, by Würtemberg; and on the S by Baden. Its superficial extent is about 400 sq. m. It lies at the foot, and on both flanks of the Suabian Alb, the NW portion belonging to the basin of the Rhine, the SW to that of the Danube. The soil is stony; but some fertile tracts extend on the r. bank of the Danube, which is the principal river. Agriculture has been of late greatly improved, and in spite of the stony soil, there is more corn grown than is needed for consumption. The population was returned in 1818 at 37,032; in 1844, at 44,641, the majority of whom are Catholics. There is a representative chamber of 17 members. The revenue was about 320,000 florins. The prince held the sixteenth place in the confederacy, with the above-mentioned states, and had one vote *in plenum*. The contingent was 356 men. Sigmaringen, on the Danube, with 777 inhabitants, is the cap., and contains a castle in which the prince resides.

HOHE-OFEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam, circle and 17 m. WSW of Neu-Ruppin, and 52 m. NW of Berlin, near Neustadt, on the l. bank of the Dosse. Pop. 370.

HOHE-VEEN, or HAUTES-FAGNES, a group of mountains, a branch of the chain of the Ardennes, which extends between the Rhine and the Meuse, comprising an area of 30 m. from E to W, and 15 m. from N to S; bounded on the W by the r. bank of the Ourthe, on the SW by that of the Aywailles, on the NW by the l. bank of the Vester, and running NE to the source of that river. On the SE, near the sources of the Roer and Warge, they join the Eifel mountains. Their height does not exceed 1,482 ft. above sea-level, and they are to a great extent covered with furze. The principal towns which lie within their range are Montjoie, Eupen, Verviers, Theux, Spa, and Malmedy.

HOHESCHID-MIT-MEIRSCHIED, or HOHESCHIED, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 21 m. E of Düsseldorf, and circle of Solingen. Pop. in 1837, 10,255.

HOHN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswig, SE of Friedrichstadt. Pop. 500.

HOHNDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and regency of Merseburg, E of Wittenberg. Pop. 100.

HOHNECK, a village and castle in the kingdom of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge, S of Stolberg.

HOHNSTEIN, or HOHENSTEIN, a town in the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge,

seignory of Schonberg, 5 m. NE of Lichtenstein. Pop. 4,325. It has a fine church, and an orphan asylum; and possesses considerable manufactories of cotton fabrics, stockings, and flannel, a cotton spinning-mill, and several bleacheries. In the environs are mines of gold, silver, copper, and arsenic.—Also a town in the circle of Meissen, cap. of the bail. of Hohnstein and Lohmen, 17 m. ESE of Dresden, near a lofty rock, the summit of which is crowned with a castle. Spinning and the manufacture of linen form the chief branches of local industry. Pop. 917. Pop. of bail. of H. and Lohmen 19,900.

HOHR, a village of the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 8 m. W of Montabaur, and 5 m. NE of Coblenz. Pop. 1,064.

HOIER, or HOYER, a town of Denmark, in the duchy and 50 m. NW of Sleswig, and bail. of Tondern, on the North sea, at the mouth of the Hoid-Aa. Pop. 630. It has a port, and good roadstead, and contains a church and custom-house. In the vicinity are extensive oyster-fisheries.

HOIERSWERDA. See HOYERSWERDA.

HOJA, a group of small islands in the Skager-Rack, near the coast of Norway, to the W of the Hval-Oen, and at the mouth of the Glommen.

HOJA-JAMOTE-KA-GOTE, a village or encampment in Beluchistan, near the N frontier of Luz. It consists of about 40 huts, formed of mats. In summer it is deserted by its inhabitants, the heat of the locality compelling them to betake themselves to the mountains. In the vicinity are rich mines of copper and silver; antimony and lead are also said to be abundant in the locality. The v. belongs to a chieftain of the Jamote tribe, and is capable of sending into the field about 100 men, armed with matchlocks.

HOJLAND, a village of Norway, in the bail. of N. Trondheim, NW of Overhalden.

HOJOS, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 60 m. N of New Santander, and 225 m. NNE of San-Luis-Potosi.

HO-KEEN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le. The div. comprises 11 districts. The town is 105 m. SSW of Peking, in N lat. 38° 30', and long. W of Peking 0° 18' 0", and is situated in a vast plain between the Tae-ho and Hou-to-Ho. It is one of the largest towns of the prov. Its walls are of considerable height; but the houses are mean-looking, and it contains only one street in which any ornamental buildings are to be found.

HOKENDORF, a village in the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, NW of Depoldiswalde. Pop. 750.

HO-KEO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Paou-tih-chu, near the l. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 39° 15'.

HOKI-ANGA, or SHOUKI-ANGA, a river of New Zealand, in North Island, which descends in a head-stream called the Manga-muka from the SE side of Mount Maunga-taniwa or Ngate-po; flows SSE; and, after receiving several tributaries, bends SW, and swelling into a considerable estuary, falls into the sea to the N of Point Arahi-te-houdou. The estuary is joined by several fresh-water tributaries, which have a little cultivable land on their banks. It forms a harbour, which can be entered by large vessels. The surrounding hills are clothed with a primitive forest of pines. The hills consist of argillaceous slate, covered with a stiff white clay.

HOLABINA, or HOLUBINA, a village of Austria, in Hungary, in the comitat of Beregh, 15 m. NE of Munkacs, on an affluent of the Latorca.

HOLAKAIRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 120 m. N of Seringapatam.

HOLANG-CHAN, or AI-AJAN-ALIN, an exten-

sive range of mountains on the NW confines of China, and forming, for the space of about 50 m. on the NW side of the div. of Ning-hea, in the prov. of Kan-suh, the boundary-line of the kingdom.

HOLAOUA ISLAND, an island of the Hapay group, in the Friendly archipelago, South Pacific, in S lat. $19^{\circ} 52'$, W long. $174^{\circ} 35'$. It is connected with the island of Lafonga by a bank which dries at low water. In 1777, when it was visited by Cook, it was uninhabited.

HOLAR, or **HOLUM**, a village of Iceland, in the syssel of Skagafjardar, on the Hjaltadalsa, 7 m. above its entrance into the E side of the Skaga-fjord, and 135 m. NNE of Reikiavrick, in N lat. $65^{\circ} 44'$. It has a cathedral, a school, and a printing establishment; but the houses are few in number, and considerably scattered. The place is one of great antiquity, and had formerly a bishopric, founded in 1106, and endowed in the 16th cent. by Christian III.

HOLBEACH, a parish and market-town in Lincolnshire, 41 m. SE of Lincoln, and 105 m. NE of London. Area of p. 35,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,890; in 1851, 5,191. The town is of great antiquity, and consists of one long and two shorter streets. It was originally called Oldbeche, from its having been built near a beach left by the recession of the sea. It is one of the polling-places for the members for the parts of Kesteven and Holland.

HOLBECK, a township in the p. of Cuckney-Norton, Nottinghamshire, 4 m. SW of Worksop. Pop. in 1831, 244; in 1851, 255.—Also a ward and chapelry in the p. of St. Peter's, Leeds, W. R. of Yorkshire, within the boundary and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of the borough, on the Aire, and on the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Pop. of ward 20,436. Area of chapelry 760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,210; in 1851, 14,152.

HOLBEK, a bailiwick, town, and port of Denmark, in the island of Seland. The town is 37 m. W of Copenhagen, on the Holbek's-fjord, an arm of the Ise-fjord. Pop. 2,300. It contains a castle and a church, and has several distilleries. The harbour is small, but secure, and has a considerable trade in grain.—The bail. of H. forms the NW part of the island of Seland, and is bounded on the NE by the Ise-fjord; on the W by the Great Belt; and terminates on the N in a long peninsula. It comprises the island of Samsoe, and is divided into 7 haerads or districts; and contains 73,200 inhabitants, on an area of about 500 sq. m.

HOLBETON, a parish in Devonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Modbury, at the mouth of the Erme. Area 4,744 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,107; in 1851, 1,029.

HOLBORNE ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, near the NE coast of Australia, to the N of Edgecombe bay, in S lat. $19^{\circ} 40'$, E long. $148^{\circ} 20'$.

HOLBROOK, a chapelry in Derbyshire, 2 m. SSE of Belper. Pop. in 1831, 703; in 1851, 981.—Also a parish in Suffolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Ipswich, on the Stour. Area 3,153 acres. Pop. in 1851, 857.

HOLCOMB, a village of Burke co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 58 m. ESE of Milledgeville, on the Central railroad, 100 m. NW of Savannah.

HOLCOMB (GREAT), a tything in the p. of Newington, Oxfordshire.

HOLCOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. NNE of Shepton-Mallet. Area 780 acres. Pop. in 1841, 468; in 1851, 464.

HOLCOMBE-BURNELL, a parish in Devonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Exeter. Area 1,836 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1851, 289.

HOLCOMBE-ROGUS, a parish in Devonshire, 7 m. ESE of Bampton, on the Exeter and Bristol railway, and Grand Western canal. Area 3,024 acres. Pop. in 1831, 915; in 1851, 759.

HOLCOT, a parish in Northamptonshire, 7 m.

WNW of Wellingborough. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 433; in 1851, 508.

HOLCUTT, or **HOLCORE**, a parish in Bedfordshire, 4 m. NNW of Woburn. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 49; in 1851, 62.

HOLDEN, a parish of Norway, in the dio. and 99 m. NE of Christiansand, and 15 m. W of Skeen. Pop. 2,195.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 48 m. W of Blackstone and Nashua rivers. Pop. in 1840, 1,874.

HOLDENBY, a parish in Northamptonshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Northampton. Area 1,855 acres. Pop. in 1831, 181; in 1851, 211.

HOLDENHURST, a parish in Hants, 3 m. NW of Christ-church, on the Stour. Area 7,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 733; in 1851, 1,330.

HOLDERNESS, a township of Crafston co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 38 m. N of Concord, watered on the E by Squam lake, and its outlet Pemigewasset river. Pop. in 1840, 1,528.

HOLDFAST, a hamlet in the p. of Ripple, Worcestershire, N of Tewkesbury, between the Severn and Avon. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1851, 93.

HOLDGATE, a parish and township in Salop, 11 m. NNE of Ludlow, on the Cerne. Area of p., 1,896 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1851, 211. Pop. of township in 1831, 56; in 1851, 63.

HOLDINGHAM, a hamlet in the p. of New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Sleaford. Area 3,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1851, 167.

HOLEN, a small town of Norway, in the bail. of Aggershuus, on the Holen-Elv. Pop. 158.

HOLENBURG, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in Lower Austria, in the circle of the Upper Wienerwalde, 34 m. WNW of Vienna, on the r. bank of the Danube.

HOLESCHAU, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 22 m. N of Hradisch, and 9 m. ENE of Kremsir, on the r. bank of the Rüssawa. Pop. 3,800, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has a fine castle, with a large park, and a church; and possesses some manufactories of cloth and linen. Its trade, which is carried on with considerable activity, consists chiefly in articles of local production.

HOLETOWN. See JAMES TOWN.

HOLFORD, a parish in Somerset, 6 m. SW of Watchet. Area 796 acres. Pop. in 1851, 181.

HOLGATE, a township in the p. of Mary-Bishopshill-Junior, E. R. of Yorkshire, near one of the branches of the Ouse. Area 250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 97; in 1851, 134.—Also a river in Yorkshire, an affluent of the Swale.

HOLGUIN, a town of Cuba, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the Departamento-Oriental, 36 m. ENE of Bayamo. Pop. 4,200; of the jurisd. in 1841, 23,635.

HOLICS, or **HOLITSCH**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Neutra, march and 4 m. SW of Szakolcza, near the l. bank of the March. Pop. 4,382, of whom about one-fourth are Jews.

HOLINKA, a village of Poland, in the obwod and 27 m. E of Augustowo. Pop. 225.

HOLITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. NE of Chrudim, on the Redicka. Pop. 3,424.

HOLKAR (STATES OF), the name by which certain protected territories of Hindostan, lying between the parallels of $21^{\circ} 10'$ and $24^{\circ} 50' N$, and between $73^{\circ} 44'$ and $77^{\circ} 30' E$ long., are at present known. They consist of three distinct portions; one, and the largest, in the SW of Malwah; another in the E part of Gujerat; and a third in the N part of Candesh. On the N are the larger portion of the territories of the Rajput chiefs of Scindiah; on the E, smaller territories, and the possessions of the Company; on the S, the states of the Nizam and of the

Company; and on the W, the states of the Guicowar. The Nerbudda river traverses the territory from E to W, and the Tapi skirts it on the SE. The second portion, lying further N, is entirely comprised in Malwah, and is surrounded by the territories of Scindiah and of the Rajput chiefs. The third portion lies to the E of the latter, and forms likewise an enclave within the territories of Scindiah. The area of the whole may be estimated at 11,500 sq. m.; and the revenue in 1824 exceeded 25 lacs of rupees, or £250,000. The present chief has made Indur his capital. See MAHRATTA.

HOLKAR (UPPER), a township in the p. of Cartmel in Lancashire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Cartmel. Area 6,550 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,039; in 1851, 1,184.—Lower H., in the same p., has an area of 2,130 acres. Pop. in 1801, 882; in 1851, 1,235.

HOLKHAM, a parish and village in Norfolkshire, 3 m. W of Wells. Area 5,973 acres. Pop. in 1801, 550; in 1831, 792; in 1851, 682. The v. is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence above the salt-marshes. H. house, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Leicester, is in this p. The surrounding domain comprises above 3,200 acres.

HOLKHAM BAY, a bay formed by Stephen's passage, to the E of Admiralty island, on the coast of Russian America, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 42'$.

HOLLABRUNN (OBER), a town in the archd. of Austria, in the lower circle of the Mannhartsberg, 21 m. NW of Korneuburg. Pop. with Nieder H. 2,272.

HOLLAHONUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, subah of Nagara, near the confluence of the Tunga and the Bedra, 45 m. ENE of Bednore.

HOLLAND,

A small European kingdom, politically retaining the title of KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS, lying between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 15'$ and $53^{\circ} 30'$; and between the meridians of $3^{\circ} 30'$ and 7° E. Its area is somewhat greater than that of Belgium, from which it was recently dissociated, and about the tenth part of that of Great Britain and Ireland. Taking the area of Europe at 100; that of Holland will be represented by 0.30; while that of Belgium is 0.29; and that of the United Kingdom 3.19.—It is bounded on the N by the North sea. On the E it has the estuary of the Ems, and the Dollart; and a line drawn from the S extremity of the latter expansion of tidal water, S through the great Bourtanger morass to about $52^{\circ} 35'$ N lat., and 7° E long., where it turns E till it strikes the Vecht, separates it from Hanover. From the Vecht, the E frontier-line runs in a very irregular wavy course, inclining gradually to the W, till it strikes the Rhine a little below Emmerich in Prussia, separating throughout this distance H. from Prussia. It then runs SW to the N frontier of Limburg, where it turns SSE and runs along the Maas to Ceistern, where it turns W to the great Peel marsh, then S, and then SW, till it strikes the Zuid Wilhelm's Vaart canal, at a point 5 m. SSW of Weert in Limburg. From this point it runs, on the frontiers of Belgium, in an irregular line W till it strikes the Schelde, near Ossendrecht, and crossing that river sweeps round by Sas-van-Ghent, Philippe, Sainte Kruis, and Sainte Anne, to the Zwin, a small inlet of the North sea. Its boundary on the W is the North sea.

Divisions.] The following are the present divisions of H., with the area and pop. of the different provinces:

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1824.	Pop. Jan. 1, 1844.	Pop. Dec. 31, 1850.
North Holland,	928	391,586	456,320	479,566
South Holland,	1,166	453,818	546,975	568,572
Zealand,	588	133,396	154,633	161,495
Utrecht,	542	122,313	149,745	150,127
Gelderland,	2,018	293,396	359,031	374,734
Overijssel,	1,293	165,936	207,147	218,762
Drenthe,	788	59,915	78,854	82,575
Groningen,	778	133,982	184,619	189,188
Friesland,	1,151	200,332	238,102	249,765
North Brabant,	1,653	332,551	382,709	398,433
Total,	10,905	2,287,225	2,758,136	2,874,553
Part of Limburg,	852	...	185,000	206,600
Part of Luxemburg, in 1841, and 1849,	990	...	175,223	186,485
			3,118,359	3,267,638

The whole of the Netherlands is a low flat country, especially Flanders and H., which, as Temple observes, "look like the sea in a calm." The extreme flatness of the surface in H. deprives it of that picturesque beauty of landscape which results from the mixture of hills and valleys. Scarcely an eminence is to be seen all the way from Utrecht to the frontiers of France; and even to the E of that city, the proportion of level country is much greater than of that which presents a slight degree of elevation. What is called a hill in the E provs. of H., would in any other country be considered only as a small sandy hillock. In the N and W the country is so low that the surface of the provs. of Groningen, Friesland, and Holland, is actually below the sea-level; yet the fields are carefully cultivated, and preserved from the fury of the ocean waves, partly by vast artificial dykes, partly by natural sand-hills or downs. Here the numerous canals intersecting every district in all directions,—the frequency and cleanly neatness of the towns,—the innumerable villas decorated with the utmost nicety of art,—proclaim the laborious perseverance and wealth of the inhabitants, who have converted fens and bogs and sandy heaths into fruitful fields and smiling meadows. A recent traveller argues that H. is not an unpicturesque, uninteresting country. "Flat it is," says he; "but it is so geometrically only, and in no other sense. Spires, church-towers, bright farm-houses, their windows glancing in the sun,—long rows of willow-trees, their bluish foliage rustling up white in the breeze,—grassy embankments of a tender vivid green, partly hiding the meadows behind, and crowded with glittering gaudily-painted gigs and stool-waggons, loaded with rosy-cheeked, laughing country-girls, decked out in ribbons of many more colours than the rainbow, all as streaming in the wind,—these are the objects which strike the eye of the traveller from seaward, and form a gay front view of H. as he sails or steams along its coast and up its rivers. On shore, the long continuity of horizontal lines of country in the background, each line rising behind the other to a distant, level, unbroken horizon, gives the impressions of vastness and of novelty."

Rivers.] If this region cannot be denominated a land of hills and valleys, it may very properly be designated a place of broad rivers and of streams. But the flatness of the whole country is such, that the rivers, as if uncertain whither to pursue their course, roll with tardy current, and divide into numerous branches before they reach the sea. The great rivers of H. are the Rhine, the Schelde, and the Maas or Maese; but it is only the lower part of these rivers which belong to this country. The streams next in importance are the Vecht, the Yssel, the Hanse, the Fevel, the Aa, the Dommel, and the Mark.—The principal mouth of the Rhine during the Roman sway, is now all but obliterated excepting in name, and the whole coast of H. has much receded from its earlier tide-mark; for, at the spot where the

Rhine entered the sea, stood a fortress, by some ascribed to Drusus, by others to Claudius, intended to guard the entrance; but the whole plan of this structure, with walls of hewn stone—still 3 ft. high when last seen—is now buried under the waves, more than a mile from the present shore. Coins of Posthumus, Victorinus, and others resembling early Anglo-Saxon *skeatta*, which have been picked up here during low tides, indicate that the fortress was garrisoned, and therefore, that the river was still navigable after the Roman departure from Britain. Farther W is the Roompot estuary, where another Roman fastness is supposed to have existed on the sand-bank facing Ter-Veer, on the E. Schelde; Romerswaal, another fortress of the same people, was also a small town, on a bank on the W. Schelde, opposite Bergen-op-Zoom. So late as 1606, the Hock of Holland, Goeree, and other parts of the coast, were invaded and swept away; and, at this day, W. Capelle, in Walcheren, after similar devastations, is defended by rows of piles, which occur again at Blankenberg, and even at Ostend. This subject is treated with more detail in our notice of the province of H.

Such of our learned readers as wish to be more particularly informed concerning the ancient mouths of the Maese and the Rhine, the *Insula Batavorum*, and the canal of Drusus, may obtain as much satisfaction as the nature of the subject will allow, by consulting the learned Cluvier, D'Anville, and Mannert. The Rhine at present divides into two branches, 12 m. below Emmerich, in the Prussian duchy of Cleve. The S branch, under the name of the Waal—the ancient *Vahalis*—runs almost due W till it joins the Maese, to the N of Bois-le-Duc. The N branch, after proceeding a small distance to the NW, is divided into two streams at Ardheim. The branch called the Leck runs W, and joins the E branch of the Maese, a little to the E of Rotterdam. The other branch called the Yssel, runs N, and falls into the Zuyder-zee at Campen. "The navigation of the Rhine below the Prussian frontier," says Mr. MacGregor, "is virtually in possession of H.; but neither the treaty of Vienna, nor the convention of Mayence, yield any presumptive right to H. over that navigation; and the British government not only always disclaimed such assumption on the part of H., but has claimed the right to navigate even as far as Frankfort from and into the sea." The treaty of Vienna is sufficiently positive on this head; and the treaty of Mayence, 1831, declares the Rhine a free navigable route along its whole littoral from Basle to the sea. "The navigation of the Rhine," Mr. MacGregor continues, "by steam, or by those large and small vessels called Rhine ships, is, and has long been, in the hands of the Dutch, and the spirit of monopoly is striking in the few steam-boats, and those certainly of an inferior and uncomfortable description, which are employed in the Lower Rhine navigation. Neither England nor the German Rhine-bordering states should sanction this, either passively or actively."—The Maese, Maas, or Maese, as it is called by the Dutch and Germans, rises in the neighbourhood of Langres, near the village of Meuse, which is reckoned the highest ground in France, and from which the Seine, the Aube, the Marne, the Saône, and the Maese, flow in different directions to the sea. The Maese waters, in its tortuous course through France, Stenay, Verdun, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, and Charleville; and entering Belgium at Givet, runs between it and Charlemont; passes by Namur, where it receives the Sambre, by Huy and Liege, where it receives the Ourthe from Luxembourg; by Maastricht and Roermonde, where it is joined by the Roer; pursues its course to Venloo,

Grave, and Battenburg; and thence proceeds in a W direction, till it divides itself into two branches. The S branch joins the Waal, forming with it the isle of Bommel, and thus united, passes by Gorcum to Dort, where it is again divided, one branch joining the Leck on the N, by means of the Meuse. Of the N branch which pursues a W course, a small branch runs S into that arm of the North-sea called the Haring Vliet; while the main branch continuing its W course, falls into the sea at Briel in the isle of Voorne. Below Gorcum, the Meuse by its divided channels forms many islands, the chief of which are Ysselmonde, Stryen, and Voorne. The comparative course of this river, from Givet to the Briel, is 250 m. It retains its name during the whole of its course, and has in vulgar speech usurped the honours due to the majestic Rhine. If we were to speak or write with strict correctness, the estuaries or mouths of the Maese should be styled those of the Rhine; though the people, accustomed to the ancient and more northern egress of this grand river, and preferring tradition to fact, have denominated that the Maese which in point of fact should be called the Rhine. The Leck and Waal must be regarded as mouths of the Rhine, though after their junction below the isle of Bommel, they are commonly styled the Maese; while in just and precise geography, it should be said that the Maese now falls into the Rhine on the E side of the isle of Bommel.—That branch of the Rhine, which runs through Gelderland, and falls into the Zuyder-zee at Campen, is called the Yssel, from a comparatively small stream of that name, which rises in the bishopric of Munster, and, running a NW course, falls into this branch of the Rhine at Duisburg.—The Scheldt, or Schelde, called l'Escaut by the French, rises in Picardy, in a small lake, 1 m. E of Beaurevoir. It passes by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes—where it begins to be navigable for boats—Conde, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermonde, and Antwerp. It divides into two branches below Fort Lillo. One of these, called the Eastern Scheldt, flows by Bergen-op-Zoom; the other, the Western Scheldt, proceeds to Flushing; and both of these branches, after forming several islands, fall into the German ocean. These islands are called the isles of Zealand. The Scheldt is joined by the Selle, a little above Denain; by the Sausse, at Bouchain; the Scarpe, at Mortagne; the Lys, at Ghent; and the Dender, at Dendermonde. Most of these tributary streams rise in the prov. of Artois, at no great degree of elevation. The whole course of the Scheldt may be estimated at 150 m., without including the windings of the stream. It has a very large volume of water, considering the shortness of its course, being at Antwerp 2,160 ft. broad, and 30 ft. deep at low water. The tide rises 15 ft., and runs up as far as Ghent, 30 m. direct distance above Antwerp. The navigation of the Scheldt and the Meuse has been thus provided for by treaty of April 19, 1839:

Art. 2 So far as regards specially the navigation of the Scheldt, and of its mouths, it is agreed, that the pilotage and the buoying of its channel, as well as the conservation of the channels of the Scheldt below Antwerp, shall be subject to a joint superintendence; and that this joint superintendence shall be exercised by commissioners to be appointed for this purpose by the two parties. Moderate pilotage dues shall be fixed by mutual agreement, and those dues shall be the same for the vessels of all nations. In the meantime, and until these dues shall be fixed, no higher pilotage dues shall be levied than those which have been established by the tariff of 1829, for the mouths of the Meuse from the high sea to Helvoet, and from Helvoet to Rotterdam, in proportion to the distances. It shall be at the choice of every vessel proceeding from the high sea to Belgium, or from Belgium to the high sea, to take what pilot she pleases; and upon the same principle, it shall be free for the two countries to establish along the whole course of the Scheldt, and at its mouth, such pilotage establishments as shall be deemed necessary for furnishing pilots. Every thing relating to these establishments shall be determined by the regulation to be concluded in conformity with

section 6, hereinafter following. These establishments shall be placed under the joint superintendence mentioned in the beginning of the present paragraph. The two governments engage to preserve the navigable channels of the Scheldt, and of its mouths, and to place and maintain therein the necessary beacons and buoys, each for its own part of the river.

Art. 3. There shall be levied by the government of the Netherlands, upon the navigation of the Scheldt, and of its mouths, a single duty of florin 1.50 per ton; that is to say, florin 1.12 on vessels which, coming from the high sea, shall ascend the Western Scheldt in order to proceed to Belgium by the Scheldt, or by the canal of Terneuse; and of florin 0.38 per ton on vessels which, coming from Belgium by the Scheldt or by the canal of Terneuse, shall descend the Western Scheldt in order to proceed to the high sea. And in order that the said vessels may not be subject to any visit, nor to any delay or hindrance whatever within the Dutch waters, either in ascending the Scheldt from the high sea, or in descending the Scheldt in order to reach the high sea, it is agreed that the collection of the duty above-mentioned shall take place by Dutch agents at Antwerp and at Terneuse. In the same manner, vessels arriving from the high sea in order to proceed to Antwerp by the Western Scheldt, and coming from places suspected in regard to health, shall be at liberty to continue their course without hindrance or delay, accompanied by one health-guard, and thus to proceed to the place of their destination. Vessels proceeding from Antwerp to Terneuse, and *vice versa*, or carrying on in the river itself coasting trade or fishery (in such manner as the exercise of the latter shall be regulated in pursuance of section 6 hereinafter), shall not be subjected to any duty.

Art. 4. The branch of the Scheldt called the Eastern Scheldt not being in its present state available for the navigation from the high sea to Antwerp and Terneuse, and *vice versa*, but being used for the navigation between Antwerp and the Rhine, this eastern branch shall not be burdened, in any part of its course, with higher duties or tolls than those which are levied, according to the tariffs of Mayence of the 31st of March, 1831, upon the navigation from Gorcum to the high sea, in proportion to the distances.

Art. 5. It is also agreed that the navigation of the intermediate channels between the Scheldt and the Rhine, in order to proceed from Antwerp to the Rhine, and *vice versa*, shall continue reciprocally free, and that it shall be subject only to moderate tolls, which shall be the same for the commerce of the two countries.

Art. 6. Commissioners on both sides shall meet at Antwerp in the space of one month, as well to determine the definitive and permanent amount of these tolls, as to agree upon a general regulation for the execution of the provisions of the present article, and to include therein a provision for the exercise of the right of fishing and of trading in fish, throughout the whole extent of the Scheldt, on a footing of perfect reciprocity and equality in favour of the subjects of the two countries.

Art. 7. In the meantime, and until the said regulations shall be prepared, the navigation of the Meuse and of its branches shall remain free to the commerce of the two countries, which shall adopt provisionally, in this respect, the tariffs of the convention signed at Mayence on the 31st of March, 1831, for the free navigation of the Rhine, as well as the other provisions of that convention, so far as they may be applicable to the said river.

Notwithstanding the above articles, foreign vessels are still greatly harassed in their navigation of the outlets of the Rhine. The imposts by the Dutch government "on the channels below Gorcum, which they assume to be inlets of the sea, and not mouths of the river, serve as an excuse to the inland states to keep up a system of tolls on the Rhine which amount to a serious freight. The dues levied on goods between Gorcum and Strasburg are, by the tariff of 1845, on the cwt., 2 fr. 68 c., or nearly £2 10s. per ton, being in many cases equal to the freight from Calcutta or Batavia. The Dutch receive 28 cents, or one-ninth of this plunder. Their own charge, 134 cents, per cwt. up to 9 cents. down the stream, is apparently not heavy, but is made so by pilot, lighthouse, and harbour dues, that are only levied to half their amount on Dutch vessels. There must have been some meaning in the clause of the treaty of Vienna, which stipulates that the great rivers serving as inlets to the continental states should be free. We find this essential stipulation everywhere disregarded. We have certainly to thank our connection with Hanover for not being able to throw the weight of British influence into the scale, when, at various times, opposition was raised to the evil. It was to allow the kings of Hanover to raise the Stade duties in the Elbe that we connived at the Dutch control over the Rhine and the Scheldt, and at the continuation of the Sound dues. There are good reasons for thinking that Holland, which has concluded a treaty with France allowing a direct trade in colonial wares with Strasburg, would be a gainer by relaxing her grip of the mouth of the Rhine, and thus inducing the German states to abolish their tolls; as these sufficiently explain the desolate condition of that fine river, where the vessels that navigate it are few and far between. The Scheldt toll is, too, an intolerable nuisance for the rest of Europe. It serves like the Rhenish toll, to allow Holland and Belgium to impose differential duties on the shipping of all other states. For reciprocity treaties bind those countries only not to levy more dues on their neighbours than they do on their own shipping; but they do not bind these states not to make a present of the duties so levied to their own ships, which, of course, comes to the same thing. A similar subterfuge takes place in levying most import duties: ten per cent. being remitted in Holland on all goods imported in Dutch

vessels. The remission on corn amounts to 2 d. per last, being on wheat 25 per cent., and on barley 50 per cent. of the tariff impost." [Daily News.]

The Ems, wher it falls into the Dollart, belongs to Holland. The Mosel, or Moselle, touches the E boundaries of Luxemburg. Almost all the rivers we have named are navigable, and connected together by the numerous canals which intersect the whole of H., and the greater part of Belgium.

Lakes.] There are no lakes in the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, but there are some in H. It has been supposed that the Zuyder-zee, which occupies 1,207 sq. m., was originally a large fresh-water lake, and that the *Flevo lacus* of Pomponius Mela was what is now the S part of this great inlet of the North sea. The circumstance of this part of that inland sea being much deeper than the N part, which is extremely shallow, strengthens this conjecture. In the days of Tacitus, the Issel or Yssel was connected with the Rhine by the canal of Drusus; but this canal being neglected, the Rhine joined the Issel with such force, that the confluent stream increased Lake Flevo to a great extent; and instead of a river of the same name, which ran formerly 50 Roman m. from that lake to the sea, there was opened that wide gulf which now forms the entrance or N part of the Zuyder-zee.—The Haarlemmer-meer or lake of Haarlem, before the recent operations for its drainage commenced, was about 15 m. in length, and about one-half of that extent in breadth. See HAARLEM (LAKE OF).—The Dollart, between Groningen and the Hanoverian province of East Friesland, occupies about 60 sq. m., and was formed by two successive irruptions of the sea in 1277 and 1287. See DOLLART.

Inland navigation.] The whole Netherlands, especially Holland, abound in canals, the cutting of which is greatly facilitated by the extreme flatness of the surface, and the multitude of small streams intersecting the country in all directions. By means of these an extensive inland commerce is carried on; and, as they communicate with the Rhine and other large rivers, the productions of the whole earth are conveyed at comparatively small expense into the interior of Germany and the Netherlands. The usual way of travelling is by covered boats, called *treckschuyts*, or track-boats, dragged along the canals in a way similar to that which is practised on the Great canal between Glasgow and Grangemouth. A *treckschuyt* moves precisely at the rate of 4 m. an hour. Near Amsterdam, and in the neighbourhood of the larger cities, the canals are bordered for miles by elegant pleasure-grounds and country-houses, indicative of the extraordinary wealth and comfort of the inhabitants. The total of the hydraulic works between the Dollart and the Scheldt, have been estimated by a competent judge to have cost £300,000,000 sterling; and form, in so small a country, a most astonishing monument of human industry. "In our progress through Holland," says Mr. MacGregor, "viewing their canals, dams, and sluices, at every step we move, the labour, the vigilance to which the Dutch have been and are subjected, merely for preserving the ground they stand—we might almost say, float—upon, is extraordinary;—the labour and the expense thus applied, is all withdrawn from productive purposes; nothing ever seems neglected, nothing out of order, no building, rivers, nor dykes, nor any other structure broken down; everything, and every place is neat, and everything appears completed. The example of the Dutch living in the canal or river boats, illustrates their industry and thrift. A man marries—he and his wife possess or purchase a small boat that will carry one to three tons. They live, cook, move about, carry articles to and from markets; and their first, if not second child is born or at least nursed in this puny vessel. The wife nurses the children, mends and often makes all the family clothes, cooks, and assists in navigating the craft, especially in steering; when you may, at the same time, observe the husband with a rope over his shoulder dragging the boat along a canal or river when the wind is adverse."—"The nobility of these artificial lines of inland navigation is the Helder. The line which this stupendous work follows may be easily traced on a map of Holland. From the river Y or Ye, at Amsterdam, it proceeds N to Purmerend, thence W to Alkmaar lake, thence N by Alkmaar to a point within 2 m. of the coast near Petten; and it continues to run nearly parallel to the coast from this point to the Helder, where it joins the sea, at the fine harbour of Nieuwediep. At the latter place there is a powerful steam-engine for supplying the canal with water during neap tides, and other purposes. The time spent in tracking vessels from the Helder to Amsterdam, is 18 hours. The Helder point is the only spot on the shores of Holland that has deep water; and it owes this advantage to the island of Texel opposite, which, by contracting the communication between the German ocean and

the Zuyder-zee to a breadth of a mile, produces a current which scours and deepens the channel. Immediately opposite the Heider there is 100 ft. of water at high tides, and at the shallowest part of the bar to the W there are 27 ft. In the same way, the artificial mound which runs into the lake or river Ye, opposite Amsterdam, by contracting the water-way to about 1,000 ft., keeps a depth of 40 ft. in the port at high water, while above and below there is only 10 or 12 ft. The canal, begun in 1818, and finished in 1825, cost about one million sterling. If we compute the magnitude of this canal by the cubic contents of its bed, it is the greatest we believe in the world—unless some of the Chinese canals be exceptions. The volume of water which it contains when filled, or the *prism de remplissage*, is twice as great as that of the New York canal, or the canal of Languedoc, and two and a half times as great as that of the Caledonian canal, if we include only those parts of the latter which have been cut with human labour.

Sea-dykes.] As the coast of H. is remarkably flat, especially from the islands of Zealand to the Texel, the Dutch have been at infinite expense and labour in making and repairing dykes and embankments, to prevent the encroachments of the sea, and those dreadful inundations to which the country is sometimes subjected from the height and violence of the tides acting upon a shore unusually and uniformly flat and low. These dykes are usually 30 ft. high, and 70 ft. broad at the bottom; and are made of the roughest clay, fenced on the land-side with wood and stone, and on that next the sea with mats of rushes and flags staked down as high as the tide usually rises, or with sea-weed, which prevents the water from sapping and undermining the body of the dykes. However, in spite of all their labour, the sea is still gaining on the coast. The winter is the season when accidents most frequently happen to the dykes. Long-prevailing SW winds, acting on the surface of the Atlantic, drive an accumulation of water round the N of Scotland into the German ocean. If these are succeeded by violent tempests blowing from the NW, the effect is to propel the sea with great violence southward through the British channel; but the straits of Dover are too narrow to admit the augmented body readily to pass, and in consequence it falls back upon the low lands of Holland. At such moments the tall ocean may be truly said "to lean against the land," and the strength of the dykes alone preserves the country from submersion. To guard against such assaults, the utmost skill, energy, and activity are required. If the water surmounts the dyke, its ruin is inevitable; and when such a calamity is apprehended the alarm-bell is rung, and every man in the neighbourhood hastens to his post. An upper rampart is erected on the top of the dyke in an incredibly short space of time, with stakes driven into the ground, willow faggots, or baskets and earth. If the strength or solidity of the dyke be doubtful, and a breach is apprehended or begins to appear, mats of woven straw and rushes, or large sheets of sailcloth, are laid on the outside in the same manner as a leak is sometimes stopped in a ship. This prevents the earth being washed away by the action of the waves; and when the danger is past, the temporary works are removed, and permanent repairs effected. The Zuyder-zee in the 13th cent. was all dry land; when the ground which it covers was inundated, 80,000 people lost their lives. About the same period 44 villages were swallowed up in the province of Groningen. In 1717 no less than 1,560 habitations disappeared beneath the waters of the ocean, which had broken their bounds. It is clear, therefore, that the existence of H. depends upon the preservation of her dykes to restrain the sea, and the management of her sluices to permit the egress of her rivers and internal waters. The term *der dronken land* [the drowned land] is applied to more than one district which has been submerged, and subsequently recovered. In the interior of H. and Guelderland, they are likewise exposed to inundations arising from another cause, viz. the melting of the snow in the Alpine country of Switzerland, which swelling the Rhine and its tributary mountain-streams, floats down great quantities of ice into H., where the banks of the river being low, and the country flat, the inhabitants are forced to raise embankments to prevent inundation. Sometimes the masses of ice, from the slowness of the current, and from the ice continuing long at the Zuyder-zee, and the mouths of the Waal and Leek, get gorged, and an inundation ensues in spite of artificial embankments. As the Dutch are forced by a necessity, strong as that of self-preservation, to keep the dykes in good order, they have a college or board of dyke-commissioners, whose duty it is to superintend the whole embankments of the country; and likewise interior colleges all over the country, which are obliged to report from time to time to the high board on the condition of the dykes and embankments in their district.

Climate.] While the climate of Belgium considerably resembles that of the south of England, and is more moist than warm,—the climate of H., from the abundance of its rivers and canals, is cold and humid. This circumstance is increased in H. by the NE winds which prevail during winter, and which bring from the frozen regions of northern Europe a degree of chillness unknown in Britain. The Zuyder-zee, and the principal ports upon the coast, are frozen during several months of winter; in some years the rivers bear the passage of heavy-loaded

waggons across them. The climate of H., from its humidity, is unfavourable to longevity. The sudden transitions from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, augment the unhealthiness of the climate, and occasion fevers, pleurisies, and scorbutic complaints. The most pleasant time of the year is the months of September and October. The largest quantity of rain and snow generally falls in January. Upon the coast of Flanders, and the mouths of the Scheldt, the climate is remarkably moist and unhealthy, as our soldiers fatally experienced in the Walcheren expedition. Yet consumptions are not common in Holland, as the Dutch are in the habit of suiting their clothing to the changes of the climate.

Soil and agriculture.] Destitute of coals and without copse-wood, the Dutch have to depend on their *veener* or peat-mosses for fuel. There are two kinds of these, the higher and the lower. The high mosses afford a layer of what is called gray or dry peat. The upper bed of peat is generally about six feet in thickness; it seems to be composed rather of leaves and stems of reedy plants than of heath, or the plants which commonly accompany heath; and fragments of large branches of trees have sometimes been found in it. Beneath this peat a thin blue clay commonly appears, and which, on the peat being removed, forms arable land. The low mosses afford what are called mud-peats, and when these are taken from the inferior layer of such moss, the excavation speedily becomes covered with water. When the under stratum of moss is formed and contains wood, it is called *derry*. Many trunks of trees occur in it; and these uniformly lie with their heads pointing eastward, showing that the storm or debacle which overwhelmed them had come from the west. Some of the timber, oak in particular, remains sound, so that it can be used in carpentry; but it is of a dark colour, as if stained with ink; thus proving the amazing durability of oak. There is a law in H. against digging through this derry in the lowest parts of the country, much water being found to ooze in the sand below, and to be repressed by the compact layer of wood moss.—The humidity and coldness of the Dutch climate are unfavourable to the cultivation of grain. The corn raised in H. is insufficient for the home-consumption, but the productions of the dairy afford ample means for supplying the defect in grain. By far the greater part of the land is laid out in pasture, a purpose for which it seems admirably adapted. By draining the bogs and marshes, excellent meadows are created, upon which lean German and Dutch cattle can be fattened to a vast size. The utmost attention is paid to the warmth and cleanliness of the cattle; even in summer, these animals sometimes appear in the meadows clothed with apparently ludicrous care to keep off the flies which infest them. The cows do not yield so large a quantity of milk as many of our English cows; but from the quantity of butter and cheese which they produce, it appears to be of richer quality. The annual produce of each cow in S. H. is calculated at 78 lbs. of butter, and 180 lbs. of cheese. The provs. of North and South H., Groningen, and Utrecht, make together 140,000,000 lbs. of cheese annually, the home-consumption of which does not exceed 7,000,000 lbs., or one-twentieth. This large quantity at its average price produces £1,800,000 sterling annually. The value of the butter manufactured is about 24,000,000 guilders, or about £2,000,000 sterling more, of which their own consumption amounts to one-tenth, thus leaving a surplus of £1,800,000 sterling annually. During the last 40 years, these simple productions of the soil have amounted at several times to nigh £7,000,000 in one year. In 1844, the quantity of butter imported

into England from all parts was 10,150,000 lbs., Dutch weight, and chiefly from H. The quantity of butter exported from H. in that year was 10,804,000 lbs.; in 1849 it amounted to 11,109,720 lbs.; in 1850 to 12,016,261 lbs. The export of cheese in 1849 was 20,538,236 lbs.; in 1850, 22,309,822 lbs. On receding from the coast, and approaching the German frontier, the husbandry assumes the character of that of the mid-land counties of England. Both landlords and tenants are exceedingly careful to improve their lands, and follow a proper system of rotation, and, above all, to enrich the soil by manure, which is carefully collected by a variety of processes. In fact, the Dutch, by unwearyed and persevering industry, have conquered almost every disadvantage of climate, soil, and territory. The air and water are both equally bad,—the soil naturally produces scarcely anything but peat,—and even the very possession of this soil is disputed by the sea, which is constantly endeavouring to reclaim it as its own,—and yet the labours of the patient Dutchmen have rendered their small, boggy, insignificant territory, one of the richest spots in Europe. Besides wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, beans, and buckwheat; madder, rape-seed, hops, tobacco, clover-seed, mustard-seed, flax, hemp, poppy oil, and some other productions, are raised both for home-consumption and exportation. The science of horticulture is also much cultivated in H.; and there is a neatness and degree of taste displayed in their gardens and orchards that is scarcely to be found in any other part of Europe. Corn is grown only in a

few districts, and is of very inferior quality. The following tables will illustrate the comparative agricultural condition of the different provs.:

I. Statement of the area and population of the several provs. of Holland, according to admeasurement made in 1832.

Provinces.	Cultivated land.	Other land, including roads, open places, walks, ramparts, &c.	Water, including rivers, brooks, lakes, canals, morasses, &c.	Heaths, sea-shore, banks of rivers, dunes, reed and rush lands, peat bogs, &c.	Total.	Pop. to 100 Dutch bunders.
N. Brabant,	296,811	12,757	22,262	179,384	511,673	71.6
Guelderland,	323,912	9,692	9,305	165,723	508,632	66.1
N. Holland,	182,666	3,620	17,209	44,500	247,995	170.9
S. Holland,	257,792	2,039	19,643	24,143	303,617	167.9
Zealand,	164,232	2,393	3,623	3,554	173,782	83.7
Utrecht,	113,204	706	2,461	22,191	138,562	101.5
Friesland,	264,708	2,812	23,067	36,746	327,333	69.5
Overijssel,	204,369	3,155	3,402	123,003	333,929	57.2
Groningen,	182,262	2,159	2,748	45,977	233,176	74.0
Drenthe,	136,379	1,391	445	128,056	266,271	26.3
Total,	2,126,365	40,724	104,165	773,716	3,044,970	84.8

By the above statement it will appear that 2,167,089 bunders [a bunder equals 2.4736 English acres, or 2½ acres nearly] have been reclaimed of the lands, waters, and sea-shores down to land water-mark; leaving 877,881 bunders of sea-shore, banks of rivers, reed and rush lands, peat-bogs, heaths, and morasses, unreclaimed in 1833.

II Statement of the yearly average quantity of different sorts of grain and other agricultural produce raised in Holland, between 1837 and 1841 inclusive, taken from the reports of the governors of provinces.

Provinces.	Wheat. muddes.	Rye. muddes.	Barley. muddes.	Oats. muddes.	Potatoes. muddes.
Groningen,	331,502½	1,346,415½	2,078,230½	3,665,159½	6,637,545
Overijssel,	200,000	1,500,000	800,000	800,000	10,750,000
Guelderland,	550,000	2,790,000	294,000	815,500	4,375,000
Drenthe,	...	1,050,000	40,000	112,500	2,200,000
Zealand,	2,664,480	255,626	1,884,686	777,294	3,308,760
Friesland,	125,000	850,000	675,000	1,250,000	...
Utrecht,	979,100	823,600	274,145	452,515	8,170,500
N. Holland,	164,302	425,502	623,516	657,723	...
S. Holland,	1,285,688	550,370	1,481,015	1,389,183	13,722,016
Limburg,	864,211	2,187,259	342,742	1,382,126	3,622,733
N. Brabant,	45,237	256,918	21,806	139,543	436,192
Total in muddes,	7,209,520½	12,035,690½	8,515,190½	11,441,537½	53,222,746
imperial quarters,	2,757,641	4,603,651	3,257,041	4,376,388	162,861,602 bush.

The remaining produce of all the provs. consisted chiefly of,—

Buckwheat,	6,127,800 muddes, or 2,343,883 imp. qts.
Pease,	1,077,640½ ... 412,197 ...
Beans,	3,067,814½ ... 1,173,458 ...
Spelt,	7,875 ... 3,012 ...
Rape,	2,642,058 ... 1,010,586 ...
Flax seed,	200,000 ... 76,500 ...
Mustard seed,	37,025 ... 14,186 ...
Divers sorts of grain,	282,032 ... 107,177 ...
Tobacco, (in Utrecht and Guelderland only),	26,780,740 lbs. 59,051,531 Eng. lbs.
Hemp,	1,933,311 ... 38,062 cwt.
Madder, Zealand,	41,429 casks.
Madder root, ditto,	170,262 lbs. 3,352 cwt.
Tares,	40,560 muddes 15,514 quarters
Lentils,	21,085 ... 8,065 ...
Clover, beans, and other seeds,	500,000 ... 191,250 ...
Flax,	1,086,601 lbs. 21,392 cwt.
Canary seed,	4,210 muddes 1,610 quarters

The average annual quantity of corn produced in H. is set down at 297,000 Dutch lasts; of corn imported since 1835 into that country, at 58,649 lasts; of exported corn, at 21,000 lasts; and of corn conveyed *in transitu*, at 5,919 lasts. It is found that the quantity of corn required for the home consumption of the Dutch bears the following proportions to the an-

nual average produce of their own country: wheat, about one-seventh; rye, two-sevenths; barley, one-ninth; and buckwheat, one-sixteenth. Nearly all are spring crops, and are said to average,—

Wheat,	1,372,225 muids, or 400,000 qrs.
Rye,	3,015,639 ... 1,000,000
Barley,	1,174,124 ... 400,000
Oats,	2,342,636 ... 781,300
Buckwheat,	91,233 ... 30,400
Rape and Linseed,	1,439,566 ... 479,850

The distilleries at Scheidam are said to consume alone 30,000 lasts, or 3,000,000 quarters of grain of all kinds annually. Tobacco is extensively cultivated. In

Guelderland,	1,188,235 lbs.
Utrecht,	808,808
N. Brabant,	404,054
S. Holland,	770,576

is the yearly crop. Madder is chiefly grown in Zealand; the quantity exported in 1844 was 4,020,500 lbs.; in 1849, 5,263,407 lbs. The export of flax in 1844 was 5,000,000 lbs., whereas of hemp there was 18,000,000 lbs. imported, and but 60,000 lbs. exported. In 1849, the export of undressed flax was 7,332,801 lbs.; of dressed flax, 29,570 lbs. Since 1836 the Dutch have had a sliding scale ranging

from a duty of 15s. per quarter on wheat at a market price of 25s. to 45s. market value, when the duty is null.

Fisheries.] The herring-fishery, long called with propriety the gold-mine of H., was carried on as early as the 12th cent.; but the art of curing and barrelling these fish was only first discovered by Beukelz in 1316. In 1610, 3,000 busses, manned by 50,000 fishermen, were employed in it; besides 9,000 boats and 150,000 persons who were occupied in transporting, curing, and selling the fish, which then yielded a yearly revenue to the country of £2,500,000. In the middle of the 18th cent. the Dutch fishery was at its height, and employed 100,000 fishermen. In 1780, the number of vessels employed in this trade were reduced to 200, in consequence of the increasing attention which Britain and other maritime nations paid to their own fisheries. On the decline of the herring-fishery, the industrious Dutch directed their capital to the more distant and precarious whale-fishery. The British vice-consul at Rotterdam in 1842, reported that the number of ships and fishermen employed in the Dutch fisheries amounted to 1,605 vessels, and 8,350 classed as follows:

	Ships.	Fishermen.
a Herring and cod fishery with nets,	120	1,800
b Herring and cod fishery with lines,	45	525
c Fresh fish and fresh herring for smoking and drying,	208	1,455
d Fresh fish, exclusively off the coast, and in the Zuyder-Zee,	1,000	4,000
e Fresh fish on the Zeland streams,	230	500
	1,603	8,280
Whale or seal fishery,	2	70
Total,	1,605	8,350

The first cost of the above shipping, when fully equipped for sea (exclusive of the two whalers), or in other words, the capital invested in the fisheries, was estimated thus:

Ships.	Florins.	£
a 120	1,200,000	or 100,000
b 45	405,000	33,750
c 208	832,000	69,330
d 1,000	1,600,000	133,330
e 230	216,000	18,000
1,603	4,253,000	354,410

And the annual expenditure of the same was,—

Ships.	Florins.	£
a 120	1,120,000	or 93,333
b 45	360,000	30,000
c 208	936,000	78,000
d 1,000	1,200,000	100,000
e 230	157,000	13,080
1,603	3,773,000	314,416

The annual average produce during the 5 years preceding 1842 was found to amount to 40,000 tons of salt herrings, 10,000,000 herrings for smoking or drying, and 10,000 tons of salt fish.

	Florins.	£
The estimated gross value of which is,	4,000,000	or 333,333
Of which the proportion annually consumed in Holland is valued at	360,000	30,000
Leaving a residue of	3,640,000	303,333

This latter amount constituted the value of the fish exported to Germany, Poland, Russia, and Belgium.

Trade and commerce.] When the Dutch had won their independence, Europe was just emerging from the gloom of ten centuries' Ignorance and despotism stood arrayed in every dreadful form to repress the growing spirit of political and religious freedom; but the Dutch had felt oppression and learned the value of liberty, and the lesson was not lost on them. They established a government to secure that freedom for which they had so long and so vigorously contended, and upon it they constructed a system of civil and religious liberty unmatched at that time in Europe. To the fens and swamps of H., therefore, however physi-

cally uninviting, the discontented and the persecuted hurried from every quarter, to enjoy that freedom which fairer climes yielded them not. The Puritans from England, the Huguenots from France, the Walloons from the Netherlands, the Protestants from Germany and Poland, hastened thither, bringing with them, if not wealth, something which was far more valuable,—the love of social liberty, and habits of industry. The maritime situation of the country pointed out the path by which industry could most successfully pursue its object; and the Dutch became, what the Americans were during the late war, the carriers of Europe. The trade of H. fast rose upon the ruins of that of Antwerp and Portugal; and the commerce of England being yet in its infancy, presented no rival to Dutch enterprise. Meanwhile, the merchants of Antwerp, disgusted by the oppressive measures of Philip II. of Spain, expatriated themselves, and settled in great numbers at Amsterdam, where they began to fit out ships, and sought to revive, if possible, that universal commerce which they had formerly carried on from Antwerp. They sent vessels under neutral colours to purchase East Indian commodities at the port of Lisbon, then under the dominion of Spain; but the Spanish ministers confiscated the ships, and imprisoned their seamen. The Dutch were thus forced to betake themselves to a direct trade with India; and it has been observed by one of their writers, that if the Spaniards had not acted as they did, the Dutch had probably never extended their navigation beyond the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and the countries of France, England, and Spain. They first attempted a NE passage to India, in which they failed, as all others have done since. But while thus fruitlessly engaged, a new and unexpected incident turned their schemes in another direction. Amongst the number of those who were seized at Lisbon in 1594, was a seaman of the name of Houtman, who being allowed some liberty in his captivity, employed it in conversing with the Portuguese, and in making inquiries as to the route they held in their East Indian voyages, the places to which they traded, and their manner of dealing with the natives. On his return to Amsterdam, Houtman was appointed commander of an expedition fitted out for Indian commerce, which sailed from the Texel in 1595, and returned in two years and four months, after a prosperous voyage. This success animated the Dutch to more extensive enterprises; and the foundation of the Dutch East India company was laid on the 20th of March, 1602, by a charter from the States. A capital of 6,600,000 florins was subscribed, and divided into 22,000 shares of 3,000 florins, or somewhat less than £250 sterling each. Having wrested the Spice Islands out of the hands of the Portuguese, this company soon became rich by the acquisition. In the course of eight years they augmented their capital to 30,000,000 florins; and in the course of 130 years, the annual profits of the Indian commerce was estimated at 12,700,000 florins; and the trade of Japan at 2,000,000 florins more. The Indian commerce, when in its zenith, employed 15,000 sailors in constant pay; and 180 ships of from 30 to 60 guns, were employed as a naval force to protect this commerce. The West India company was incorporated in 1621; but the shares did not pay nearly so well as those of the East India company. The Dutch West India islands, though of little consequence as agricultural colonies, were, however, of much use to the national trade. The general neutrality of H. in the wars between France, Spain, and England, caused the otherwise insignificant islands of Curacao and St. Eustatia to become the general depots of the produce of the French and Spanish West Indies, whence it was shipped under the Dutch flag for Europe. Of the Dutch colonies on the continent of America, Surinam alone was of consequence for its exports of sugar, coffee, and cotton. The Dutch settlements on the W coasts of Africa supplied above 12,000 slaves annually. But while the adventitious circumstances which had so long favoured the Dutch power and wealth gradually ceased to operate, their trade and commerce also began to decline; the French, the Danes, the Swedes, and above all the English, became their rivals in the commerce of the East; and increasing competition narrowed their sales and diminished their profits. The greatest blow to their trade was given by the insane policy of the Louvestein faction, which embroiled them with Great Britain. The opposition of that party to the Stadtholder, and their jealousy of Great Britain and Prussia as his partisans, led them to look to France for support, and ultimately to throw themselves into the arms of that country. This infatuated act consummated the ruin of Dutch trade; as it involved Holland in a war with her powerful commercial rival, which gradually but rapidly annihilated her foreign commerce, and destroyed her once powerful navy. The empire which the Dutch had founded in the East, upon the ruin of the Portuguese power, was overthrown; and nothing retained of what had been won by the wisdom and courage of a Broeck, a Koen, a Hulst, and a Spielman, but the melancholy remembrance of what they had lost. The spirit of industry, however, still survived in H., and the Dutch struggled bravely on. *Although under Napoleon their commerce was nearly annihilated, that statesman will be greatly in error, who classes the kingdom of Holland among those which now stand low in political consequence. There are great riches still in Holland. It is a country in which there is less suffering than in any other in the world; there are no poor rates; yet those in distress are better sheltered, clad, and fed, than in any other part of Europe. Benevolent institutions for all necessary aid, whether to the orphan, the sick, the blind, or the lame, are found in every town in Holland. The principles under which all is managed are, no waste, no extravagance, no jobbing in the direction; that all who eat, if in health, must work, and

for all who can work there is no excuse for being idle, as the municipal administrations are always prepared to employ the unemployed. Beggary is there a profession that cannot be allowed." [Macgregor]. The commerce of H. receives special illustration under the articles AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, and JAVA, in addition to the general commercial statistics comprised in the subjoined tables.

Exports.] The following is a statement of the quantities of the principal articles of home-produce exported from H. by sea and land, in each year, from 1833 to 1836, and from 1846 to 1849:

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Butter, cwts.	118,000	122,000	137,000	160,000	9,663,844 ponds.	10,975,822	10,889,194	11,109,720
Cheese, ...	260,000	270,000	280,000	330,000	19,504,488 ...	20,026,806	20,481,374	20,538,206
Flax, ...	75,000	82,000	85,000	148,000	5,581,631 ...	6,359,068	7,597,956	7,362,371
Oil cake, ...	150,000	180,000	100,000	290,000	1,349,757 kannen,	780,555	1,026,275	1,275,508
Linseed, tons.	2,800	4,000	3,600	4,400	2,420 lasts,	2,389	3,086	2,304
Bark, ...	20,000	21,000	16,000	18,000	...	...	...	...
Madder, cwts.	90,000	85,000	125,000	130,000	4,517,397 ponds,	4,898,137	4,118,882	5,293,407
Geneva, galls.	1,150,000	1,375,000	1,790,000	1,900,000	...	...	...	...

The quantities of the principal articles exported from H. in 1850 were as follows:

ARTICLES.	Domestic.	For., after transit.	ARTICLES.	Domestic.	For., after transit.
Butter, ponds.	12,016,261	123,318	Woven fabrics:—		
Drugs, gulden.	538,621	2,372,200	Silk, cotton, and linen, gulden.	5,388,353	7,070,741
Yarn, cotton, twist, and not dyed, ponds.	112,184	7,365,086	Woollen cloth, &c. ponds.	34,798	41,287
... spun and dyed, ...	60,538	528,418	... of 6 ells or more to } the pond,	47,391	127,100
Spirits, vats.	86,076	29,786	... of less ditto, } gulden.	45,982	1,556,834
Grain:—			Oil, seed, vats.	26,119	11,620
Wheat, lasts.	14,128	21,242	Rice, ponds.	3,071,488	2,847,102
Rye, ...	362	201	Cattle, oxen, cows, &c., no.	49,865	82
Barley, ...	9,435	874	... sheep, ...	143,053	361
Buckwheat, ...	50	59	Sugar, raw, ponds.	2,768	27,373,509
Oats, ...	22,305	23	... refined, ...	58,644,836	107,825
Iron, unwrought, gulden.	144,972	2,726,027	Tobacco, raw, ...	...	3,702,687
... wares, ...	260,269	913,047	Tin, ...	3,342,092	54,938
Indigo, ponds.	703,036	409,221	Wine, in casks, vats.	28	22,240
Cheese, ...	22,309,822	208,724	Seed, oleaginous, lasts.	6,187	1,152
Cotton, raw, ...	9,311,830	950,290			
Coffee, ...	29,296,694	8,765,027			

The following is a statement of the value of imports into, and exports from, the Dutch provinces, in 1840, distinguishing the countries traded with:

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Germany and the Rhine,	11,561,500 flor.	64,258,000 flor.
England,	48,427,000	22,538,500
France,	9,053,000	13,147,500
North America, { United States,	17,303,000	2,288,500
{ Other places, . . . . .	...	...
Hanse Towns,	5,460,000	7,894,000
Prussia,	5,907,500	5,071,500
Italy, { Tuscany,	592,500	23,000
{ Two Sicilies,	368,000	...
{ Sardinian states,	175,000	8,343,000
{ Roman states, . . . . .	...	...
Foreign West { Cuba and Porto-Rico,	8,224,000	...
Indies, { Hayti,	243,500	488,500
{ Other places, . . . . .	...	...
Belgium,	3,255,000	5,534,500
Russia,	3,720,500	2,321,000
South America, { Brazil,	3,689,000	...
{ States of the Rio-de-la-Plata,	1,052,000	61,500
{ Other places, . . . . .	...	...
Norway,	3,913,000	464,500
Sweden,	481,000	340,500
Hanover,	1,356,500	805,000
Denmark,	904,000	776,500
Portugal,	1,058,000	1,007,000
Spain,	968,500	429,000
Austria,	625,500	450,000
China,	565,500	43,000
Turkey,	340,000	41,000
Other countries,	416,000	86,500
Dutch colonies, { East Indies,	57,819,500	11,879,000
{ West Indies,	6,110,500	2,016,000
Total,	193,114,500 flor.	149,478,500 flor.
Total in 1839,	£16,092,875	£12,456,542
	197,935,500 flor.	143,696,000 flor.
	£16,494,625	£11,974,667

The value of the imports and exports of H. from and to various countries, in 1848 and 1849, was as follows:

COUNTRIES.	1848.				1849.			
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Total.	Entered for consumpt.	Domestic.	Foreign, after transit.	Total.	Entered for consumpt.	Domestic.	Foreign, after transit.
	Gulden.	Gulden.	Gulden.	Gulden.	Gulden.	Gulden.	Gulden.	Gulden.
Belgium,	15,970,399	13,422,640	16,407,784	1,721,530	18,735,110	14,565,289	17,876,146	2,160,740
Brazil,	1,538,289	694,045	38,844	1,107	3,890,847	1,434,218	60,357	19,533
Bremen,	1,343,705	983,607	843,971	167,789	1,105,123	818,629	837,703	340,040
China,	1,908,573	1,591,277	54,487	1,208	1,497,612	1,613,930	86,794	209,681
Cuba,	2,202,697	1,817,916	185,086	16,429	2,211,442	2,159,478	152,119	4,300
Curacao,	148,314	120,099	131,152	7,181	142,379	83,456	171,266	10,083
Denmark,	2,555,643	2,242,046	817,048	394,251	996,232	1,058,816	878,204	351,041
France,	7,166,800	5,559,833	2,729,446	4,296,608	9,051,571	7,159,532	4,715,776	6,373,833
Great Britain,	68,607,532	46,883,707	34,120,721	14,232,957	68,817,309	35,284,217	34,610,239	17,510,950
Greenland and Davis' straits,	...	...	...	...	7,385	7,385	...	...
Hamburg,	6,173,630	5,870,096	5,963,414	1,423,629	3,925,600	3,504,473	6,327,210	2,403,519
Hanover and Oldenburg,	5,544,375	5,075,094	1,401,911	768,635	4,877,788	4,201,627	1,213,544	812,986
Java,	64,371,839	50,746,067	8,628,241	1,872,342	68,665,170	54,583,811	8,444,760	2,328,080
Canary Islands, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, and British East Indies,	1,264,199	936,398	75,798	9,041	1,201,475	790,223	78,475	8,173
Roman states,	...	...	607,394	3,562	50,000	16,396	310,908	660
Coast of Guinea,	98,759	86,888	53,109	28,261	72,152	36,578	80,300	100,749
Lübeck,	52,256	58,246	22,155	13,095	20,338	17,778	23,589	11,309
Mecklenburg,	678,479	622,739	259,727	43,411	173,785	181,385	207,388	26,301
Naples and Sicily,	952,608	212,815	1,244,360	5,508	1,324,855	361,278	2,071,792	17,106
United States,	7,176,108	4,626,382	3,671,436	546,267	10,817,420	6,577,219	2,977,536	821,248
Norway,	4,245,808	3,682,706	602,094	248,672	4,559,138	3,850,396	644,462	359,527
Austria,	779,782	497,717	2,531,522	105,863	1,081,387	356,629	3,814,948	307,937
Portugal,	763,705	744,715	379,704	46,192	623,216	570,597	316,503	119,791
Russia (Baltic and White seas),	7,908,805	7,639,321	2,485,451	3,078,960	11,995,801	11,370,219	3,298,580	2,059,014
... (Black sea),	1,729,480	1,107,164	...	4,112	262,928	111,528	5,529	32,436
Sardinia,	189,342	139,660	2,602,220	72,207	238,769	234,300	3,635,931	124,534
Spain,	621,063	310,956	279,780	308,114	548,494	396,768	337,984	303,343
American states, not otherwise specified,	204,787	160,619	86,135	124,242	891,690	179,142	488,629	518,849
Surinam,	6,337,778	4,810,536	961,185	146,516	4,521,263	4,082,791	1,135,035	331,474
German commercial union,	41,519,156	19,246,584	33,016,176	37,927,060	50,336,319	23,050,941	29,644,938	51,549,584
Tuscany,	296,465	229,817	1,604,536	139,290	271,531	224,827	1,360,556	124,963
Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Algiers, Egypt, and Morocco,	1,648,836	1,316,826	1,805,629	39,053	1,762,801	1,206,279	1,475,027	77,200
Sweden,	738,430	336,053	201,908	181,135	607,465	531,731	327,014	190,543
Other countries,	...	4,746	...	...	...	2,282	...	...
Total,	Gulden. 254,278,732	181,777,315	124,812,424	67,974,227	275,339,395	180,624,148	127,609,532	89,609,527
	£21,189,894	15,148,109	10,401,025	5,664,519	22,944,950	15,052,012	10,634,128	7,467,461

The Dutch trade in the year 1840 was distributed in very nearly equal portions between the two principal ports of the kingdom, as follow:

	Imports. Florins.	Exports. Florins.	Total. Florins.
Amsterdam,	95,339,500	74,711,000	170,050,500
Rotterdam,	97,777,500	74,767,500	172,545,000
Total,	193,117,000	149,478,500	342,595,000

In 1849, of a total of 6,419 vessels = 1,010,148 tons, which entered the ports of H. with cargoes; 2,012 vessels = 352,283 tons, entered the port of Amsterdam; and 1,750 vessels = 358,917 tons, entered that of Rotterdam. There cleared, in the same year, from all the ports of H., 4,560 vessels = 724,610 tons, with cargoes; of which 1,354 vessels = 220,487 tons, were from Amsterdam, and 1,851 vessels = 355,135 tons, from Rotterdam.

The following table shows the proportion per cent. of the trade carried on with H. by each country, during the years 1839 and 1840:

	1839.	1840.
German states,		
(Germany and the Rhine,	23.2	22.1
Hanse towns,	3.6	3.9
Prussia,	4.0	3.2
Other countries,	0.8	0.7
England,	22.0	20.7
France,	6.6	6.5
North America (United States),	3.9	5.7
Austria, and other Italian states,	2.3	3.0
Spanish Antilles and Hayti,	1.7	2.6
Belgium,	1.9	2.5
Russia,	2.9	1.8

Brazil, and states of the Rio-de-la-Plata,	0.5	1.4
Sweden and Norway,	1.9	1.4
Spain and Portugal,	0.8	0.8
Denmark,	0.4	0.5
Dutch Indies,	22.5	22.7
Other countries,	0.6	0.5
Total,	100.0	100.0

The *Staats Courant* publishes the return of the exportation and transit of goods during the first semestre of 1849, and showing the corresponding of 1846, 1847, and 1848:

IMPORTATION.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
White cotton yarn,				
lbs.,	4,977,076	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,048,814
Colrd. cotton, lbs.,	552,164	596,091	419,982	613,461
Wrought iron, lbs.,	871,475	1,219,344	761,018	638,409
Raw iron, lbs.,	2,236,801	2,130,835	1,742,109	1,126,124
Manufactured articles of silk,				
cotton, flax,				
hemp, &c., lbs.,	8,572,953	9,395,969	9,022,846	10,933,824
Cloth and wool,				
kil.,	197,109	242,034	231,348	313,678
Cloth 6 ells, weigh more than 1 lb.,				
lbs.,	197,109	242,034	231,348	313,678
Cloth 6 ells, weigh less than 1 lb.,				
lbs.,	1,362,352	1,277,950	1,129,375	1,728,985
Raw sugar,	62,866,641	51,353,781	62,317,805	65,967,789
Provisions of all kinds, lasta,	52,639	39,350	38,940	39,074
Coffee, lbs.,	32,334,766	38,283,080	36,621,008	55,064,474
Hemp seed, &c., lasta,	36,332	6,312	7,009	6,553

EXPORTATION.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Butter, . lbs.,	3,976,975	5,402,181	5,133,059	5,332,420
Cotton yarn, lbs.,	3,523,336	1,911,958	2,018,688	2,224,319
Provisions, lasts,	28,973	54,180	23,968	41,897
Coffee, . lbs.,	13,507,965	17,498,542	9,962,989	18,683,973
Refined sugar, lbs.,	18,929,061	18,699,476	14,747,850	20,996,181
Raw sugar, lbs.,	13,964,251	9,914,702	11,385,427	11,975,670
Rape, hemp seed, &c., . lasts,	2,753	3,019	2,875	1,784

Colonial trade.] A report on the trade and navigation of the East India possessions belonging to H., published in 1838, exhibits a comparative view of the trade of those possessions for two years, with a decennial interval. The years are 1826 and 1836, and the intervening period of ten years is stated to have been remarkable for the development of the resources of Dutch India. The value of the whole of the imports into Java and Madura, amounted in

	1826.	1836.
	Florins.	Florins.
Merchandise, .	10,250,175	17,848,748
Specie, .	3,982,822	676,150
Total, .	14,232,997	18,524,898

Hence it appears, that in 1836, there was an increase to the amount of 4,291,901 florins over the imports of 1826. In merchandise the increase was 7,598,573 florins, while the import of specie was diminished by 3,306,672 florins.

The following are the countries from which the imports were derived in these years:

COUNTRIES.	YEARS.	
	1826.	1836.
	Florins.	Florins.
Netherlands,	6,530,093	5,848,543
England,	1,078,412	3,318,495
France,	305,615	383,753
Hamburg,	21,437	23,078
Sweden,	...	28,026
America,	1,138,460	693,191
Cape of Good Hope,	5,611	19,354
Isle of France,	73,866	10,513
Persian gulf,	45,980	...
Ceylon,	36,554	...
Bengal, the coast of Coro- mandel, and Malabar, }	689,177	290,200
Siam,	118,989	84,256
Cochin-China,	...	7,795
China and Macao,	390,235	979,426
Manilla,	248,127	60,906
Japan,	161,615	579,439
New Holland,	56,978	20,533
Australian archipelago,	3,351,848	6,177,390
Total,	14,232,997	18,524,898

In his remarks on the above table, the author of the report dwells particularly on the item relating to England, which exhibits the very considerable increase of 2,240,083 florins, or more than twice the amount of the imports in 1826. "This," he observes, "is a complete refutation of the assertions often repeated in the English newspapers and other periodicals, that the Dutch government acts on narrow principles as to the trade of Java, and that commercial intercourse with that part of India through British ships is repressed." It appears from the details, that, in 1836, the imports from England of pottery, porcelain, glass and crystal articles, stuffs for clothing, carriages, saddlery, leather and soap, were greater than of the same articles from H.

The imports into Java and Madura in the five years from 1836 to 1840 were as follows:

	Goods.	Specie.
1836	17,848,748 flor.	676,150 flor.
1837	21,274,178	313,053
1838	23,205,212	976,665
1839	23,989,780	971,232
1840	26,434,624	2,439,269

The importations took place from the following countries in these proportions:

	Holland.	England.	France.
1836	5,848,543 flor.	3,318,495 flor.	383,753 flor.
1837	6,904,701	4,051,599	607,358
1838	9,469,840	4,550,145	533,746
1839	11,349,958	3,887,655	331,397
1840	15,225,586	3,805,847	305,541

The importations under the Dutch flag in these five years appear to have nearly trebled; but the amount of the productions of Dutch industry had not augmented in the same proportion. The exports from Holland, with certificates of Dutch origin, were—

	Florins.
1836	4,212,076
1837	4,739,506
1838	7,342,092
1839	8,924,437
1840	10,550,583

Of the one-third exported under the Dutch flag and not the productions of H., a considerable sum represented opium from the Levant. It will, however, be perceived, that the values here given are quite arbitrary; the high duty on importations inducing the shippers, whenever it is possible, to under-value their wares; whereas the values of the goods exported to H., representing probably the sum on which the Maatschappij charges its commission, were likely enough to be highly rated. The observation respecting the overvaluing of the exports applies equally to the estimates formed by government of the value of the produce of the islands, which is stated in these five years to have been—

Years.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Indigo.
1836	15,090,362 flor.	9,983,140 flor.	1,122,382 flor.
1837	18,293,179	8,248,571	2,328,076
1838	15,095,793	9,823,028	3,168,065
1839	28,860,499	10,946,222	3,574,909
1840	37,368,361	13,687,687	6,370,733

The exports in the same period, from 1836 to 1840, were stated to have been—

	Wares.	Specie.
1836	40,283,895 flor.	932,492 flor.
1837	42,382,287	839,532
1838	42,073,934	1,266,293
1839	56,717,833	956,101
1840	73,972,792	257,761

The exportation was in the following proportions:

	Holland.	England.	France.
1836	27,232,588 flor.	139,592 flor.	1,944,145 flor.
1837	30,018,415	313,614	1,194,759
1838	29,435,969	1,400,018	1,100,772
1839	40,214,399	1,939,459	833,237
1840	56,904,873	2,582,474	345,802

The number of ships which arrived in the Javan ports was in

	Ships, of 101,738 lasts burden.
1836	2,345
1837	1,648
1838	1,597
1839	1,750
1840	1,820

These vessels arrived from the following countries in the proportions of—

	HOLLAND.
1836	128 ships, of 31,006 lasts burden.
1837	111
1838	153
1839	170
1840	239

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

1836	2,254 ships, of 39,024 lasts burden.
1837	1,275
1838	1,186
1839	1,279
1840	1,389

ENGLAND.

1836	32 ships, of 6,142 lasts burden.
1837	18
1838	23
1839	32
1840	21

The following table exhibits the total value of merchandise and specie imported and exported at the islands of Java and Madura in each year from 1840 to 1849:

Years.		IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
		Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
1840,	{ Florins,	26,434,624	2,439,269	28,873,893	73,972,792	257,761	74,230,553
	{ £	2,202,885	203,272	2,406,157	6,164,899	21,480	6,186,879
1841,	{ Florins,	20,156,276	1,207,005	21,363,281	62,959,099	492,616	63,451,715
	{ £	1,679,689	100,584	1,780,273	5,246,591	41,032	5,287,643
1842,	{ Florins,	25,192,918	888,285	26,081,203	57,886,448	497,045	58,383,493
	{ £	2,099,409	74,024	2,173,433	4,823,870	41,420	4,865,290
1843,	{ Florins,	21,980,792	570,596	22,551,388	58,159,237	833,599	58,992,836
	{ £	1,831,732	47,549	1,879,282	4,846,603	69,466	4,916,069
1844,	{ Florins,	24,641,487	700,856	25,342,343	69,017,346	1,068,295	70,085,641
	{ £	2,053,457	58,405	2,111,862	5,751,445	89,025	5,840,470
1845,	{ Florins,	26,518,476	573,325	27,091,801	64,455,081	1,440,087	65,895,168
	{ £	2,209,873	47,777	2,257,650	5,871,257	120,007	5,491,264
1846,	{ Florins,	26,876,623	509,896	27,386,519	57,164,762	994,223	58,158,985
	{ £	2,239,718	42,491	2,282,209	4,765,730	82,852	4,846,582
1847,	{ Florins,	23,167,634	511,639	23,679,173	58,848,428	596,752	59,445,180
	{ £	1,930,628	42,636	1,973,264	4,904,036	49,729	4,953,765
1848,	{ Florins,	20,581,403	509,005	21,090,108	52,004,591	483,467	52,488,058
	{ £	1,715,092	42,417	1,757,509	4,333,716	40,289	4,374,005
1849,	{ Florins,	23,636,941	461,751	24,098,692	59,958,257	348,056	60,306,313
	{ £	1,969,745	38,479	2,008,224	4,996,521	29,005	5,025,526

Of the imports in 1840, 22,755,887 florins = £1,896,324, were in Dutch vessels; and 3,765,998 florins = £313,833, in British vessels. The value of importations under these two heads in the subsequent years, was as follows:

	Dutch vessels.	British vessels.
1841	£1,305,207	£252,372
1842	1,599,091	347,433
1843	1,310,980	332,494
1844	1,523,995	377,023
1845	1,514,127	514,113
1846	1,592,653	443,992
1847	1,470,607	312,965
1848	1,345,008	252,656
1849	1,444,219	335,704
1850		

The exports from Java and Madura between 1840 and 1849, in Dutch and in British shipping were as follows:

	Dutch vessels.	British vessels.
1840	£5,500,465	£473,576
1841	4,643,995	184,800
1842	4,183,852	274,999
1843	3,951,902	391,664
1844	5,068,283	377,023
1845	4,928,427	162,374
1846	4,157,620	215,659
1847	4,367,385	159,591
1848	3,809,621	252,656
1849	4,504,677	106,486
1850		

Commercial marine.] In 1831, the Dutch commercial marine amounted to 1,232 vessels = 82,932 lasts; in 1840, 1,628 vessels = 153,333 lasts; in 1845, 1,869 vessels = 183,186 lasts; in 1848, 2,046 vessels = 205,240 lasts. In the beginning of 1851 the merchant shipping belonging to H. was 2,395 ships, measuring 224,666 lasts, being an increase over the previous year. The number added was 136 ships, 12,598 lasts; and the number wrecked, lost, and broken up, 51 ships, 4,163 lasts. The large vessels in the East India trade are some of the finest and best manned that sail from Europe; they are about 250 in number, measuring from 500 to 1,000 tons; they usually carry guns to scare away the pirates. It is a rare occurrence when any of them meets with an accident at sea.—In 1850, there entered the Netherlands havens 3,117 home-ships, with cargo, making 439,617 tons; and 3,229 foreign ships, making 590,056 tons. In ballast were 613 ships, 70,098 tons. The ships cleared out were 2,467 under the home flag, and 365,008 tons; 2,274

foreign ships, measuring 407,925 tons; and in ballast 2,276 ships, measuring 364,231 tons.

Manufactures.] The improvements which have taken place under the present government, in the commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and industry of the country, are remarkable, but the cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures are still inadequate to the home-consumption. In fine linens the Dutch have few rivals. Woollens, consisting of common cloths and hosiery, are extensively manufactured at Leyden and Utrecht. English yarn and twist are imported, and advantage is taken of the cheapness of hand-labour to weave these materials into cloth. Haarlem and Amsterdam retain their silk-manufactories. Leyden and Alkmaar possess extensive tanneries. The tobacco and snuff manufactories of Amsterdam employ 24,000 hands; and the fabrication of tobacco-pipes alone occupies 5,000 persons in the town of Gouda. Sugar-refineries and breweries are numerous, but the former are said to be declining in consequence of Prussian competition. The distilleries which supply that corn-spirit, which, when flavoured with juniper-berries, is known throughout the world by the name of Geneva, or gin, are numerous, especially at Schiedam and Delft. They yield 12,500,000 galls. annually. There are large brass-foundries at Rotterdam, the Hague, and Utrecht. There are above 156 paper-mills in the country. Ship-building employs a very considerable number of hands.

Timber rafts.] A remarkable feature in the inland trade is the vast floats of timber which are sent to Dort from Andernach, and other places on the Rhine. These are generally 800 ft. in length, and 160 ft. in breadth; and are navigated by 500 or 600 labourers, for whose accommodation a temporary village of 80 or 100 huts is erected upon the floating-island. On its arrival at Dort, the sale of one of these rafts occupies several months, and sometimes produces above £30,000. During the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, the average quantity of timber imported into Holland by the Rhine, amounted annually to 110,500,000 kilogrammes, equal to 110,500 tons English weight, consisting principally of wood suited for ship and house building, wainscot logs, spars, weals, staves, and firewood; the whole of which is consumed in H., with the exception of some trifling quantity sent to the colonies. In former years, timber, chiefly oak knees, was exported to Great Britain and France; but for many years past that trade has ceased, and

it remains yet to be seen, whether the alterations of the duties in England will lead to a renewal of the trade in that, or any other species of timber from the Rhine. The value of the Rhenish timber consumed annually in H., amounts to about 2,000,000 florins, or about £170,000 sterling.

Monies, Weights, and Measures.] In the Dutch provs. accounts are kept in pfeuningers, stivers, gilders, and ducats. A pfeuninger is the sixteenth part of a stiver, which is equal in value to about 1d. British currency. The gilder or florin contains 20 stivers, or 2 Flemish groats, and is worth 1s. 9d. sterling. The gold ducat is equal to 20 florins, or £1 16s. sterling. The new gold William, or piece of 10 florins, is worth about 16s. 10d. English money. —The common weight of commerce is the schippond of 3 cwt. The 100 lb. Dutch avoirdupois is equal to 108.93 English avoirdupois. —There are 19 Dutch m. in a degree of the equator. The Amsterdam foot contains 125.5 French lines, and the Rheinland foot 139.6 French lines. The Amsterdam ell is equal to 27.0797 English inches.

Railways.] In H. the lines opened to the public to the end of 1846 were those of Amsterdam to Haarlem, opened in 1839, 18 kilometres in length; Haarlem to Leyden, opened in 1843, 28 kils. in length; Amsterdam to Utrecht, opened in 1843, 36 kils. in length; Leyden to the Hague, opened in 1844, 15 kils. in length; and Utrecht to Arnheim, opened in 1845, 129 kils. in length; making the complete extent of railway communication in active operation in the Netherland kingdom at that date 226 kils. The government is still occupied with arranging the necessary plans to perfect the system. At this moment the line from the Hague is being carried forward to Rotterdam, and from Arnheim to the frontier of Prussia; besides which the works between Rotterdam and Utrecht are in full activity. To sum up these arrangements, two concessions have been recently made, one for a line in Dutch Brabant and the other for a line in the Eastern Netherland provinces, bordering on Hanover and Rhenish Prussia. —The Amsterdam and Rotterdam railway extends from Amsterdam by Haarlem, Leyden, and the Hague, to Rotterdam, a distance of 48 m., and is constructed throughout on an embankment of 5 to 7 ft. high; the country, of course, being nearly a dead level the whole distance. Except near Haarlem, where there is a curve of about a mile radius, and at Leyden, where there is another of three-fourths of a mile radius, the line is straight throughout its course. As for gradients it has hardly one; if we except a very short and easy one between Amsterdam and Haarlem, and another between Haarlem and Leyden, the line is a perfect level. But notwithstanding the country is so very level, there is a difficult morass between Amsterdam and Haarlem, and the country is of a similar character between the Hague and Rotterdam. The principle of construction is the same as that of the Great Western, namely, on longitudinal bearers, supported by cross sleepers, into which they are let to the extent of half their thickness. The rails are also precisely of the same form as those of the Great Western, and screwed on the longitudinal bearers in the same way. The gauge is 2 French metres, or 6 ft. 6½ inches English; the rails 5 French metres long, or 16 ft. 4 inches English, and weigh 150 kils., or 336 lbs. avoirdupois. The gross receipts of the Dutch railways amounted, in 1844, to 299,386 florins (£24,532 3s. 4d.), or on an average of £616 sterling per Netherlands mile. The working cost of 1844 was 156,959 florins (£13,097 18s. 4d.), or on an average of £322 18s. 4d. sterling per Netherlands mile, being more than 50 per cent. on the receipts.

Population.] The population of the United Netherlands, in 1827, was 6,059,566, of whom 1,690,000 were Dutch, 145,000 Frisians, 300,000 Germans, 3,360,000 Walloons or Belgians, and 80,000 Jews. In 1831, it was estimated that the seven united provinces were inhabited by 1,900,000 Dutch, 280,000 Walloons, 252,000 Germans, 150,000 Frisians, and 50,000 Jews. The *Almanac de Gotha* states the pop. of Holland, in 1843, to have been 2,953,618, and, with the addition of Luxemburg, as in 1841, 3,128,841; while that of Belgium, in 1841, was 4,092,557. From official documents and tables published in the *Journal de la Haye* it appears that the pop. of the kingdom of the Netherlands amounted in January, 1845, to 3,019,748 souls; that there were 108,598 births in 1844, 56,198 boys and 52,400 girls, including 5,467 bastards; and 77,523 deaths, 39,500 males and 37,943 females, including 5,264 still-born of both sexes. The number of marriages amounted to 22,381, and the number of divorces to 38. The ratio of the number of marriages to the amount of the pop. was 1 in 124, or little more than three-fourths per cent. According to the *Katholischen Handbuch* for 1849, the pop. of the kingdom of the Netherlands on 1st January, 1847, comprised

1,834,513 Protestants, 1,171,910 Catholics, and 55,800 Jews; while the pop. of the foreign dependencies of the kingdom was estimated at 15,500,000. —The Dutch may be divided into the Dutch properly so called, and the Frises. The Dutch is the written language; the Frisian is a rare dialect, still spoken in a part of Friesland, but disappearing daily. —Sobriety, cleanliness, economy, industry, and perseverance, are characteristic features of the Dutch. One of the latest and best informed travellers in Holland says of the Dutch character:—"The national sobriety and quietude of the Dutch is painted on every face you meet. Young boys are as staid and as cautious as the men of other countries; and even the pretty damsels one encounters have their very smiles checked—if not clouded—by habitual sedativeness. Under this snowy mantle, at first so cold and so repulsive, there is much to admire and to love,—much to study and to learn." Yet brandy, gin, beer, tea, and coffee, are favourite beverages; and smoking is very general, even among the women. A genuine Dutch boor, instead of describing the distances of places by miles or hours, says, they are so many pipes asunder. Marriages in Holland are merely civil obligations, which require no ecclesiastical sanction to give them validity. A week or two before the intended consummation, notice is given to the burgomaster; the certificates of baptism, and the consent of the parents—when that consent is necessary—are deposited with the magistrate, and, on the day fixed, the parties attend with their friends in the town-hall, and the article of the code is read, which records the obligations of the marriage condition; then the burgomaster asks, in a loud voice, whether the parties consent to fulfil the matrimonial obligations, and on their answering 'yes,' or bowing the head in assent, he declares the marriage valid. Protestants sometimes proceed to the house of the minister to ask his blessing; and sometimes the burgomaster himself accompanies the civil ceremony with a word of advice, or a friendly benediction.

Religion.] The religion of the United Provinces is Protestantism in the Calvinistic form, both as to doctrine, worship, and government; yet it would appear that the Catholics are to the Protestants as 2 to 3. The system of Calvin was publicly adopted in 1571; and by the articles of union, in 1579, it was stipulated that Calvinists only should enjoy the principal offices of state. The states of Holland, more zealous than the rest, in 1583, proposed that no other form of Protestantism but Calvinism should be tolerated; happily however for the country this proposal was overruled. Ecclesiastical persons are divided into four ranks, professors at universities, ministers, elders, and deacons; and the government of the church is administered by consistories, classes (or presbyteries), and synods. The consistory is the lowest court, commonly consisting of the clergy and elders of a particular town. A class consists of deputies from several towns, and is commonly assembled thrice a year,—a part of its duty being to visit the churches and watch over the conduct of the clergy. The synods are either national or provincial; the last being assembled yearly, while the other is only summoned on the most important occasions when essential doctrines are to be discussed; as in the case of the synod of Dort before mentioned. The following table shows the number of synods, classes, and pastors, of the Dutch reformed church:

	Provincial synods.	Classes.	Ministers.
1	Synod of Gelderland.	9	285
2	South Holland.	11	331
3	North Holland.	6	250
4	the Congregation of Zealand.	4	163
5	Utrecht.	3	79
6	Friesland.	6	204

7	"	Overijssel,	4	84
8	"	Groningen, &c.,	7	61
9	"	Drenthe,	3	40
Total,			53	1,570

There are, besides, numerous Walloon churches, belonging to Flemish Protestants, scattered throughout the provs., who hold a kind of synod twice a-year, composed of deputies from their own sect. With these, as they spoke the French language, the French Protestants, who fled here for safety after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, associated. They have a seminary at Amsterdam for the education of their preachers in theology, &c. The other chief sects are the Lutherans, amounting to 320,000; the Baptists or Mennonites, amounting to 115,000, who have a seminary at Amsterdam for training their preachers in literature and philosophy, under the inspection of the body, and a professor of theology, who presides in the institution; and the Remonstrants, amounting to 38,000. The German and Portuguese Jews in Holland amount to 56,000, and have several synagogues in Amsterdam; there are also Quakers, Arminians, and Greeks. The ministers of all sects are not only tolerated but endowed by the state, as the Reformed, or Calvinistic church, the Remonstrant, or Arminian church, the Lutheran church, the French Protestant, or Walloon churches, the Scotch Presbyterian church, the English Reformed, the Roman Catholics, and even the Jews. Each sect has the management of its own affairs, in so far at least as regards spiritual matters, and in a great measure as regards matters of finance also. The ministers' stipends are paid regularly every quarter by functionaries appointed for the purpose. The money is brought to the minister's door, and he has only to receive it and sign a printed receipt for the amount, which varies according to the place of residence or sphere of labour. The average stipend for the country, where living is cheap, is about 700 and 800 guilders. In large towns the sums varies from 1,500 to 2,300 guilders. A guilder may be reckoned about twenty-pence sterling.

The number of ministers in the Reformed church is (That number includes the Walloon ministers, who do not exceed 24, and also the one English and six Scotch ministers. It likewise includes 25 Colonial ministers.)	1,570
The number of ministers in the Lutheran churches is	72
Ditto Arminian do.	22
Ditto Mennonite do. about	156
Ditto Roman Catholic, uncertain.	

Pauperism. Every church in Holland is bound by law to support its own poor, and most of the different communities have considerable funded property for this purpose, left by private individuals. In case of the insufficiency of the resources possessed by the congregations, the distressed may apply to the magistrates, who redress the complaint. In many places there exist an authority of a civil character, appointed to succour those who do not properly belong to any religious society; in others, the burgomaster or his deputies administer relief. The hospitals and orphan asylums are, for the most part, government establishments. Some are maintained wholly or in part by their own revenues. Admission is not contingent upon religious opinions. Foundlings are maintained at the charge of the locality where they are exposed. There are three houses of industry, where the poor are admitted on application, under the condition of contributing to their own support by working according to their capacity. There are besides in various towns industrial charitable establishments, where work is provided for those who are in circumstances of pressing want. Besides these there are institutions supported by

societies for certain specific objects, some destined for the relief of women in childbed, others for distributing provisions, and, in winter, fuel to the indigent. In all cases the local authorities are invested with the right of visitation and control over the receipts and expenditure of these charitable unions. Their officers are bound to furnish an annual statement to the government in order that the same may appear in the report made on this subject to the States General. The average annual receipts of the hospitals and houses of legal charity amount to £100,247. The average number of persons annually relieved is 241,513. The amount of annual wages of a family of workers in H. fluctuates between £10 10s. and £19, while in England it is more than double that sum.

Literature. Dutch literature begins with the 14th cent. Towards the 15th, the language became more cultivated, by translations of the Bible, by frequent controversy, and popular works and poetry. Gansfort and Agricola at Groningen were among the first who distinguished themselves as theologians. Erasmus of Rotterdam, the great restorer of literature in the western world, contributed by his elegant satirical works and solid information to bring about the great reformation in the church; yet he died in the bosom of that very church whose gross corruptions he satirized, being too timid and irresolute to become a decided reformer like his great contemporary Luther. A much more extensive genius was Hugo de Groot, or Grotius, who, in the beginning of the 17th cent., embraced with his vast mind the whole subjects of philology, archæology, poetry, history, theology, and jurisprudence. For a long time the northern provs. had no university. That of Louvain supplied the whole of the Netherlands. But in 1575, Prince William of Orange founded a university at Leyden, to reward the town for its gallant resistance against the Spaniards; and this university soon rose to great celebrity throughout Europe. At the head of the Dutch jurisconsults we must place Hugo Grotius, who is followed by Voet, Wiquefort, Noodt, Heineccius, Vinnius, Bynkershoek, Keessel, Cras, and the present Meyer de Rhoer, Van Hall, and Van der Spyk. In medicine the celebrated Boerhaave was followed by Cusius, Tulp, Camper, Van Swieten, Van Royed, Albinus, Gaubius, Van Doeveren, and the great anatomist Ruysch. The arts of pharmacy and surgery are well-cultivated in H. The pantheist Spinoza has been succeeded by less acute but less sceptical philosophers, among whom Franz Hemsterhuis is distinguished by his fine taste and intimate acquaintance with the Socratic philosophy; he has written in French, however. Snellius, Huygens, Z. Jansen, Drebbel, Harsoker, Houk, Brouncker, Gelder, Strabbe, and Kanter, are distinguished names in mathematical science; and Coehorn was the Vauban of H. In natural philosophy the Dutch have Muschenbroek, Camper, Gravesande, and Van Swieten; in natural history, Leuwenhoek, Graaf, Swammerdam, Lyonet, and Berkhey; and in chemistry Boerhaave. In history, Hooft is regarded as the Tacitus of H.; and Donsa, Junius, Vossius, Merula, Pontan, Waganaer, and Meermann, have enriched the historical literature of the country. In theology, Gomarus, Voethus, the Spanheims, Witsius, Mstricht, Desmanetz, Hoornbeck, Leidekker, Vitringa, Venema, Lampe, Arminius, and Cocceius, are most distinguished names. Erasmus, Donsa, Heinsius, Baudius, Rutgersius, Van Santen, Schultens, Gravus, Gronovius, Ruhken, the Burmanns, Valkenae, Perigonijs, Tromius, Wesselin, Wythenbuech, Hoogenen, Drakenborch, and Hemsterhuis, form a splendid list of Dutch philologists. The Dutch geographical writers of merit are Jansen, Bleau, Varenus,

Moll, and Reland; and their voyagers and travellers have greatly enriched the science by their discoveries. Lambert, Kramer, Van Moerbeek, Halma, Weidenbach, and Weiland, have written grammars and dictionaries of their mother-tongue. Notwithstanding, however, of this imposing array of names, there is a poverty of Dutch literature; many of their most popular books are mere imitations of German, French, and English authors. Dutch poetry began to be successfully cultivated in the 17th cent.; several productions of that period are distinguished by great strength and beauty of style and language. Between 1640 and 1750, the national theatre was very much cultivated, and till the latter period the Dutch were richer in original dramatic works than the Germans. Among the dramatic poets of this epoch were Jan Von der Doos, Daniel Heinsius, Peter Cornelius Van Hooft, Jacob Catz, and Joost Van der Vondel. Lyric and satiric poetry have been written by Constantine Huygens, John Van der Veen, and John Adolphus Dans. An epic poem, entitled 'William the Third,' was written by Lucas Rotgans of Amsterdam. Among the more recent poets are Hieronymus de Bosch, Klijn, Kleinhoff, Bilderdijk, Helmers, Van Hall, Tollens, and Gysbeck. Dutch prose has little claim to harmony and elegance, but is very well fitted to convey useful truths in a plain and intelligible manner. H. cannot be deemed a very literary country; yet its popular writers find a much greater proportion of readers among the population than the best of our authors. Gottens, for example,—a very agreeable and attractive poet,—has sold 10,000 copies of the last collection of his poems, in 3 vols.; and Van der Palm disposed of nearly 4,000 copies of his translation of the Bible, though the cost was 35 florins, or £3 English. The poetry of Gottens resembles that of Cowper in many respects. It is not highly imaginative, seldom sublime, but it touches all the chords of common sympathy. He has lately been converted from Catholicism to Protestantism. Van der Palm is equally distinguished as a writer and as an orator. He must be deemed one of the very best prosaists in the Dutch language, and undoubtedly the best of the present time.—The great proportion of books printed in H. are translations from the German; for though the instances mentioned are very remarkable evidences of the great demand for the writings of popular men, these instances are undoubtedly exceptions to the more common rule. The editions ordinarily published consist of 1,100 copies; sometimes of only 550, but very rarely of less. The Dutch periodicals are numerous, but far from valuable. The laws are severe against pirated editions; the censorship was abolished by a decree of 1814; but authors and editors are responsible for their works.

Establishments for education.] All establishments for education stand under a particular department of the ministry. Before the Belgian revolution there were 6 universities in the United kingdom: viz., 3 in the northern provs., at Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen; and 3 in the southern, at Ghent, Liège, and Louvain. Each university had 5 faculties: viz., theology, law, medicine, physical and mathematical science, and philosophy and literature.

Table of the number of pupils in the schools and colleges in the provs. of Holland in 1827.

	Infant schools.	Schools of industry.	Primary schools.	Colleges.	Total pupils.	No. of pupils to 1,000 inhab.
N. Holland.	9,062	88	38,677	221	48,048	118.36
S. Holland.	8,179	1,296	40,473	225	50,173	118.40
Zealand.	1,386	47	12,735	37	14,205	107.35

Utrecht.	1,468	277	11,802	119	13,666	111.65
Gelderland.	3,030	...	30,952	172	33,155	116.63
Overijssel.	1,582	219	23,958	113	25,872	164.62
Drenthe.	90	...	8,781	28	8,899	156.18
Groningen.	331	...	21,173	84	21,588	136.65
Friesland.	2,011	...	24,801	121	26,933	134.22
N. Brabant.	2,624	195	34,759	420	37,978	116.62

Total, 29,763 2,122 248,091 1,540 280,517 av. 128.66

An official report made by the government to the States-general gives the following particulars of the state of public instruction for 1835. In the universities there were 1,527 students (fewer by 70 than in 1834); 771 at Leyden; 491 at Utrecht; and 265 at Groningen. The number of scholars in the Latin schools in 1835 was 1,255. The primary schools are the objects of the special solicitude of government. In 1835 there were 2,832 primary schools, with 304,559 scholars.

Government.] Under the mild sway of the dukes of Burgundy, the people of H. and the Netherlands enjoyed great privileges, and comparatively more liberty than those of other European states. But the transference of these provs. to the Spanish branch of the Austrian family, by the marriage of the heiress of Burgundy with Maximilian of Austria, was—as we have seen—eventually unfavourable to their liberties. The Dutch, upon their revolution, erected themselves into a confederated republic, which consisted of seven independent states, leagued together for their mutual preservation, and joined into one political body for the general good. The office of *Stadtholder* bore some resemblance to that of the dictator among the Romans. The resemblance, however, only lay in this, that it was appointed in times of imminent danger, in order to communicate vigour and activity to the councils of the state. After that the independence of H. had been established by the treaty of Westphalia, the office lay dormant till the invasion of H. in 1672, when the office was declared hereditary in the house of Orange, both in the male and female line. After the battle of Leipzig, a new constitution for H. and Belgium was made, by which the two countries became a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line of the house of Nassau-Orange. This new constitution had some resemblance to that of Britain, but the sovereign was invested by it with a greater preponderance of power than what the British constitution allows the king. Since the separation of Belgium, and under the new fundamental law of 1848, H. continues to enjoy a constitutional government under the States-general, who are divided into two chambers, one of which comprises from 40 to 60 members, appointed by the king; and the other 58 deputies, who are named by the Provincial states, in the following proportions: North and South Holland, 22; North Brabant, 7; Gelderland, 6; Friesland, 5; Overijssel and Groningen, 4 each; Zealand and Utrecht, 3 each; Drenthe, 1. The duchies of Luxemburg and Limburg have their own special constitutions.—Each province has its own Provincial states. The second chamber, or lower house of parliament, differs considerably from our house of commons, not only in its mode of nomination, but in its functions and dignity. The members accept a petty salary, amounting to about £220; they can originate no motion; and their influence is comparatively inconsiderable. The king can hold no foreign crowns, nor remove the seat of government out of the kingdom. The secretary of state receives £1,670; the minister of finance, the minister of justice (lord-chancellor), and the minister of the interior, the same sum; governors of provs. £750; the postmaster-general about £830; the ministers of war and marine £1,250.

Revenue.] The amount of direct and indirect taxes levied on the United Kingdom of the Nether-

lands averaged about 14 Rhenish florins, or 28s. sterling to each individual. The annual revenue scarcely exceeded £7,000,000, and the expenditure fully equalled it. The amount of the public debt was as follows:

	Florins.
Deferred debt on which no interest is paid,	1,131,000,137
Active debt, bearing interest,	510,000,000
Belgian debt, principally contracted by Austria, but assumed by the new government,	34,466,679
	1,675,466,816

Or nearly £170,000,000 sterling, the active portion of which bears interest at 2 or 2½ per cent. The public debt of H. in 1848 amounted to 1,237,819,911 florins, viz.:

GENERAL DEBT.			
£68,005,441	2½ per cent.		£1,700,136
10,071,360	3		302,140
1,867,333	3½	Syndicates.	65,356
19,803,375	4		792,135
1,229,041	4	Old debt,	49,161
816,662	4	Treasury bonds,	32,666
666,666	4½	Treasury bonds brought to charge,	2,318
			8,333
Life annuities,			1,716
Life domain,			833
Nimeguen tantine,			25,000
Sinking fund,			

LOCAL DEBT.			
Haarlem lake drainage,	£666,666		£32,166
Maestricht and Gelderland road,	77,500		4,216
Utsuld and Deventer road,	...		249
Leist and Wordenburg road,	...		340
Amsterdam and Naarden road,	...		921
Zutphen and Goer road,	...		851

The following shows the whole capital of the debt for 1849 and 1850:

	1849.	1850.
Two-and-a-half per cent.,	£68,042,333	£68,005,441
Three per cent.,	10,071,405	10,071,360
Three-and-a-half per cent.,	1,892,333	1,867,333
Four per cent.,	19,803,375	19,803,375
—	1,229,041	1,229,041
—	816,662	816,662
Four-and-a-half per cent.,	666,666	666,666
Haarlem meer,	666,666	666,666
Maestricht road,	79,166	77,500
Total,	£103,267,647	£103,204,044

This is a monstrous debt for a pop. little exceeding 3,000,000, amounting in fact to about £31 per head; while that of Great Britain averages £29; and the average for all Europe is £6 15s. per head. Viewed in relation to the extent of area likewise, H. is more burdened with debt than Great Britain. The taxes too appear to lay an annual burden on the pop. of H. equal to the interest of the national debt.

The following were the budgets for 1842 and 1848:

	REVENUE.		
	Florins.	1842.	1848.
I. DIRECT TAXES.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
General tax,	9,878,596		
Personal taxes,	6,000,000		
Patents,	2,304,000		
		18,182,596	18,748,800
II. EXCISE TAXES,		20,588,710	18,872,020
III. INDIRECT TAXES,		8,970,000	9,384,000
IV. IMPORT, EXPORT, AND NAVIGATION DUTIES,		5,520,000	4,716,000
V. MISCELLANIES:—			
Duty on pawned gold and silver ware,	181,145		
Domains,	1,660,000		
Post-office,	1,460,000		
Lottery,	530,000		
Sporting and fishing licences,	115,000		
		5,946,145	5,118,294
VI. DIVERS REVENUES,		896,000	
VII. INTEREST AT THE CHARGE OF EAST INDIA REVENUE,		6,500,000	9,800,000
		65,603,451	

VIII. AMOUNT ESTIMATED TO BE APPLICABLE OUT OF BALANCE OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION AT HOME.

IX. RENTS CHARGED ON BELGIUM,	5,500,000	400,000
X. PAY OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION,		4,650,000

Total, £5,923,287 = 71,103,451

EXPENDITURE.

I. King's household,	1,250,000	1,250,000
II. High departments of state,	603,032	850,939
III. Foreign affairs,	540,200	540,933
IV. Justice,	1,587,000	2,491,364
V. Home department,	5,056,820	4,318,608
VI. Reformed church and schools,	1,432,141	1,649,896
VII. Roman Catholic church and schools,	520,000	562,376
VIII. Marine,	5,600,000	5,352,632
IX. Colonies,	61,226	88,695
X. Finances:—		
National debt,	33,870,308	36,274,715
Pensions,	2,725,000	
Expenses,	5,922,023	6,878,909
	42,517,331	

XI. War,	11,949,000	11,675,000
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Total, £5,926,403 = 71,116,841

Armed force.] The army of the king of H. at present consists of about 60,000 men. There is a military academy at Delft.—The navy in commission in 1840 was composed of 9 frigates, of which 3 were used as guardships; 9 corvettes, 12 brigs, 25 gun-sloops, 4 armed steamers, 2 transports, and a demonstration-ship attached to the naval institution of Medemblick. The vessels not in commission were 8 ships-of-the-line, of which 5 were finished, and 3 building; 12 frigates, of which 5 were finished, and 7 building; 9 corvettes, of which 4 were finished, 2 building, and 3 employed as hospital ships; 9 brigs, of which 4 were finished, and 5 building; and 68 gun-boats. The total, therefore, was 8 ships-of-the-line, 21 frigates, 15 corvettes, 21 brigs, and 95 gun-boats. The crews in active service amounted to 5,000 men; the officers of the fleet were 472 in number. The number of marines in the different ports was 383. The shipwrights and others employed in building and fitting out at Amsterdam, Willemvord, Rotterdam, Helvoetsluis, and Flushing, amounted to 2,098.—In 1843, there were at the port of Amsterdam 7 steam-vessels, only two of which appear to be of any importance. They ply as regular packets between Amsterdam and Hamburg. At Rotterdam there were 31 steam-vessels, averaging about 500 tons, only 9 of which can carry an armament of 7 guns each.—According to the *Dutch Naval Almanack* for 1851 the navy of H. is at present composed as follows:—1st. 81 sailing vessels, viz., 2 of 84 guns, 5 of 74, 3 of 60, 1 of 54, 8 of 44, 2 of 38, 2 of 28, 3 of 26, 6 of 24, 4 of 22, 2 of 20, 10 of 18, 3 of 15, 9 of 14, 10 of 12, 11 of 6, of 5, and of 4; 2d. of 21 steamers, of which 18 are of 7 guns, 1 of 8, and 2 (built of iron) of 4 guns; forming a total of 102 vessels, armed with 2,177 guns; lastly, 9 ships of war, 6 of which (sailing vessels) are on the stocks.

Colonies.] It is apparent, from the tables already introduced into this article, that the Indian colonies are the main source of Dutch commerce. They are placed under a governor-general, both executively and legislatively. See article JAVA. The following table exhibits the area in sq. m. of 15 to a degree, and the estimated pop. of each of the Dutch colonies, as claimed by H., in November 1849:

I. IN ASIA.	Area.	Pop.
Java, and adjacent islands,	2444.6	9,560,380
East coast of Sumatra,	2200.6	938,585
Bencoolen,	455.6	93,875
Lampung,	475.	82,900
Palembang,	2558.4	272,000
Indragiri,	676.8	50,000
Assahan, Batoa and Bara, Sirda, and		
Dilli,	352.8	100,000
Banca,	356.0	45,000
Rio,	148.6	30,000

Sambas in Borneo,	244 3	40,000
Settlements on East coast of Borneo,	2561 6	304,076
Do. on West coast,	6567 8	311,100
Macassar,	2149 9	1,569,000
Amboyna,	478 9	277,508
Menado,	1267 2	183,000
Ternate,	1129 7	97,329
Banda,	411 3	155,765
Timor,	1042 6	1,057,800
Lombok,	191 5	1,105,000
New Guinea,	321 0	200,000
	28923 2	16,471,318

II. AMERICA.

Dutch Guayana,	2812 5	64,270
Curaçao and Saint Eustatius,	17 5	26,311

III. AFRICA.

Settlements on the Guinea coast,	500	100,000
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Total, 698,560 English sq. m. = 32892' 19,904,889

History] The first notice we have of the Netherlands is contained in Caesar's narrative of the progress of the Roman arms in Gaul. The seventeen provinces, and that part of Germany which lies west of the Rhine, were called *Gallia Belgica* by the Romans; and were known to them as inhabited by the Belgæ, the Batavi, and the Frisi. About a century before the Christian era, the Batavæ had removed from Hesse to the marshy country bounded by the Rhine and the Maese, to which they gave the name of *Batavia*. The Batavians disappear from history in the 5th cent.; the Belgæ or Belgians in the 6th; the Frisians were conquered by the Franks in the 7th. The monarchy of the Franks, which arose on the ruins of Gaul, in the 6th and 7th cents., embraced all the provs. of the Netherlands. By the peace of Verdun, in 843, all the country to the E. of the Rhine, and Batavia and Friesland likewise, were united to Germany; but several of the different governors soon rendered their dignity hereditary and power independent. In the 10th and 11th cents., the inhabitants of the towns in these districts distinguished themselves by their commercial activity, and their industry in reclaiming new tracts of country from the sea. Having rapidly acquired power, and formed alliances, the struggle which this great commercial body maintained with the military lords of the soil, forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Europe. During its continuance, the Netherlands were split down into a number of petty states. By purchase, marriage, inheritance, or conquest, several of these lordships were frequently united under one master; and in the 15th cent. we find the whole in the possession of the house of Burgundy, from which it passed to the Spanish branch of the house of Austria, on the resignation of Maximilian in favour of his son, Philip the Fair, who, dying in 1516, left these provs. to Charles V. At this time the Netherlands enjoyed what might be called independence; but Charles, by the vigour of his measures, and the policy of his councils, made them submit to his absolute authority. In 1556 the sovereignty of the Netherlands was abdicated by Charles in favour of his son, Philip.

Philip II.—Duke of Alva.] The successor of Charles, a bigoted Catholic, appointed his sister, the duchess of Parma, regent of the Netherlands; but she had scarcely commenced her administration, when the discontent of the people reached an alarming height. The prince of Orange, Count Egmont, and Count Horn, who were at the head of the disaffected, loudly remonstrated against the new bishoprics, the establishment of an inquisition, and the influence of Cardinal Granvella; and insisted that the States-general should be assembled, for the purpose of considering the grievances of the country. The duchess was compelled ostensibly to comply in part with their requests; but in 1565, it was discovered that the courts of Spain and France were concerting measures for nothing less than the total destruction of the Protestants. A general combination was now formed for procuring the removal of grievances, but Philip resolved that matters should, by his own measures, be brought to an extremity; and in 1566 the Duke of Alva entered the country at the head of 10,000 men, and assumed the regency on the resignation of the duchess of Parma. Count Egmont and Count Horn were condemned and executed; the estates of the prince of Orange, who had left the country, confiscated; and every one who favoured the Protestant cause subjected to unrelenting persecution. At last, perceiving that the rigour with which he had enforced his measures, instead of intimidating, had united the people in more formidable array against himself, he invited the States to assemble at the Hague, and declared his willingness to repeal the obnoxious taxes. This change of policy, however, came too late. The States assembled at Dordrecht; and, instead of adopting any method for raising the supplies requested by the regent, they raised a supply for the prince of Orange, who, at the head of an army amounting to upwards of 22,000 men, took Roermonde, laid Brabant under contribution, made himself master of Mechlin, Oudenard, and Dendermonde, and while he attempted to raise the siege of Mons, despatched another party to the attack of Amsterdam. Ultimately the efforts of the popular party were crowned with success; and the duke resigned his office and returned to Spain.

Duke of Requesenes—Pacification of Ghent.] Alva was succeeded by Louis de Requesenes, who defeated and put to death

Louis of Nassau; but this advantage was counterbalanced by a great naval victory obtained by the Zealanders, and by the numerous mutinies which about this time took place in the Spanish army. The ineffectual siege of Leyden is the most remarkable transaction of Requesenes in the Low Countries. The firmness of the citizens was triumphant on this occasion; the sluices were opened, and the country laid under water; and the Spaniard made a miserable retreat, leaving the flower of his army buried in the marshes. Negotiations for peace, which had been carried on in 1575, terminated unsuccessfully; and when the war recommenced, the advantage was on the side of the Spaniards. Despairing of being able to maintain their independence, the Netherlands made offer of the sovereignty of the Netherlands to Elizabeth of England, who, for many good reasons, saw proper to refuse it. A similar offer was made to the duke of Anjou, but declined. The prince of Orange at length succeeded in forming a confederacy, generally known as 'the Pacification of Ghent.' Of this treaty the chief objects were to restore the ancient form of government as it had existed under Charles V.; to abolish all severities with regard to religion; and to rid the country of foreign troops. To carry into effect the resolutions entered into at this pacification, a loan of £20,000 was obtained from England, and Don John of Austria, Requesenes' successor, after much altercation, was compelled to accede to the terms of the pacification. This concession was confirmed by the authority of the Spanish monarch, but the provs. of Holland and Zealand, more zealous than the rest in the cause of liberty, refused to sign the agreement, affirming that several of their ancient privileges had been retrenched; and on both sides active preparations were made for war.

Union of Utrecht.] The States had again recourse to Elizabeth, and prevailed on her to grant them not only a loan, but a considerable reinforcement of troops. To unite the jarring councils of the provs., the archduke, with the council of State, and the prince of Orange, were invested with supreme power in military matters, and had influence sufficient to procure the formation of a closer union between the provs. of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, and Gelderland. This union, which, from the name of the place where the treaty was concluded, was called 'the Union of Utrecht'—was concluded in 1579, and laid the foundation of the commonwealth known by the name of 'the United Provinces.' The main stipulations in this treaty were, that the seven provs. should regard themselves as having one and the same political interests in common, each province still retaining its own private customs and laws; that in disputes between any two, the rest should interfere only as mediators; and that all should assist one another with life and wealth against every foreign enemy. In allusion to the uncertain result of the contest upon which they were entering, their first coin was stamped with the image of a ship struggling amid the waves without oars or sculls, and bore the motto,—*Incertum quo fata ferant*. It was indeed a perilous enterprise for a small community of fishers and herdsmen to enter the lists against one of Europe's most powerful monarchs; and unfortunately at this arduous juncture, the prince of Orange was assassinated at Delft, by Balthazar Gerard, one of Philip's creatures. William's death was a heavy stroke to his fellow-citizens, and the Spaniard might ultimately have prevailed, had he not engaged in a war with England, and crippled all his resources by the loss of his armada. Philip died in 1598, but hostilities were continued till 1609, when both parties concluded an armistice for twelve years. No sooner was this treaty concluded, than the Dutch applied themselves with vigour to the arts of commerce; but at the expiry of the armistice, war was again commenced, and during twenty years, hostilities were carried on with great animosity. The Dutch were now generally successful; and in 1648 a treaty was concluded, by which the King of Spain renounced all claim to the sovereignty of the United Provinces.

Struggle with England.] By prosecuting with perseverance the arts of commerce, the opulence of the republic daily increased; the traffic of Lisbon, Cadiz, and Antwerp, flowed into the hands of the Dutch merchants, who now almost exclusively furnished Europe with the rich productions of the East; and the United States of H. began to be ranked among the leading nations of Europe. Maritime rivalry unfortunately involved them in a war with England, in which their fisheries were interrupted, and their commerce nearly ruined. The peace of 1654 relieved them from their embarrassments, and they again prosecuted their commercial enterprises with vigour and proportionate success, till the ambition of Louis XIV. involved them in a new war in 1670. The republic gained little by the treaties of Ryswick and Utrecht, in 1697 and 1713. Its commerce, the great source of its power, disappeared, whilst England extended her own, and France created a commerce for herself. When, in the Austrian war of succession, France attacked the frontier towns of the Netherlands, penetrated into Dutch Flanders, and threatened Zealand, H. endeavoured to shelter itself by acknowledging Prince William IV. of Orange as hereditary stadtholder of all the Netherlands. In the war of England with North America, H. did not fulfil the conditions of the treaty into which it had entered with the former power; it was even discovered that a treaty had been secretly concluded between H. and the United States of America. England upon this declared war against H.,—already weakened by internal dissensions,—in 1780; and though the Dutch fleet fought gallantly at the Dogger-bank under the command of Admiral Zoutman in 1781, yet the United Netherlands were obliged to abandon Negapatnam to England in the peace of 1783, and to

allow that power the free navigation of all the East Indian seas, including the passage by the Molucca Islands. In the meantime, the State was brought to the very brink of ruin by internal dissensions, and the struggle of the aristocrats and democrats, or of the Orange party against the Patriots; and when the French in 1793 declared war against the stadtholder, and in January 1795 conquered H. under Pichegru, the malecontents gladly assisted the invaders, and dissolved the government.

Batavian republic. The new Batavian republic, formed under the protection of France, was divided into eight departments. The legislative power, according to the French system, was committed to an assembly of two houses; and the executive, to a directory of five persons. But France retained for herself a part of Flanders, Maestricht, and Venloo—a district of country amounting to 763 sq. m., with 122,000 inhabitants, and exacted a contribution of 100,000,000 florins as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1801 the constitution was again changed by its capricious rulers; and the Batavian republic, no longer capable of any exertion, saw her fleets ruined by the maritime power of England, her colonies destroyed, her commerce annihilated, and the bank of Amsterdam, the great national resource, completely ruined. The peace of Amiens in 1802 restored some of the lost colonies to the republic; but England kept the important island of Ceylon, and France retained several districts for which only insignificant indemnification was given. The new war between France and Britain destroyed the last hopes of this unhappy country; her colonies fell again into the power of England, and English ships blockaded the Dutch harbours; while, to complete the degradation of the unfortunate Hollanders, a new constitution was given them by the emperor Napoleon, on the 15th of March 1805; and on the 24th of May 1806, his brother, Louis Napoleon, was declared hereditary king of H., under the condition that the crowns of France and H. were never to be united on one head. But the splendour of a royal crown could blind no eye to the misery of the country; the national debt rapidly increased to about 1,200,000,000 florins; and the merchants of H. subsisted only by means of the smuggling trade carried on with England, until the decree of Napoleon from Milan, and the tariff of Trianon, destroyed even this last shadow of commerce. East Friesland, Tever, Knipphausen, and Varel, were united to H. in 1807; on the other hand, the whole land between France and the Maese, a part of Zealand, the fortresses of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Herzogenbusch, Gertrudenberg, Middleburg, and Vlissingen, were appropriated by France. The remaining country, amounting to only 12,253 sq. m., with a pop. of 2,001,416, was taxed to the amount of 70,000,000 florins annually, to support the expenses of Louis Bonaparte's government. In 1810, Napoleon converted part of Brabant, Zealand, and Gelderland, into French departments; whereupon Louis, irritated at finding himself a mere puppet in the hands of his brother, abdicated in favour of his son, and retired into the Austrian territory. Napoleon did not acknowledge the abdication; but nevertheless, by decree of 9th July 1810, united the whole of H. to the French empire. But this state of things continued only till the end of 1813. On Napoleon's defeat at Leipzig, a combined Prussian and Russian force, under General Bulow, was sent against the Netherlands, and was joined by a detachment from England, under General Graham. On the 18th of November 1813, Gysbrecht Charles van Hogendorp, a moderate adherent of the old Orange party, secretly assembled in his house some of the members of the old government, who in 1788-95 had managed the helm of state, and endeavoured to persuade them to constitute themselves provisionally the States-general; but they did not yet dare to engage in the undertaking. Hogendorp next invited those who had held the reins of state in 1786 and 1787, and after 1795, and who, though formerly anti-Orange, would gladly have acceded to the old republican Orange system, had they not been rendered distrustful by their exclusion from the first meeting. After two unsuccessful attempts, the 17 first confederates appointed from their body Gysbrecht van Hogendorp and Baron Van der Duyn van Maasdam as a provisory government, till the prince of Orange should arrive from England, whither Van Perponcher and Fagel were despatched to invite him over. The stadtholder arrived at the Hague on the 30th of Nov., and thence proceeded to Amsterdam. The commissioners of the duumvirate (Kemper and F. Scholten) had, it is thought of their own motion, issued a proclamation ending with the declaration,—"the Netherlands are free, and William I. is the sovereign prince of this free country." The prince, however, accepted the nomination only on condition that his power should be restrained by a constitution, which "should guaranty the privileges and liberties of the people, and secure them from every encroachment." A board of 24 members, among whom were the former duumvirate, was intrusted with the framing of this constitution, which, however, did not wholly answer the expectations of intelligent patriots. Of 600 notables summoned from all departments of the former United Provinces, to meet in convention to consider the draft of the constitution, only 475 appeared, and of those present many acquiesced only conditionally. The plan of the constitution was, however, adopted by a majority of 449 votes. By the congress of Vienna the Belgic provinces were united with the United Netherlands, to form the kingdom of the Netherlands, and Prince William I. was recognised by all powers as sovereign of the Netherlands. As an indemnification for the cession of his territories of Nassau in Germany, the duchy of Luxembourg was given to him, with the title of a grand-duchy, which still, however, belonged to the Germanic confederation; while the king of the Netherlands, as grand-duke of Luxembourg, had a seat in the diet

of the confederation, and 3 votes *in plenum*. To these territories was also annexed the ancient bishopric of Liege.

Recent history. In June 1815 the king acceded to the Germanic confederation. The incorporation of so many provs., inhabited by people who differed in manners, customs, and religious opinions, naturally rendered a revision of the constitution necessary. Conformably with the 143d article, the 55 members of the States-general were eventually doubled, by the provincial estates, in order to deliberate on the proposed alterations; and a convention of notables assembled at Brussels, of whom the greater number, in proportion to the pop., was from the southern provs. One-sixth of these, however, did not appear, so that the whole number present was 1,323, of whom 527 voted for, and 796 against the constitution. It being found, however, that some votes had been given conditionally, and that 126 votes were given against the constitution merely from religious motives, these last, together with the 280 absent, were counted in favour of the constitution; for which a majority was thus obtained. On the 11th of October, a treaty on the subject of the Belgic national debt was concluded between the king of the Netherlands and Austria. By the second peace of Paris, November 20, 1815, France ceded to the kingdom of the Netherlands whatever it still retained of the former Austrian Netherlands, particularly a rich mineral district situated in the centre of the Ardennes, between Hainault and Namur, the loss of which had been severely felt by the inhabitants of the prov. of Hainault, with the fortresses of Marienburg and Philippeville. The crown of the Netherlands also obtained the sovereignty of the small duchy of Bouillon, between Luxemburg and Champagne. By treaty with England, of October 29th, 1814, in consideration of the relinquishment of all the claims of H. to the Cape of Good Hope, and the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, all the other colonies that H. possessed anterior to 1794, in Asia, Africa, and America, were restored to William I. On the 25th of May 1816, a compact was concluded between the kings of Prussia and the Netherlands respecting the cession of a tract of country to the latter; and in June of that year the king of the Netherlands acceded to the holy alliance. The want of a common feeling between the Belgic and Dutch subjects of the new monarchy had been strongly displayed on several occasions. The great influence of the Belgic clergy, even over the higher classes,—the dissatisfaction of the Dutch with the long residence of the court in Brussels,—and the disunion in the Dutch provs. since the establishment of the monarchy between the professed adherents of the reigning family,—one section of whom was known as the old Orange party, or friends of a hereditary stadtholderate or republican system; and another, the new Orange party, or partisans of the monarchy,—caused much discontent, which was, however, counterbalanced by the personal character and conciliatory policy of the king. Though this incongruously compounded state had made some progress since 1818, under the influence of its constitution, yet the amalgamation of the Dutch and Belgians into one nation was by no means successful; and the reciprocal aversion of the northern and the southern people, stimulated by the events of late years, was several times exhibited with great animosity in the church, the army, and even the chambers of the States-general. But the spirit of dissension entered most deeply into the popular feeling, and was maintained in vigour for years by the Catholic clergy. The government was forced to put a stop, in 1825, to the influx of French missionaries into Belgium. On the other hand, the Pope issued a bull of excommunication against the schismatics, or against the Jansenist bishops and archbishops of Utrecht, Haarlem, and Deventer, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the king. The relations of the Netherlands government to the Roman court appeared, however, to be finally established, after long negotiations, by the concordat signed at Rome, June 18, 1827, by the Netherlands ambassador Count de Celles, and the plenipotentiaries of the holy see, which concordat was ratified at Brussels, July 25, 1827. By it, the concordat concluded by Pius VII. with Napoleon, July 15, 1801, became valid in the northern provs. of the kingdom, as it had previously been in the southern. Each diocese had its chapter and its seminary. The chapter of a vacant see was to propose candidates from the Netherlands clergy; those to whom the king should object were to be struck from the list; the chapter was then to choose from the approved list the bishop or archbishop, whom the Pope was immediately to confirm, if he should find him properly chosen. But the execution of this concordat, which did not meet with the approbation of a great part of the nation, was attended with new difficulties; the government, though desirous of retaining the philosophical college founded at Louvain in 1825, as a useful institution for all theologians, was obliged to abolish it in 1830. To the 5 Roman Catholic bishoprics (Mechlin,—the metropolitan,—Liege, Namur, Tournay, and Ghent) 3 new ones (Bruges, Amsterdam, and Herzogenbosch) were added. Another cause irritated the Belgic people in particular,—the prohibition of the French language. The difference of languages, moreover, rendered the union of the southern and northern Netherlands into one nation difficult. The government, while it allowed the use of the French as well as the Dutch in the proceedings of the States-general, abolished, by the ordinance of July 11, 1818, the use of the French language in judicial proceedings, and by the public authorities, only allowing advocates to make use of it for a certain period. Another royal edict, of September 15th, 1819, required that in Limburg, East and West Flanders, and in Antwerp, no other but the national language, the Flemish-Dutch, should be used in public business. This rule, indeed, it became subsequently necessary to soften; but in Oct. 1822 it was anew or-

dered that the national language alone, the Dutch or Flemish, should be used in schools as well as in all public transactions; and on the 1st of January 1823, this rule was introduced into all the courts of justice, even in Brussels. The suppression of the French language made two opposite parties the secret friends of France,—the Catholic Belgians, apprehensive for their church, because they believed that the object was to propagate the Protestant faith by means of the prohibition of French,—and the Brabanters and Flemings adhering to France from old predilections. The settling of the national taxation and finances was a still more difficult problem for legislation. Belgium, a manufacturing, agricultural country, wished to place the burdens on articles of export and import; while H., to spare its own commerce, wished to impose them on real estate. The budget, therefore, always employed a great part of the time of the States-general, who assembled in October of each year, alternately at the Hague and at Brussels, and whose debates were often exceedingly turbulent. After deducting the deferred debt, which bears no interest, the true debt of the kingdom of the Netherlands amounted in 1823 to 593,578,900 Dutch guilders, or 237,000,000 dollars.

Separation of Belgium. The chief causes of complaint urged by the Belgians were, the undue share of the national debt of H., which was laid upon them,—the unequal division of the representative power,—and the partiality alleged to be shown to the Dutch in the distribution of public offices. To a certain extent, however, the consequences of this national discontent were for some time restrained by the state of France. In deserting H., Belgium, from her situation, was necessitated either to throw herself under the protection of France, or to shape her line of policy so as to insure the neutrality of the French government. For a long time neither alternative presented very strong inducements for a change. France was under the power of the Jesuit party, and the press was restricted; while at home, the church and the press were equally free. The liberal party in Belgium, therefore, continued to support the established order of things, lest any change brought about by French influence might be productive of greater grievances than those complained of. Towards the close of 1829, however, the Catholic and liberal parties coalesced, and the public discontent was more openly expressed than ever. The conduct of the king, on the other hand, was not such as to add to his popularity. He dismissed from various posts about the court several individuals whose integrity had caused them to join the opposition. This measure, though affecting only a few individuals, was viewed by the Belgians as a national injury; the discarded courtiers were covered with honour, a subscription was raised to remunerate them for their losses, and the press raised its voice in favour of them. Affairs were in this condition when the revolution in France produced a contagious effect on the minds of the Belgians. The fear of falling into the hands of France, in the case of a separation from H., seemed now to be completely removed; and the distant hope of a neutrality on the part of that power was changed into an almost certain prospect of co-operation. The revolution was begun by the Brussels mob on the 25th of August 1830. In the course of the 26th, 5,000 men were in arms to protect the city and intimidate the government. The Brabant colours took the place of those of the house of Orange at the Hotel de Ville,—and the authors of the revolution assumed the rule without openly denying the authority of the king. The example of the people of Brussels was immediately followed by those of Louvain, Liege, Ghent, and Antwerp. A 'committee of public safety,'—being in fact the first step towards a provisional government,—was appointed to conduct the affairs of the nation till a final settlement should be obtained. On the 22d of September a Dutch army approached Brussels. On the 23d the army entered the town, and a sort of desultory warfare took place in the streets. For four days this conflict was maintained with great loss on both sides; but the number of the insurgents increased daily, being augmented by large bodies of volunteers from the cities of the S; and, after a desperate struggle on the 26th, Prince Frederick withdrew his remaining force during the night. The royal troops had no sooner retreated, than M. de Potter appeared in Brussels to take the lead of the provisional government. The most vigorous measures were instantly adopted, the whole machinery of government was organized, and, on the 4th of October, Belgium was declared to be independent. It was no longer in view to effect a separation of the kingdoms alone; the last blow had severed the slender ties which sustained the attachment of the Belgians to the house of Nassau, and the connection with H. was declared to have entirely ceased.—The present king of H., William III., prince of Orange-Nassau, grand-duke of Luxembourg, and duke of Limburg, born in 1817, succeeded his father, William II., who died in March 1849.

HOLLAND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Oetinghen. Pop. 253.

HOLLAND, a township of Upper Canada, in the Wellington district, extending N from the township of Glenelg.

HOLLAND, a township of Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, 67 m. WSW of Boston, watered by Quinnebaug river. Pop. in 1840, 423.—Also a township of Erie co., in the state of New York, 284 m. W of Albany, drained by Seneca and Cazenove creeks. Its surface is elevated, and its

soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. 1,242.—Also a township, generally fertile, of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, 56 m. NNE of Montpelier, bounded on the N by Lower Canada. Pop. 605.

HOLLAND (PARTS OF), a division of Lincolnshire, comprising the wapentakes of Elloe, Kirton, and Skirbeck, and the borough of Boston; and bounded on the E by the German ocean, and on the S and E by Cambridgeshire. Area 294,427 acres. Pop. in 1831, 62,547; in 1851, 77,386.

HOLLAND-FEN. See LINCOLNSHIRE.

HOLLAND (GREAT), a parish in Essex, 11 m. SSE of Manningtree, on the sea-shore. Area 2,083 acres. Pop. in 1831, 425; in 1851, 508.

HOLLAND-LANDING, St. ALBAN's, or BEVERLEY, a village on Yonge-street-road, 32 m. N of Toronto, partly in the township of East and partly in that of West Guilimbury. It lies in the midst of hills, and is intersected by the E branch of Holland river. Pop. 260.—Holland river has its source in Albion co., and flows NE to the S extremity of Simcoe lake.

HOLLAND (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Colchester. Area 916 acres. Pop. in 1831, 76; in 1851, 86.

HOLLAND (NEW). See AUSTRALIA.

HOLLAND-PATENT, a village of Trenton township, Oneida co., in the state of New York, 12 m. N of Utica, and 100 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 300.

HOLLAND (PREUSSISCH), a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 58 m. SW of Königsberg, and 14 m. ESE of Elbing, on a rising ground, near the Weeska. Pop. 3,360. It is one of the handsomest towns in the prov., and contains an old castle, a Reformed and 2 Lutheran churches, a classical school, and an hospital. It has manufactories of cloth, linen, and leather; is noted for its breweries, and possesses an active trade. This town is said to have been founded in 1296 by some Dutch colonists. The circle is watered by several rivers, and by Lake Drausen. Pop. 26,373.

HOLLAND (PROVINCE OF), an important division of Holland, or the kingdom of the Netherlands; bounded on the W by the German ocean, or North sea; on the N by the Zuyder-Zee, which separates it from the prov. of Friesland; on the E, by the same sea, which separates it from the prov. of Overijssel, and by the provs. of Utrecht and Gelderland; and on the S by the provs. of N. Brabant and Zeeland. It is situated between $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $53^{\circ} 10'$ N lat.; and $3^{\circ} 56'$ and $5^{\circ} 30'$ E long. Its greatest extent, from S to N, including the isle of Texel, is about 90 m.; its breadth from E to W not above 25 m. in some places, but above 40 m. in others. It is of a very irregular figure, and extremely narrow towards its N extremity.

Divisions. This prov. is divided into Süd, or South H., commonly called Ug Holland; and Nord or North H., also called West Friesland, and sometimes Waterland.

I. SUD HOLLAND. This government has an area of 1,166 sq. m.; with a pop. in 1824 of 453,818; in 1844, of 546,975; and in 1850 of 568,872. It contains the important towns of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Haerlem, Dordrecht or Dort, Delft, the Briel, Gorcum, and Gouda. **RHINELAND**, a subdivision or district in South H., the cap. of which is Leyden, contains within its jurisdiction 45 large boroughs and villages. This subdivision is bounded on the W by the coast of Holland; on the N by part of the river Y, along the course of the dyke that goes from Haerlem to Amsterdam, and by the shallows and washes as far as Beverwyk; on the

E by part of the prov. of Utrecht, and by Amsteland; and on the S, by a line drawn from Montfort, through Ondewater and Gouda, to the Hague. It has its name from the middle branch of the Rhine, which runs through it.—The island of Voornelees, between the mouths of the river Maese, along with the small adjoining islands of Goeree, and Overflackee, form the territory called VOORNELAND, which

was anciently part of Zealand.—The isle of Rugghonhill, to the E of that of Voorn, of which Williamstadt is the principal town, together with the isle of Finard, formerly belonged to Brabant.—This prov. is divided into 28 cantons or parishes, the agricultural statistics of which in 1835 were as follows. The extent is expressed in Netherlands' bunders, each equal to 2·471143 English acres.

CANTONS.	Arable land.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Pasture and Hay land.	Dikes, waste, and low land.	Woods.	Reed and rush land and marshes.	Sandbanks, heaths, fens, commons &c.	Canals, navigable and other waters.	Heritable property.	TOTAL in Bunders.
1. Brielle, . . .	7,791	176	155	6,895	1,107	995	218	1,502	307	153	19,299
2. Sommeldijk, . .	6,874	47	49	1,198	765	185	65	...	101	177	9,461
3. Goede Reede, . .	7,950	86	56	1,515	741	342	20	1,506	174	226	12,616
4. Beyerland, . . .	9,323	62	201	4,683	255	478	245	308	386	119	16,060
5. Dordrecht (a) . .	1,783	39	35	2,262	...	955	463	517	130	179	6,363
6. Dordrecht (b) . .	901	162	64	1,630	...	212	291	...	234	57	3,551
7. Ridderkerk, . . .	5,468	50	241	4,831	497	559	581	4	136	161	12,528
8. Streijen, . . .	4,974	47	114	4,339	68	243	157	25	149	75	10,191
9. Gorinchem, . . .	1,065	90	178	7,254	73	1,606	164	65	312	110	10,917
10. Slidrecht, . . .	1,214	133	144	15,192	961	1,695	404	8	615	176	20,542
11. Vianen, . . .	1,435	52	311	6,222	640	1,082	140	...	190	102	10,174
12. Alphen, . . .	3,392	113	145	10,528	233	460	458	...	1,666	261	17,256
13. 'S Gravenhage, .	254	136	46	2,580	...	1,272	...	3,204	118	242	7,852
14. Katwijk, . . .	298	33	14	1,622	...	262	...	581	72	126	3,008
15. Voorburg, . . .	2,799	184	72	5,753	...	275	89	...	972	297	10,441
16. Leyden, . . .	216	155	54	3,805	...	84	2	...	294	156	4,766
17. Noordwijk, . . .	1,144	427	116	7,494	...	1,276	4	3,162	241	226	14,090
18. Schoonhoven, . .	67	28	8	1,071	5	48	1	...	63	30	1,321
19. Woerden, . . .	224	37	103	5,080	...	295	9	...	158	70	5,976
20. Woubrugge, . . .	2,496	344	54	7,337	388	357	65	...	898	245	12,184
21. Delft, . . .	1,325	157	57	6,473	96	218	299	...	1,645	208	10,478
22. Gouda, . . .	22	206	50	4,308	40	235	55	...	984	146	6,046
23. Haestrecht, . . .	708	55	108	11,749	92	856	453	58	405	214	14,698
24. Hillegersberg, .	4,841	80	63	4,632	559	256	367	37	7,238	165	18,238
25. Naaldwijk, . . .	3,570	523	527	6,409	77	510	3	2,171	416	167	14,373
26. Rotterdam, . . .	34	69	16	795	...	47	35	...	633	209	1,838
27. Schiedam, . . .	...	20	11	1,683	...	54	24	45	165	63	2,065
28. Vlaardingen, . .	1,671	47	80	6,176	124	230	154	...	153	112	8,745
Total, . . .	71,839	3,588	3,072	143,516	6,721	15,087	4,766	13,193	18,855	4,472	285,079

II. NORD HOLLAND.] This government has an area of 928 sq. m. Pop. in 1824, 391,586; in 1844, 456,320; in 1850, 479,566. It is divided from South Holland by the river Y. The principal towns in it are Saardam, Edam, Monnikendam, Alkmaar, and Hoorn. Across the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee lies a row of islands belonging to North H. The Texel island, separated from the North cape of North H. by a very narrow channel, called the Mars-Diep, is about 9 m. long, and 5 m. broad; and is defended from the sea by sand hills and strong banks. There are several villages on it. The island of Vlieland lies NE of the Texel; it is about 7 m. long, and 1 m. broad; and has two small villages upon it. The island of Schelling, to the NE of Vlieland, is about 10 m. long, and 2 m. broad. There are five villages on it. These islands, together with several small sand-banks, break the rage of the ocean, and form two good harbours, or rather roadsteads, at the Texel and the Vlie; the first being a noted station for ships bound to the S, and the other for those bound to the N. The Wierengen,—so called from the great quantity of sea-weed, in Dutch, *wier*,—consists of a number of little islands which lie to the SSE of the Texel. The principal of these is 5 m. long, and 2 m. broad, and contains several villages.

Coast and dykes. The name Holland [i. e. 'the hollow land'], sufficiently indicates the nature of this country. The surface of a great part of it is, indeed, below the level of the sea, which is only kept out by means of dykes or natural sand-banks. In

many parts this dyke, or mound, is 30 ft. above the adjoining land; with a width at top sufficient to permit the passage of two carriages. In its descent, the breadth increases so much that it is not very difficult to walk down either side. On the land side, it is strengthened by stone and timber, and covered with earth and grass; towards the sea, somewhat above, and considerably below water-mark, a strong matting of flags prevents the surge from carrying away the surface of the mound. This matting is secured by bandages of twisted flags running horizontally, at the distance of 3 or 4 yds. from each other, and staked down by strong wooden pins: farther in the sea, it is held down by stones. A range of posts at every 40 yds., which are numbered, enable the surveyors exactly to describe where repairs are necessary. Sir William Temple asserts that these dykes employ annually more men than all the corn of the prov. of H. could maintain. In the time of De Witt, the making of one rood's length of sea-dyke sometimes cost 600 guilders. Besides these sea-dykes, there are other dykes to keep out the waters of the rivers. The annual charges of the district of Rhineland, which contains about 8,000 morgens, and has not much communication with the sea, nor with running waters, were, in De Witt's time, at least 2 guilders for every acre, besides 30 stivers more per acre for drawing out the rain-water by mills, and towards footpaths, highways, and ditches, at least 20 stivers. The banks or dykes near Medenblick, in North H., near the Zuyder-Zee, are

stronger, broader, and higher than any others in the country; for there being nothing to break the violence of the sea, from the islands of Schelling and Vlieland to this shore, the waves beat most furiously upon it when N winds blow, and at spring-tides the sea rises sometimes as high as the dykes. Whenever the sea or the rivers break over upon the lands, they are drained by means of wind-mills, of which there are immense numbers for this purpose. From what has been already said, it may well be imagined that the general face of the country is that of a large marsh that has been drained, the canals, and even the sea, looking pale and discoloured by mud; yet the eye is not unfrequently relieved and delighted by groves, gardens, and meadows; while the great rivers, and the immense number of canals in this prov., leading not only to every great town, but to every village, and almost to every hamlet, present a constant and lively movement of vessels everywhere coursing up and down upon them.

[Climate and productions.] The climate of H. is humid, cold, and generally insalubrious. The winters are sharp and long, the rivers being generally rendered unnavigable by the ice for a considerable length of time. In spring, sharp cold winds frequently blast the blossoms of the fruit trees; but the summers are not unfrequently very hot. The E wind generally blows nearly the whole of the winter, and is extremely fierce; but it serves to drive away the fogs with which this country is dreadfully plagued. The climate about Williamstadt is particularly unwholesome, from the extreme flatness and marshiness of the ground.—The soil of H. is in general uncommonly rich, being in fact alluvial, and consisting of deep fat loam; in some parts, however, it consists of a barren sand. The soil of North H., especially in the drained land called the Beemster, is particularly rich, and also that near the village of Schagen. Turf is the most general article of fuel; but coals are imported from England, Scotland, and the Prussian Rhine provs.—From the name of West Friesland, given to North H., it is highly probable that part at least of this division of the prov. of H. was formerly united to East Friesland. How much of it belonged to the *Frisia Occidentalis* of the ancients is not accurately known: some geographers are of opinion that only that part to the NE, in which Hoorn, Enchuyzen, and Medenblic are situated, was the ancient *Frisia Occidentalis*. Tacitus informs us that among the Frisians were great lakes, evidently implying that they were of fresh water; and this is made yet plainer by the expression *ambitque immensos lacus*, which proves that the borders of these lakes were inhabited. Hence it is probable that the more inland part of what is now the Zuyder-Zee, was one of the lakes mentioned by Tacitus, between which and the Texel and Vlie islands there lay anciently a large tract of land. This opinion is strengthened by several circumstances. It will be observed, on looking at a map, that these islands lie still in a contiguous line, and like the broken remains of a once continuous coast. The sea here, too, is remarkably shallow, and the sands throughout the whole extent very flat. From the inspection of the accurate maps of the ancient and middle geography of Gaul, by D'Anville, it will be seen that part of the present site of the Zuyder-Zee was occupied by a considerable inland lake called *Flevo*, which lay towards the S part of the present Zuyder-Zee. The question then occurs, by what means, and at what period, were the N part of the Zuyder-Zee formed, and the communication between this sea and the ocean opened, or at least rendered so wide as it is at present? From the lake of *Flevo* ran a river of the same name into the ocean. Anciently the Rhine

divided itself into two grand branches at *Burgasium*, the present Schenck, about 5 m. NW of the *Colonia Trajana*, now an inconsiderable hamlet, called Coln, near Cleves. The S branch joined the Meuse at the town of *Meusa*; while the N passed by Leyden into the ocean. From this branch Drusus formed a canal, bearing his name, which originally joined the Rhine to the Yssel, a river which flowed into the lake *Flevo*. This canal being neglected, the Rhine joined the Yssel with such force that their waters enlarged the lake of *Flevo* to a great extent, and ultimately carried its waters forward to the ocean by a wide gulf, instead of having communication with it only by means of the river *Flevo*. The exact period when Lake *Flevo* was extended into the Zuyder-Zee is not positively known; indeed it is probable that the increase took place at different periods. We are informed by an old Dutch chronicle, published by Vossius, that the increase on the S side, by the breaking in of the inlet to the Texel, took place about the year 1170; others say it was so late as the year 1400. The increase of the lake on its N side was probably at an earlier period, and also gradual. It certainly was about the year 1400 that the river Y became navigable to Amsterdam by large vessels.—At the time that Lake *Flevo* gained its increase, the N branch of the Rhine must have been greatly weakened by the division of its waters: even the canal of Drusus was afterwards almost obliterated by the deposition of mud in a low country. The Rhine seems to have been farther divided and weakened by a canal cut by Civilis, which, according to Cluverius, is the present Leek; though Pinkerton thinks the deviation of the Rhine into the Leek was the work of natural causes. The latter author regards the Leek, which joins the estuary of the Meuse between Dort and Rotterdam, as the N mouth of the Rhine; while the Waal continues to be the S; both being lost in a comparatively small stream, the Meuse. According to other geographers, the outflow into the sea near Catwyk is not the Rhine, but a canal bearing the name of that river. The Maese, running by Dort and Rotterdam, fell, as it now does, into the sea at Briel, with a powerful flow of water; but the sands, which are gathered for 3 or 4 leagues upon this coast, having obstructed the exit of that river, caused or increased those inundations out of which so many islands have been ultimately recovered by Dutch industry, and of which that part of South H. is so much composed. Towards the formation of these islands the Scheldt seems also to have contributed. This river anciently formed a mere delta, with four or five small islands. At what time the irruptions of this river took place, by which the islands of Zeeland, and the most southern of those of H., were formed, is not accurately known. Pinkerton is of opinion that this may have happened at the time that the Godwin sands arose: other authors assign them to violent tempests in the years 860 and 1170. A Zealandic chronicler, quoted by Cluverius, says that the islands of Zeeland were formed by violent tempests in the year 938. It is more probable, however, that these great changes made slow and gradual progress: none of them being so ancient as the time of Charlemagne, and some of them as recent as the 15th cent. Of the most recent changes in the geog. of H., besides the enlargement of the Zuyder-Zee already mentioned, that which took place in 1421 is the most remarkable. In that year the bailiwick of Dort was made an island, by a violent tempest, which drove the waters up the Maese and the Mereune with such violence that they overflowed their banks, and swallowed up a large tract of land, with 70 villages and 100,000 people; a vast lake between Dort and Brabant was

also formed. The name Dordrecht signifies 'a ferry on the river Dort,' but that river is now swallowed up by the channel of the Maese. The isle of Rugen-hil, on which Willenstedt stands, was covered by the sea for some time; it was recovered so late as 1654. The modern Naerden, the cap. of a district called Goyland, lies upon the Znyder-Zee, 13 m. E of Amsterdam, and 14 m. N of Utrecht; but the old town, which stood more to the N, was swallowed up by the sea, and the ruins are still to be seen at low water, 200 perches from the present town.

The drained lands in North H. deserve particular notice; they consist of the Zype, the Beemster, the Purmer, the Wormeer, and Schermeer. The Zype was first drained and encompassed by banks by William Lord of Schagen, and secured by stronger fences in 1552; but the sea broke them down in 1570. After this it was drained again, and secured by a mole of prodigious height and bulk, proof against all attacks of the sea; and it is now, like all the other drained lands, very fruitful soil. Purmer, or Purmeren, and the Beemster, are both drained lakes. The latter is encompassed by a channel from 4 to 8 rods broad, and is joined to the former by a bridge at the S end. Purmer is about 5 m. long, and above 2 m. broad. The Beemster contains 7,090 acres, besides the highways, dikes, and canals which surround and cross it in several places. It lies between Purmer and Edam, and was a lake till the year 1610.

In this prov. few lands are held in fief; and estates are for the most part small. The farms are also small; the average extent being from 40 to 50 bunders; and the term of lease 6 years. The farm-houses are neat, sheltered, and concealed by small clusters of trees, and generally enclosed, together with their gardens and orchards, in a perfect green fence. The fields are separated from each other, and from the road, by deep ditches filled with water, over which are laid small bridges, that may be opened in the middle by a sort of trap-door, and are raised and locked to a post to prevent the intrusion of strangers. The roads in many places are made on the dyke of the canal, the fields being frequently between 5 and 6 ft. below the level of the road; but the communication between most of the farm-houses and the villages and towns, and also between the several parts of the same farm, is often entirely by means of small canals.—The most magnificent public roads in H. are those in the vicinity of the Hague. The road from this place to Scheveling is pointed out by the Dutch as an object of admiration to strangers. The length of this avenue, for it can hardly be called a road, is nearly 2 m., and its breadth rather more than 20 paces. It is a perfectly straight line, so that the entrance of the road commands a view of the whole; and the church of Scheveling, a picturesque object, terminates the prospect. From Delft to the Hague the road is of sufficient breadth to admit four or five carriages abreast; and is shaded on both sides by lofty rows of trees. It is kept in excellent repair, and so level that not the least inequality of ground is to be perceived.—A connected system of railways links together Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, Amsterdam, and Utrecht; and from Utrecht is carried eastwards to Arnheim in Gelderland.

There is very little land under tillage in this prov., as may be easily imagined from the nature of the soil and climate; and what exists is almost exclusively confined to South H., in which, in 1835, there were 71,839 bunders of arable land, and 143,516 h. of pasture land. The crops principally cultivated are wheat, madder, tobacco, hemp, flax, clover, &c. The country adjacent to Gravesande, not far from the mouth of the Maese, is reckoned to produce the

best wheat, as well as the sweetest grass in South H. Madder of most excellent quality has long been a productive and famous crop in Holland. Tobacco is not so extensively or carefully cultivated as formerly. Hemp flourishes remarkably well; the depth and moisture of the soil being admirably adapted to the luxuriant growth of this plant. Oudewater, about 7 m. to the S of Woerden, upon the Lesser Yssel, in South H., is noted for good hemp. Flax is grown not only for the purpose of manufactures, but also for its seed, though some of the other provs. are more remarkable for this crop than H. The same remark applies to clover.

The pastures, especially those of North H., are perhaps unrivalled for the abundance and luxuriance of their grass; and the milk, cheese, and butter raised here are all of excellent quality. The greater part of the butter is salted and barrelled for exportation. Leyden, Gonda, Edam, Gravesande, and Hoorn, are famous for their cheese. The cattle which produce such large quantities of excellent butter and cheese, are not indigenous, but for the most part are of the Holstein or Danish breed. In the vicinity of Hoorn, a considerable trade is conducted in Danish cattle, which are imported lean, and fattened in the rich pastures round this place, and then driven to other parts of H. The horses are principally from England or Flanders. The ancient race of sheep indigenous to the country, have long been improved by the introduction of foreign breeds; but the soil and climate of H. are not favourable to this animal, and very little wool is exported. The number of cattle in South H., in 1825, was 148,673; of horses, 32,295; of sheep, 23,543. The stock in North H., in the same year, was 116,553 cattle; 15,753 horses; 105,386 sheep. In some parts of H. bees are an object of much attention to the farmer, chiefly on account of the wax which they afford. A vast quantity of this article is annually gathered; and the bleaching of it forms a considerable branch of industry among the poorer classes. In connection with the agriculture of H., its horticulture must not be passed over. The Dutch mode of laying out gardens is still very ungraceful and artificial; the trees are bent and cut into a thousand fantastic shapes, and the flower beds are of every form that can displease and disgust the eye of taste; but setting aside these points of inferiority, the people of H. are excellent horticulturists, especially in what regards the culture and improvement of beautiful flowers, especially bulbous roots. The fruit of H., though abundant, is seldom of good quality; the humidity of the climate, as well as its rapid growth, from the richness of the soil, rendering it insipid.

The shores abound with excellent fish, particularly turbot and soles; but for other fish, in consequence of the shallowness of the sea near the coast, the fishermen are generally obliged to go to a distance of more than 5 m. The village of Scheveling is particularly remarkable for the number of fishermen which it contains; they are distinguished by their ruddy countenances and athletic limbs. The principal foreign fishery of H., formerly was that of herrings; and was carried on from the ports of Dort, Rotterdam, Delft, Schiedam, Briel, and Enchuyzen. The cod fishery, which is still carried on to a considerable extent, commences in October, and ends in April. It is carried on upon the Dogger-bank; what is caught serves not only for the consumption of Holland, but forms one of its chief exports. The whale-fishery was formerly vested in a company called the Northern company; it afterwards became open and free; but, like all the other branches of the fisheries and commerce of H., was destroyed by the revolutionary wars, and has not yet revived.

Manufactures.] The chief manufactures of this prov. are linens, pottery and painted tiles, woollen cloth, leather, wax, snuff, sugar, starch, paper, &c. At Haarlem there are considerable manufactures for the fabrication of fine linens; and the bleacheries of that place have long been famous for the delicate whiteness which they give to linen cloths. Coarse woollen cloth is manufactured at Delft, and other places; but Leyden is the principal seat of this branch of manufacture. The cloth manufactures of Leyden do not appear, even in their most flourishing condition, to have rivalled, in the fineness of their articles, the looms of England; but their coarse cloths found a ready sale on the continent, and the East and West India companies procured them ready markets in the other quarters of the globe. As the commerce of H. declined that of Britain increased, and the manufacturers of Yorkshire deprived the manufacturers of Leyden of the foreign markets to such an extent that the Dutch merchants discovered it was for their interest to export English cloths in preference to the manufactures of their own country. The woollen trade of Leyden also received much injury on the continent, from the establishment of extensive looms in various parts of Germany and the Netherlands, which then ceased to draw any considerable supplies from Leyden.—Delft was formerly famous for its manufacture of earthen ware, which rivalled the porcelain of China, and was generally sought after and esteemed throughout Europe, for its elegance and beauty. In 1800, there were scarcely 500 persons employed in the potteries of this place; whereas, in their most flourishing days, they gave subsistence to upwards of 10,000. The principal causes of this astonishing decay, independently of those which produced a general decay of manufactures and commerce in H., were the immense importation of porcelain from China; and the rival manufactures which were established in Germany and England. The earthen ware of Staffordshire was some years ago so much approved of in Holland, that the States-general, in order to protect the manufacturers of Delft from absolute ruin, laid duties on its importation into the republic so severe as to amount almost to an entire prohibition.—Glass, especially glass toys, are made in several parts of the prov. The glass-house in Rotterdam was formerly deemed the best in the seven provinces. From the universal practice of smoking among the Dutch, it may naturally be supposed that the manufacture of pipes is by no means uncommon. There is a noted manufacture of them at Gouda; they are remarkably neat, and a very extensive trade in them is carried on. They make also in the neighbourhood of this city a vast quantity of bricks and tiles.—The breweries and distilleries in H. are numerous and extensive. Delft, Gouda, and Muiden are particularly celebrated for their beer. The beer made in Delft is chiefly consumed in that place and the adjacent country. The distillation of ardent spirits has greatly increased in H. In 1775, there were at Scheidam, particularly noted for its Geneva, 120 distilleries; in 1835, 171; and in the whole prov., 262; each of these distilleries yielded annually 4,492 ankers of gin.—There are a great number of saw-mills in H., particularly in the vicinity of Rotterdam. They are lofty and rather pleasing objects: the mill generally rising from the top of a substantial building two or three stories high. Some of them are painted in a whimsical taste, and others adorned with grotesque figures. During the flourishing state of H., Saardam, where Peter the Great acquired a practical knowledge of the art of ship-building, derived great wealth from that trade; but it is now almost annihilated.—The miscellaneous manufactures of H., not yet enu-

rated, most of which, however, are confined to Amsterdam, are stuffs embroidered with gold and silver, damasks, brocades, mohair, silk, &c., and particularly the preparation of drugs for dyeing, painting, and medicine, such as white lead, camphor, vermilion, sulphur, borax, lapis lazuli; likewise pitch, tar, rosin, spermaceti, varnish, &c. The oil mills are numerous. The cordage made in H. is very good; and Dutch paper, particularly cartridge paper, is still exported in great quantities, even to England. The preparation of diamonds,—that is, the cutting, polishing, and grinding of them,—is confined to Amsterdam, where many artists are employed for that purpose. The manufacture of skates is also of some consequence in H.—Several large sugar-refineries exist at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The United Provinces were formerly pre-eminent in commerce; and the prov. of H., from its greater extent, population, and riches, as well as from its possessing nearly all the seaports, enjoyed nearly the whole of this commerce. The commercial details given in our general article HOLLAND are still mainly applicable to this section of the Seven United provinces.

Government, &c.] Though the prov. of H. is now only a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and of course has lost many of its peculiar privileges and institutions, yet some particulars respecting its government require to be noticed. Deputies of the nobles, and those of the towns and country, are elected for the parliament of the kingdom. There are also provincial councils of state for South and North H. For the administration of justice there are two courts held at the Hague; namely, the court of H., and the high council. The nobles of Holland are subject to the jurisdiction of this court; and an appeal lies to it from the sentences of the inferior courts. The high council of H. judge peremptorily and definitively of all cases brought before them by an appeal from the court of H. There are two provincial synods; one for South H. and the other for North H. The whole prov. is divided into a great many classes, composed of the deputies of five or six neighbouring churches; and each class sends 4 deputies to the respective synods, viz., 2 ministers and 2 elders. The synods meet twice a-year, and a political commissary attends their meetings.—The taxes of the prov. of H. are very heavy.

History.] The province of H., as well as all the countries watered by the Meuse and the Rhine, were for a long time divided into small earldoms; but in 923, Theodoric was appointed Count of H. by Charles the Simple, king of France, and the title became hereditary. The most frequent wars of the counts of H. were with the Frisians, a branch of the old Saxons. There were also frequent contests between the counts of H. and Flanders, concerning the possession of the islands of Zeeland. The counts of H. were likewise frequently opposed by their own nobility; and in order to break their power, they not only demolished many of their castles and strongholds, but also, about the year 1,200, built several cities, and gave especial privileges to their citizens. Philippina, daughter of William III., Earl of Holland, was married to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward III. of England. This king contested the earldom of H. with Margaret, his sister-in-law. In the year 1417, Jacquelin, heiress of H., married John IV. duke of Brabant; but her uncle, John of Bavaria, who had resigned the bishopric of Liege, in the hope of espousing her, contested the succession. A kind of anarchy followed. Jacquelin went to England, where, in 1423, she married Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; but this marriage having been annulled by the Pope, she married in 1432, Borselen, the stadtholder of H. Having no children by any of her husbands, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, who was her first cousin, obliged her to give up the administration and government of her states, and at her death inherited them. Soon afterwards, H., with the other large possessions of the House of Burgundy, fell by marriage to the house of Austria. The history of this prov., from this period, must be sought for under the article HOLLAND.

HOLLANDEN, a hamlet in the p. of Leigh, Kent. Pop. 165.

HOLLANDIA. See FREDENSBORG.

HOLLANDS-DIEP, a large arm of the Meuse,

in Holland, which issues from the lake of Biesbosch, between the provinces of Holland and North Brabant, and flows WSW. At Willemstadt it divides into two arms, named Haring-vliet, and Volke-rak, the former of which runs along the N, and the latter along the S side of the island of Over-Flakke. The H. is nearly 12 m. in length; and opposite Willemstadt possesses a breadth of 2 m.

HOLLANGE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Arlon. Pop. of dep., 618; of com., 143.

HOLLE, a river of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, an affluent of the Dreisam.

HOLLEBEEKSTAET, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, dep. of Paricke. Pop. 239.

HOLLEBEEKWYK, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, dep. of Meirelbeke. Pop. 1,558.

HOLLEBEKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 625.

HOLLENBACH, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 10 m. NNE of Künzelsau, and 38 m. NNW of Ellwangen. Pop. 608.

HOLLENBURG, or **HOLENBURG**, a fortress of Illyria, in the gov. and 44 m. NNW of Laybach, circle and 6 m. S of Klagenfurt, on the l. bank of the Drave. It is the chief place in the valley of Rosenthal, the population of which is estimated at 11,666.

HOLLERSBACH, a village of Austria, in the circle and 53 m. SW of Salzburg, and 13 m. S of Kitzbühl, in the Pinzgau, on the r. bank of the Salza. Pop. 420. It has a castle. In the environs are mines of copper and sulphur.

HOLLESLEY, a parish in Suffolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Woodbridge, on the Alde. Area 4,026 acres. Pop. in 1831, 604; in 1851, 578.

HOLLEY, a village of Murray township, Orleans co., in the state of New York, 240 m. WNW of Albany, on the Erie canal, which here passes over Sandy creek by an embankment 75 ft. above the bed of the stream.

HOLLFELD, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, at the confluence of the Kainach and Wiesent, 15 m. E of Bamberg. Pop. 1,048. Several important cattle-markets are held here.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, a village of Frankstown township, Huntingdon co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 118 m. WNW of Harrisburg, on Beaver Dam creek, and near the railroad which crosses the Alleghany mountains to Johnstown. Pop. in 1840, 1,896.

HOLLIER, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 3 m. NE of Sedan, and commune of Ily. It has a cloth manufactory.

HOLLING, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Boulay, near the r. bank of the Nied. It has manufactories of soap, sal ammoniac, ivory-black, and glue.

HOLLINGBOURN, a parish in Kent, 6 m. SE of Maidstone. Area 4,560 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,302.

HOLLINGER, a village in the Tyrol, in the circle of the Lower Inntal, 8 m. N of Innsbruck. In the environs are mines of silver and copper.

HOLLINGHILL, or **HELLINGHILL**, a township in the p. of Rothbury, Northumberland. Pop. 111.

HOLLINGSTED, a village of Denmark, in the duchy and 13 m. WSW of Sleswick, and bail. of Gottorp, on the l. bank of the Treen. The famous wall called Danawerk, which extended to Oldenburg, in Holstein, commenced here.

HOLLINGTON, a parish in Sussex, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. WNW of Hastings. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 338; in 1851, 579.—Also a township in the p. of Longford, Derbyshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Ashborne. Pop. 302.

HOLLINGWORTH, a township in Mottram

parish, 2 m. E of Stayley Bridge. Area 2,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,760; in 1841, 2,012.

HOLLINSCLOUGH, a township in the p. of Alstonefield, Staffordshire, 2 m. NW of Longnor, near the sources of the Dove and Manyfold. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 564; in 1851, 400.

HOLLIS, a township of York co., in the state of Maine, 66 m. SW of Augusta, on the W side of Saco river. Pop. in 1840, 2,363.—Also a township of Hillsboro' co., in the state of New Hampshire, 44 m. S of Concord, watered by Nashua river. Pop. 1,333.

HOLLISTON, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 24 m. WSW of Boston, watered by a branch of Charles river. Pop. in 1840, 1,782.

HOLLOGNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Waha. Pop. 244.

HOLLOGNE-AUX-PIERRES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep., 1,067; of village, 824.

HOLLOGNE-SUR-GEER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege, watered by the Geer. Pop. of dep., 661; of village, 589.

HOLLOLA (NEDRE), a district of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, and central part of the gov. of Tavastehus, to the W of the dist. of *Efre-Hollola*. It contains several parishes, of which the principal is that of *Padasjoki*.

HOLLOLA (EFRE), a district of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, and central part of the gov. of Kymmenegard, to the N of the district of Kymmene, and to the S of that of *Sawolax-Efredels*. It comprises Jitis and several other parishes.—Also a district of the same duchy, in the E part of the gov. of Tavastehus. It comprises a large portion of lake *Paejaene*. *Padasjoki* is the most northerly parish in this district.

HOL-LOUVER-GAVERS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saint-Giles. Pop. 532.

HOLLOWAY, a hamlet in the p. of Ashover, Derbyshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Ashborne. Pop. in 1831, 343; in 1841, 391. This hamlet, with the chapelry of Dethwick Lea, forms one township.—Also a hamlet, consisting of Upper and Lower Islington, in the p. of Islington, Middlesex, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. NNW of St. Paul's cathedral.

HOLLOWELL, a hamlet in the p. of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire. Pop. 313.

HOLLY, a township of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 429.

HOLLYHURST, a township in the p. of and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Whitechurch, Salop.

HOLLYM, a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 16 m. SE of Hull. Area 3,740 acres. Pop. of p. in 1831, 351; in 1851, 516. Area of township, 2,530 acres. Pop. 407.

HOLLYMOUNT, a small post town in the p. of Kilcommon, co. Mayo, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Ballinrobe, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Tuam, and 111 m. NW of Dublin, on the Robe, and on the mail road from Dublin to Westport. Area 16 acres. Pop. in 1851, 431.

HOLLYWELL, a village of co. Fermanagh, 8 m. SW of Enniskillen, on the road from that town to Manor-Hamilton.

HOLLYWOOD, a parish, post-town, and seaport in co. Down. The p. consists of a narrow tract of land stretching along the shore of Belfast Lough, from within $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. of Belfast. Area 8,064 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,693; in 1851, 4,317. The town is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Belfast, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Bangor, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Dublin, on the road between the two former towns. It consists principally of one long, spacious, and handsome street, stretching along the

Lough, and presents a remarkably neat and cheerful appearance. Area 37 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,288; in 1851, 1,408.—Also a parish in co. Dublin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Naul. Area 3,997 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,022; in 1851, 835.—Also a parish and village in co. Wicklow. The p. is divided into 2 parts, called Holly-wood-Bolies and Holly-wood-Lowlands. Area 18,383 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,850; in 1851, 2,021. Pop. of village, 44.

HOLM, a river of Denmark, in Jutland, in the bail. of Ribe, which has its source to the E of Kleland, runs W, and joins the Warde, 5 m. NE of the town of that name, and about 15 m. above its entrance into Hyerting bay.—Also an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, in the Northern Quark, outside the entrance to Umeå. Upon the Stora-Fjederagg, a rock situated $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE from the N point of H. island, in N lat. $63^{\circ} 48' 25''$, is a lighthouse, with a revolving light burning at 104 ft. above sea-level.

HOLMANSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Steenhuyz-Wynhuyze. Pop. 96.

HOLME, a parish on the SE coast of Pomona island, in the Orkney group, extending along the sound of H. Pop. in 1801, 871; in 1841, 866.—Several rocky islets in this group bear the same name.

HOLME, a hamlet in the p. of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Glotton, Huntingdonshire. Area 4,300 acres. Pop. in 1851, 406.—Also a township in the p. of Bottesford, Lincolnshire. Pop. 51.—Also a parish in Nottinghamshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Newark, E of the Trent. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1851, 144.—Also a township in the p. of Burton-in-Kendal, Westmoreland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Milnthorpe, intersected by the Lancaster canal. Pop. in 1831, 649; in 1851, 1,154.—Also a township in the p. of Pickhill, N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 541 acres. Pop. in 1851, 92.—Also a township in the p. of Almondbury, W. R. of Yorkshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Huddersfield. Area 3,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 630; in 1851, 849. See also LONGSTONE (GREAT), and HOLME.

HOLME-CULTRAM, a parish in Cumberland, 6 m. NW of Wigton, on the W bank of the Waver. Area 38,962 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,056; in 1851, 3,212. It comprises the 4 townships of Abbey-Holme, East-Waver-Holme, Low Holme, and St. Cuthbert Holme, containing respectively 972, 496, 922, and 822 inhabitants.

HOLME (EAST), a parish in Dorsetshire, 2 m. SW of Wareham. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. 61.

HOLME-HALE, a parish in Norfolkshire, 4 m. ESE of Swaffham, on the Wissey. Area, 2,601 acres. Pop. in 1831, 447; in 1851, 524.

HOLME-MOSS, a mountain in Derbyshire, on the confines of Yorkshire and Cheshire, which rises to the height of 1,859 ft. above sea-level.

HOLME (NORTH), a township in the p. of Great Edstone, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. WSW of Helmsley. Area 610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 21; in 1851, 15.

HOLME-PIERREPONT, a parish in Nottinghamshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Nottingham, on the Trent. Area 2,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1851, 179.

HOLME-NEXT-RUNCTON, a parish and village in the co. of Norfolk, 4 m. N of Downham. Area 1,196 acres. Pop. in 1831, 225; in 1851, 328.

HOLME-NEXT-THE-SEA, a parish and village in Norfolk, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Burnham-Westgate. Area 2,512 acres. Pop. in 1831, 263; in 1851, 300.

HOLME (SOUTH), a township in the p. of Hovington, 7 m. WNW of New Malton. Area 777 acres. Pop. in 1831, 65; in 1851, 67.

HOLME-UPON-SPALDING-MOOR, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SW of Market-Weighton. Area 10,820 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,713.

HOLME-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Beverley. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 136; in 1851, 153.

HOLMEN, a small island in the Arctic ocean, near the coast of Norway, and prov. of Finmark, to the ENE of the island of Andoe, in N lat. $69^{\circ} 37'$, E long. $15^{\circ} 58'$.

HOLMER, a parish in Herefordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Hereford. Area 3,110 acres. Pop. in 1851, 618.

HOLMES, a central county in the state of Ohio, U. S., comprising an area of 422 sq. m., generally hilly, but fertile, and watered by Kilbuck and Mohican creeks. Pop. in 1840, 18,088. Its capital is Millersburg.—Also a central co. of the state of Mississippi, containing a superficies of 600 sq. m., and bordered on the W by Yazoo river, and on the E by Big Black river. Pop. 9,452. Its capital is Lexington.—Also a township of Crawford co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 745.

HOLMES (FLAT and STEEP), two small islands in Glamorganshire and Somersetshire, about 3 leagues S of Cardiff. See FLAT HOLM.

HOLMESBURG, a village of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 9 m. W of Bristol, on Pennypack creek, consisting in 1840 of about 40 dwellings.

HOLMESFIELD, a chapelry in the p. and 2 m. SW of Dronfield, Derbyshire. Pop. in 1851, 520.

HOLMES HOLE, a village and harbour in Tisbury township, Duke's co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 89 m. SSE of Boston, on the Atlantic. The harbour, which is one of considerable importance, is on the N side of Martha's Vineyard. It is safe and commodious, and is much resorted to when the wind does not admit of doubling Cape Cod. Pop. of v. in 1840, 100.

HOLMESTRAND, or HOLMSTRAND, a town and port of Norway, in the dio. of Aggershuus, amt or bail. of Jarlsberg, on the Drammen-fiord, an arm of the gulf of Christiania, 18 m. NNW of Tönsberg, and 36 m. SSW of Christiania. Pop. 1,746. It occupies a narrow tract stretching along the shore, and enclosed by a long ridge of lofty rocks. The houses are painted, and are remarkable for their neatness. It has a church, and possesses several distilleries. The trade consists chiefly in wood.

HOLMESVILLE, a village of Appling co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 177 m. SSE of Milledgeville.—Also a v. of Pike co., in the state of Mississippi, 87 m. S of Jackson.

HOLMFIRTH, a village, and a large and populous chapelry, consisting of several townships, in the p. of Almondbury and of Kirkburton, in the W. R. of Yorkshire. The v., which is about 6 m. S of Huddersfield, was dreadfully devastated, on the 5th of Feb. 1852, by the bursting of a reservoir at Bilberry, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the SW.

HOLMPATRICK, a parish in Dublin co., comprising an area of 2,131 acres. Pop. 2,904. It comprises several islands, and the town of Skerries.

HOLMPTON, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Parrington, on the sea-coast. Area 1,462 acres. Pop. in 1831, 239; in 1851, 92.

HOLMSIDE, or HOLMSET, a township in Lancaster parish, co. and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Durham. Area 2,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 218; in 1851, 1,012.

HOLMSLAND, an island of Denmark, in the Ringkiöbing-fiord, a gulf of the North sea, in the dio. of Ribe, bail. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Ringkiöbing. It is 5 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and contains 2 parishes, with a pop. of 1,800.

HOLMWOOD. See DORKING.

HOLNE, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. W of Ashburton, on the Dart. Area 4,197 acres. Pop. 386.

HOLNEST, a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 m. SSE of Sherborne. Area 2,062 acres. Pop. in 1851, 163.

HOLOWCZYN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 27 m. WNW of Mohilev. The last success of Charles XII. of Sweden over the Russians was gained here on the 15th July 1708.

HOLRU, a town of Abyssinia, in the country of the Independent Gallas, 60 m. N of Killali, and 270 m. SW of Gondar.

HOLSBECK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Louvain. Pop. of dep. 1,009.

HOLSENOE, an island of the North sea, near the W coast of Norway, in the stift or dio. of Bergen, and bail. of S. Bergen, in N lat. 60° 34'. It is about 15 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.

HOLSTEBROE, a town of Denmark, in the bail. and 78 m. N of Ribe, on the Stor-Aa. Pop. 850. Extensive cattle fairs are held here.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy, like that of Sleswick and Lauenburg, embodied in the Germanic confederation, though appended to the Danish crown. It lies between the parallels of 53° 32' and 54° 27' N; and between the meridians of 9° and 11° E; and comprises an area of 3,255 sq. m., or 3322-964 sq. m. according to another estimate. The pop. in 1830 was 418,920, or 126 per sq. m.; in 1845 it amounted to 479,364. It is bounded on the N by Sleswick, from which it is separated by the Eyder and the Kiel canal; on the E by the Baltic, the territory of Lubeck, and the duchy of Lauenburg; on the N it has the territory of Hamburg, and is separated from the kingdom of Hanover by the Elbe; and on the W it is washed by the North sea. A ridge of bare sandy hills traverses the country from N to S, dividing its surface into two large inclined planes, running down on one side to the Elbe and the North sea, and on the other to the Baltic. The declination towards the Elbe is comparatively gradual, and on this side several streams descend from the highlands, most of which empty themselves into the Elbe: amongst these are the Alster, the Pinau, the Krükan, and the Stör. The section sloping towards the Baltic is more hilly, and presents only two considerable rivers, viz., the Schwentine and the Trave. Lakes are numerous in the E part of the duchy. The principal are the Seeelter-see, the Ploener-see, and the Wester-see. The W section presents a flat low surface, exposed to inundation from the sea, and requiring the protection of sea-dykes. Nearly all the country is fruitful, particularly the lowlands on the Elbe and North sea, which begin about 20 m. below Hamburg, and are 10 m. broad. A considerable proportion of the E section is covered with forest; the central parts, as already noticed, are arid and unfertile. "The E side of H. and Sleswick wears by far the most picturesque and inviting aspect, and presents much more variety of surface than the other portions. The land is generally well-adapted for either corn or the dairy. It is carefully enclosed with hedges in the English fashion, generally growing on banks, so that the country wears a much more English-look than most parts of the continent, and even than the Danish islands generally. Here lies, from Flensburg to Eckernförde, a nook which still retains the name of Engelland or Angeln,—an appellation which, though now restricted to a particular district, was formerly extended to the whole southern half of the peninsula, and was transferred by the emigrant Saxons to the southern division of Britain. The E side of H., from Eckernförde, by Kiel and Plön, to Lubeck, is the fairest territory in the duchies. The rich meadows, the well-tilled corn lands, the spacious and substantial farm-houses and buildings, the neat and thoroughly clean towns,—looking as pretty as brick, plas-

ter, and paint can make them,—all remind one of the most beautiful parts of England. The undulating surface rises just enough to take away any idea of monotony, and from every eminence you obtain a view of the expanse of the Baltic, its calm dark blue waters sparkling in the sun, and stretching up occasionally into the land in one of those beautiful *fiords* or *firths* which form so enchanting a feature of Scandinavian landscape. Lakes and groves add to the charms of the scenery, and the wood-covered hills slope gently up from the shore of lake or sea. There is but one drawback to the pleasure of travelling here. The roads in H. are worse than in most other parts of the Danish dominions, and, with one or two exceptions, they are left in their natural state. In Denmark—W. Jutland excepted—as well as in most parts of Germany, the macadamized road is now nearly as general as in England: so backward, however, in this particular, has this nook of Europe remained, divided as it is under so many different jurisdictions, that it is not ten years since the road from Hamburg itself to Lubeck has been macadamized." [*Morning Chron.*] The country about Oldeslohe contains salt and lime, and amber is occasionally found on the W coast; but no metals are wrought at present. Grain and agricultural produce are abundant; manufactured goods are not produced in sufficient quantity to meet the demand. Manufactures, therefore, together with colonial products and wines, are among the articles of importation. Horses, black cattle, grain, oil-cake, butter, and peat are largely exported. Out of the whole export of butter from Denmark in 1847, viz. 82,755 tönner = 183,790 cwt., H. furnished 61,218 tönner; and of 8,770 cwt. of cheese, 5,112 cwt. were from H. The commerce of the country is much facilitated by its situation between two freely navigable seas; and might be enlarged by a more extensive system of canal and railroad intercourse. Hamburg, lying on the borders of H., together with Altona and Lübeck, are most important markets for the consumption of the domestic products of the country. The Greenland seal and whale fisheries furnish profitable employment to a considerable number of hands.

Land-tenures. The land in the duchy of H., including also Sleswick, is held under various tenures, namely: estates of noblemen, crown-lands, fee-farms, hides of land, cottages, and *leibengenschaft* or bondage farms. The estates of noblemen are of two sorts. In the beginning of this cent. there were 145 noble estates in H., of which, including those of the duke of Oldenburg, 64 were in possession of the members of the Sleswick-Holstein knights corps. This corps, at the end of last cent., consisted of 39 families, who alone had the right of admission for their daughters to the three H. cloisters or nunneries, and from whose members the prelates for them and St. John's nunnery in Sleswick are chosen. The number of noble estates in H. is computed at 145, having 1,460 ploughs, and valued for taxation at 10,228,500 rix-dollars. The size of these estates varies greatly, and they are dispersed through the whole duchy.—The Crown-lands were formerly royal domains, but in 1763 the king determined on disposing of them. The woods were retained as royal forests and enclosed, but the land was divided into small parcels and sold. The purchase-money was allowed to remain in the estates as mortgage, the purchaser paying interest and a moderate tax. In this way 32 royal estates were disposed of between 1765 and 1787, containing between 40,000 and 50,000 acres, and about 6,000 or 7,000 acres of wood converted into royal forests; and instead of 260 families, which formerly were resident on these estates, there were 776 families on them in 1787. In consequence of this arrangement, the king no longer possesses a single estate in the duchies.—Fee farm tenures have arisen since the middle of the last cent. out of the division of the manors; they are of different sizes, and the possessors, on payment of a *cannon* or tax, have full right to the property, which they can dispose of as inheritance, or sell, subject only to the usual rights of the lord of the manor.—*Freihufen* are such tenures as through particular favour of the landlord are free from one or more burdens.—*Bauerhufen* are of different sizes, and, according to their area and the number of ploughs, are divided into whole, half, third, and quarter. They are subject to duties and services; and can, under certain circumstances, be sold. The sons of the *hufner* have right by entail to take the *hufe* at a moderate price. If there are several sons, the eldest in Sleswick, and the youngest in H., has the prior right.—The difference between the *feuten* and *bonden* generally consists in the more limited rights of the former over the *hufe*. He cannot sell

the *hufe* to a stranger, or resign it at pleasure to any of his children, but must leave it to the most skilful of his relations, and deliver over to his successor the *hufe* with a certain number of horses, and the stock of iron implements. — There are also cottage-tenures, or cottages provided with a certain piece of land, over which the possessor, upon payment of purchase-money, or a tribute, acquires complete property. The possessor does not transport service, but must forward the landlord's orders through the district, guard prisoners, and assist the hufners in mending the roads. Originally the peasants in the duchies were free, but some by chance of war became bondmen, and the peasants became so bound to the landlord that they could not even marry without consent, could apply themselves to no art or handicraft, and could engage in no service for another which interfered with their bond service. Fortunately, however, this bondage has been entirely abolished in the duchies. The landlords have sold to their tenants that part of their estates which they were formerly obliged to cultivate, or have given it up as hereditary or leasehold farms for the performance of stipulated transport and personal services. The cessation of bondage made it necessary, on account of the large extent of most of the estates, to establish new farms.

The *plughal* or 'plough' is a measurement by which the land-tax called 'Ordinary contribution' is assessed. It is difficult to state on what principle this measurement was formerly made. In some places $22\frac{1}{2}$ morgen, in others 29 to 30, in others 36 morgen, and in Tondern $74\frac{1}{2}$ demath went to a plough. In order, however, to regulate the tax, a commission was appointed to investigate these measurements locally, and fix the number of ploughs on which duty was to be paid; and H. was found to be thus divided:

The noblemen's districts contained	2,750 ploughs.
The bailiwicks and provinces	3,166 ...
The towns	1,016 ...
The north and south marshes	1,425 ...
	8,357

Morgen is a measurement of land used chiefly in the marsh districts. In the district of Glückstadt it contains 360, in the prov. of Steinburg 450, and in South Ditmarschen 600 sq. rods, = 649 Hamburg sq. rods = $3\frac{1}{2}$ English acres. Where no particular land-measure exists, a *tonne* contains, according to the difference of the estates, 200, 240, 250, 300, and 320 sq. rods of 16 ft.; and according to decree 15th Dec. 1802, 260 sq. rods = $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, were fixed as the reduced land-measure for taxation of a *tonne*; and 220 sq. rods, = $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, as that of a *demath*. [Consular report.]

"The dairy-farming of H. is celebrated. It was originally derived from Holland, and the head-manager of the dairy is still generally called the *holländer*. The cows are milked in the fields during the fine season; and the milk is brought to the farm on cars constructed for the purpose, the fabric of which consists of two long poles resting on four wheels, from each of which hangs a row of large milk-pails. Every precaution is used to keep the milk-cellar dry, clean, and airy. The floor is neatly paved with tiles, and a row of arched windows immediately below the roof, which is 15 or 20 ft. high, allows admission to the air. The process of churning is performed by fanners working in large square vats—generally made of iron tinned over—which are driven by horses and sometimes by steam. On farms of 800 and 1,000 acres the number of cows kept is from 300 to 400, and 500 to 600 lbs. of butter, are produced daily in the season. The yield of summer butter from each cow is estimated at 106 lbs. and the net yearly produce of ten cows comes to about £4. A large share of the H. butter is exported to England. Most of the dairy farms are on the E. coast, but some are also to be found in the marsh country, where the dairy is regarded as a main object of attention. The produce can now be conveyed to Hamburg with great facility by the Holstein railway to Kiel and Glückstadt." [Morning Chronicle]

The most important cities in Holstein are Altona; Glückstadt, a fortified city, and the seat of government at the junction of the Elbe and Stör; Rendsburg, an important fortress on the Eyder, at the termination of the canal which connects the harbour of Kiel with the Eyder; and Kiel.

Government. For the administration of justice, the whole country, except the cities and estates of noblemen, is divided into districts, under the jurisdiction of particular courts, from which an appeal may be made to the college-of-justice, or supreme court at Glückstadt, and from the seigniorial courts to the district-court. An appeal to the king is allowed in certain cases.—The established religion of the duchy is the evangelical Lutheran; but other religious sects are tolerated. For the purposes of ecclesiastical government the duchy is divided into 8 provostships. Each provostship has a consistory, or spiritual court, composed of several clergymen of the district, under the supervision of the provost,

and decides the causes that come within its jurisdiction. From this court an appeal may be made to the supreme consistory at Glückstadt, or supreme court, composed of the clergymen of Glückstadt and the general superintendent.—The provost superintends the churches and schools of his district, and visits them twice a-year; the superintendent does the same for the whole country. There are good schools in the principal cities; and a university was founded in Kiel in 1665. A seminary for instructors, established in Kiel in 1780, has been of great service in promoting general education.

History.] The earliest history of H. is obscure. Charlemagne conquered the Saxons who inhabited this country, and transported more than 10,000 families across the Rhine into Flanders, Brabant, and Holland. The emperor Lothaire erected H. and Sormann into a county. The contest between Denmark and the ducal house of Gottorp was ended, in 1773, by the prince, afterwards Paul I. of Russia, ceding his claims on H. to the king of Denmark, in exchange for the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which in 1777 were erected into the duchy of Holstein Oldenburg, and conferred by Paul I. on the younger line of Gottorp. When the constitution of the German empire was abolished by the confederation of the Rhine, the king of Denmark, on the 9th Sept. 1806, united the whole duchy of H. to the kingdom of Denmark, and abolished its existing constitution. In the great European crisis of 1813, the country was occupied by the combined Swedish and Russian armies; and, after a short armistice, a peace was concluded at Kiel in January 1814. In 1815, the king of Denmark, as sovereign of H., was admitted into the Germanic confederation. Holstein was therefore once more connected with Germany, and it became necessary to establish a constitution in which the states should be represented according to the constitution of the confederation. From authentic documents it appears that the Danish duchies in 1460 were inhabited by a free people, who at that time chose as their lord or duke the Danish king, Christian I. of the Oldenburg family, and the ancestor of the present reigning family in Denmark. In the deed drawn up at that election, the king distinctly accepted the condition on which his election took place: one of which clearly states that only the *male* line shall succeed in the duchies; and the other, that both duchies, Sleswick and H., shall always remain together, undivided. These terms were never disputed or violated by Denmark from 1460 down to 1848, if we except the attempt implied by the royal letters patent in July 1846. [See article DENMARK. Pp. 885-6.] Upon the publication of that document, the duchies protested against any infringement or restriction of their independence as a state; and to this protest the king replied that he had no intention to infringe the rights of the duchies. The probable reason of that attempt may be traced to the policy of some of his counsellors, who foresaw that after the extinction of the male line of the present royal family, all connection between the duchies and Denmark Proper would, politically, cease to exist. The present king of Denmark, the last of the elder royal branch, has no issue, and the throne of Denmark devolves on the Princess Charlotte, who is married to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and whose son Emilien is thus presumptive heir to the Danish throne; but the Danish right of hereditary succession is inadmissible in the duchies, according to the agreement contained in the above-mentioned elective document. The revolutionary movements on the continent, of 1848, seemed to favour the long-nourished object of the Danes to secure to themselves the possession of the duchies, and to incorporate them into the Danish monarchy. By letters patent of 24th March 1848, the king tried to effect this incorporation; hence the resistance of the people of Sleswick-Holstein, which issued in a long-protracted and sanguinary war. The duchies rose against such an infringement of their independence; and the duke of Sonderberg-Augustenberg, being of the younger royal branch of the Oldenburg family, and entitled apparently to the after succession in the duchies, applied to the German princes to protect and support his title. After the war had been carried on for a few months an armistice was concluded; and in February 1851, the stadtholders elected by the German diet resigned their power into the hands of commissioners from the Germanic confederation, which undertook to protect the rights of the duchies, and their old established relations, while installing a new royal ducal administration. An assembly of notables at Flensburg, in the month of July 1851, adopted by a majority the following organization for the duchies. "Art. 1. The Danish monarchy forms one united nation, under the same prince, with the same order of succession, with one diplomatic and consular representation, and one fleet and flag. One system of commerce, navigation, coins, &c., shall be established. The sinking fund of the public debt of Denmark and H. shall take place, and the portion for H. shall be fixed according to the population.—Art. 2. The duchy of H. shall continue to form part of the German confederation.—Art. 3. When the affairs which interest the whole of the monarchy are discussed in the council-of-state, the H. minister shall have a deliberative vote in the council.—Art. 4. The duchy of Sleswick shall have a special diet, and a subordinate administration for certain affairs. In other cases it shares in the system of Denmark. For ordinary affairs, Denmark and Sleswick will have

the same government and the same laws.—Art. 6. The Danish and German people in the duchies will enjoy the same rights and the same protection.—Art. 7. The affairs of Sleswick and H., which have hitherto been in common, will be henceforth separate.—Art. 8. No change can be made in the above regulations except with the consent of the legislative power.—Art. 9. The duchy of Lauenburg shall continue to belong to the Germanic confederation. The provisions of Art. 1. also apply to that duchy; as to affairs which are not common to all the monarchy, the duchy shall have its administrative and special diet. The latter will exercise the legislative power with the king."

HOLSTEIN-OLDENBURG. See **OLDENBURG**.

HOLSTEINSBORG, a Danish colony on the W coast of Greenland, on a point of land called Cunningham's-bjerg, at the entrance of the Ramel's-fjord, in N lat. 66° 50'.

HOLSTON, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of two rivers which take their rise in the Alleghany mountains, in the co. of Wythe, state of Virginia, and unite on the confines of the cos. of Hawkins and Sullivan, state of Tennessee. It takes its course in a WSW direction, through Hawkins, Granger, Know, and Roan counties, and a little below Kingston joins Clinch river to form the Tennessee river. It has a total course of 240 m.; and, with the interruption of a fall of 7 ft., is navigable for a distance of 70 m. Its principal affluents are Watanga and French Broad river. Near its sources are valuable salt-works.

HOLSWORTHY, a parish and market-town in Devonshire, 7½ m. WSW of Stratton, and 42 m. NW of Exeter, intersected by the Bride canal. Area 8,836 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,628; in 1851, 1,833. The town is pleasantly situated between two branches of the Tamar. Pop. 775.

HOLT, a parish, township, and borough or corporate town or village in Denbighshire, 5½ m. NW of Wrexham. Pop. in 1831, 1,609; in 1851, 1,536. Pop. of borough, 1,058.—Also a tything in the p. and 3 m. NE of Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire. Area 3,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,265; in 1851, 1,458.—Also a tything in the p. of Kintbury, Berks. Pop. 391.—Also a parish and market-town in Norfolk, 18 m. NNE of East Dereham, and 12½ m. ESE of Walsingham. Area of p. 2,991 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,622; in 1851, 1,726.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 5½ m. NNW of Worcester, on the banks of the Severn. Area 2,911 acres. Pop. in 1831, 655; in 1851, 539.—Also a chapelry in the p. and 2½ m. ENE of Great Bradford, Wilts, on the Avon. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 839; in 1851, 895.

HOLT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Pilsen. Pop. 172.

HOLT, an island of the South Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S lat. 16° 20', W long. 143° 15'. It was discovered by Turnbull in 1803.

HOLTAALÉN, a parish in Norway, in the dio. and 57 m. SE of Drontheim, and bail. of South Drontheim. Pop. 2,191.

HOLTBY, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. ENE of York. Area 1,046 acres. Pop. in 1831, 157; in 1851, 169.

HOLTE, a parish in Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand, bail. of Nedinoes, 12 m. N of Arendal. Pop. 4,595.

HOLTEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Over-Yssel, cant. and 12 m. SSE of Raalte. Pop. 2,619.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Düsseldorf, circle and 4 m. SSE of Dinslacken, on the Altenroderbach. It has a castle and a Reformed church, and possesses manufactories of cloth and of woollen coverlets. Pop. 840.—Also a village in Norway, in the stift of Aggershuus, county of Jarlsberg, and 30 m. NW of Toensberg. In the vicinity is a church cut out in the rock, supposed to have originally been a heathen temple.

HOLTENAU, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswig, on the Eyder canal. It has a custom-house, and possesses a considerable entrepot trade.

HOLTON, a parish in Oxfordshire, 6½ m. E of Oxford. Area 1,594 acres. Pop. in 1831, 277; in 1851, 244.—Also a parish in Somerset, 2½ m. WSW of Wincanton. Area 491 acres. Pop. in 1831, 209; in 1851, 237.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 1½ m. NE of Halesworth. Area 1,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 435; in 1851, 516.

HOLTON-BECKERING, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ m. NNW of Wragby. Area 1,862 acres. Pop. in 1831, 168; in 1851, 185.

HOLTON-LE-CLAY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4½ m. SSE of Great Grimsby. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 207; in 1851, 319.

HOLTON-ST.-MARY, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. SSE of Hadleigh. Area 837 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 192.

HOLTON-LE-MOOR, a chapelry in the p. and 3 m. SSW of Caistor, Lincolnshire. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 190.

HOLT-PRUN, a township in the p. of Cardington, Salop.

HOLTVA, or **GOLTVA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 37 m. WSW of Poltava, district and 32 m. NE of Kremenchoug, on the r. bank of the Psoul.

HOLTZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Perle. Pop. 379.

HOLVEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Bailen. Pop. 67.—Also a commune in the same prov., in the dep. of Gheel. Pop. 384.

HOLVERSTONE, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. ESE of Norwich. Area 480 acres. Pop. in 1851, 30.

HOLVING, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Sarraube. Pop. 1,207.

HOLWELL, a parish in Bedfordshire, 3 m. NNW of Hitchin. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 167; in 1851, 189.—Also a tything in the p. of Cranborne, Dorset. Pop. 407.—Also a township in the p. of Ab-kettleby, Leicestershire, 3½ m. NNW of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1851, 153.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Broadwell, Oxfordshire, 4 m. W of Bampton. Area 1,044 acres. Pop. in 1831, 96; in 1851, 131.—Also a parish in Dorsetshire, 5½ m. SSE of Sherborne. Area 2,356 acres. Pop. in 1831, 405; in 1851, 462.

HOLWERD, or **HOLWERT**, a village of Holland, cap. of a cant. in the prov. of Friesland, arrond. and 14 m. NNE of Leeuwarden, near the shore of the North sea. Pop. 1,700.

HOLWICK, a township in the p. of Ronald-Kirk, N. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. WNW of Bernard-castle. Area 5,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1851, 237.

HOLYBOURNE, a parish in Southamptonshire, 2 m. NNE of Alton, on the post-road from Alresford to Farnham. Area 2,564 acres. Pop. in 1851, 583.

HOLYCROSS, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3½ m. SSW of Thurles. Area 8,137 acres. Pop. 2,832.

HOLYCROSS WESTGATE (WITHIN and WITH-OUT), a parish in Kent, partly in the city of Canterbury, and partly bounded on the E by the Stour. Area 103 acres. Pop. in 1831, 814; in 1851, 1,078.

HOLYFIELD, a hamlet in the p. and 2 m. N of Waltham-Abbey, Essex. Pop. in 1851, 369.

HOLYHEAD, an island, parish, sea-port, and market-town, in the co. of Anglesey, N. Wales, on the W side of the isle of Anglesey, from which it is divided by a sandy strait, in some places fordable at low water. The island consists principally of barren rocks and sands. The N part—constituting the parish of H.—contains about 3,000 acres of land, upwards of one-half of which is cultivated; the other half is in general very rocky. The S part constitutes

the parish of Rhoscolin. H. mountain, as it is called, rises to an elevation of 709 ft. above the sea, and is almost wholly composed of serpentine. The promontory of the Head is an immense precipice hollowed into magnificent caverns. Upon a small islet, or rather protruding rock, off the NW point of the Head, and called the South Stack,—from which a suspension-bridge has been thrown to the island,—there is a stone lighthouse, 69 ft. in height, erected in 1809. It stands in $53^{\circ} 18' N$ lat., and $4^{\circ} 42' W$ long; and exhibits a revolving light of 3 faces, at a height of 201 ft. from high water to the lantern, visible at 19 m. distance in clear weather. One of the faces of the light is shown every 2 minutes, whereby it is readily distinguishable from the light on the Skerries, which is a stationary light, and bears from the light on the South Stack, NE by E, $\frac{1}{4}$ E, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. Any vessel making either of these two great lights, can find no difficulty in navigating round the Head, or into the harbour of H. The shore about H. is bold and steep, and soundings may be depended on. The extremely bold headland of H. is much more easily distinguished than any other land on this coast; and the bay stretches 7 m. across, from SW to NE, with the Skerries light on the SE side, the South Stack light on the SW, and the leading lights of H. harbour on the pier between.

Port and harbour.] The original harbour of H. is formed by the cliffs under the churchyard, and a small island called Inys Cybi. The tide, however, running rapidly out, and the port becoming a dry harbour, an asylum harbour was constructed here at the expense of government. It consists of a pier 900 ft. in length, running in a direction from W to E, faced with hewn limestone, and having a depth of 14 ft. at the pier-head during low water. The land extremity of the pier is connected with the mainland by a cast-iron bridge across Salt island sound; and the Great Parliamentary mail-road is thence directly continued through Anglesey, and by the Menai bridge. The naval commissioners have recommended various improvements on H. harbour, which are now in progress. In particular, they proposed to extend the present pier about 800 ft. in a NE direction, and to face it on the N side, and render it in every way convenient for packets steaming alongside it to receive and land their mails and passengers, and to project a rubble pier from the N extremity of Salt island, so as to enclose about a square quarter of a mile of water, varying in depth from about 16 to 24 ft. at low-water, spring-tides. Several plans were proposed for a new harbour by different engineers. Mr. Walker proposed a plan which was to enclose an area of 90 acres, with 3,300 ft. of breakwater and 2,500 ft. of pier, at an expense of £400,000. Capt. Beechey proposed to enclose 176 acres, with 4,500 ft. of breakwater, and 3,500 ft. of pier, at an expense of £550,000; and Mr. Rendel, whose plan has been adopted, proposes to make a breakwater of 5,000 ft. from Soldiers' point eastward, and a pier of 2,000 ft. from Ynys-Gybi or Salt island, with its head resting on the outer Platter, enclosing an area of 316 acres, three quarters of a mile long, and in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fath. water; the cost of the works to be £700,000. The works were commenced in January 1848, and they have been going on since then as rapidly as it was possible to proceed. Twelve months were occupied in laying down rails to the quarries, erecting stages, and making other necessary preparations for the works; since which time an average of 1,100 men have been employed on the undertaking. The works may be described as consisting of two breakwaters, one to the N and the other to the E. The E breakwater, which is the smallest portion of the work, has been commenced, but very little has been done upon

it. So far, attention has been directed chiefly to the N breakwater, which is not only the largest undertaking in point of magnitude, but it is the most important portion of the works, as it will have to sustain the action of the sea. To this breakwater three lines of rails run. The quarries are within half-a-mile of the works, and here the greatest number of the workmen are employed. H. mountain, which affords the source of supply, consists of schistus quartz of so hard a nature that the tools of the workmen will scarcely touch it, and its edges will cut glass. The quarrying began with the foot of the mountain-slope, and it has progressed into the hill until an elevation of 120 ft. perpendicular has been attained. To cut into so hard a rock the contractors have to adopt the process of blasting, which is carried on upon a magnitude which has never been equalled. The charges vary from 2 to 4 tons of gunpowder, according to the face of rock to be acted upon, and the quantity thrown down varies from 6 to 30 thousand tons in an explosion. The contractors extend their operations about 20 ft. a week on an average. The stones brought from the quarries are run down the three lines of rails of which we have spoken, which are continued over the works on timber bearings, and the waggons are tilted at an elevation of about 20 ft. above high water mark. The deposit, or "foreshore," as it is technically termed, thus consists of the workings of the quarry deposited in the sea. The upper surface of this deposit is about 150 ft. wide. The depth of the sea in which it is thrown varies from 30 to 50 ft. at low water. The width of the deposit at the base is eventually to be about 600 ft., and this will gradually slope upwards to about 50 ft. on the summit of the breakwater on which the stone-pier will be built. The stones are thrown into ridges, which, to a certain extent, subside by their own weight; but, after all, the sea is the great workman. When a heavy sea comes on, it breaks over the ridges, and gradually lowers them, carrying away ridge after ridge, until that which was far above the water is completely submerged. And this process will go on until the deposits shall have formed a plane sufficiently inclined to sustain the breaking of the sea without removal. The wall or pier will then be built upon the breakwater, and the works will be brought to a close.—The H. harbour lighthouse is a stone building erected in 1820. It stands in $53^{\circ} 19' N$ lat., $4^{\circ} 36' W$ long. Height of building, 37 ft.; of lantern above high water, 44 ft.

Town.] H. is the largest town in Anglesey. It stands at a little distance SW of the harbour, on the peninsula constituting the nearest point of land towards Dublin. It is somewhat triangular in form, spreading from the point of junction between the Great mail-road running SE from the pier, and the road running W to the South Stack; and consists of two good principal streets or avenues and a few cross streets. It underwent great improvements previous to 1830, on the establishment of the Dublin steam-packets, which caused it to become the resort of passengers between England and Ireland; but being much dependent on this traffic for its importance, and the number of passengers having diminished after the recent establishment of the Liverpool packets, it did not keep pace with its previous improvement. Pop. of p. in 1801, 2,132; in 1831, 4,282; in 1851, 8,863. H. unites with Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Llangefni, in returning a member to parliament. The boundaries include the town with all the scattered houses in the vicinity, but only part of the p. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 85. H. is also one of the polling-places at the election of co. members. There is no particular branch

of commerce or manufacture in H. The inhabitants are principally employed in the coasting-trade and in ship-building.

Chester and Holyhead railway.] This important and magnificent line—for its engineering works, the most gigantic of all English railways—issues forth at the terminus of the London and North-Western railway at Chester; passing under a portion of the latter city by a tunnel, 400 yds. long. After crossing the Dee, the line descends to the low ground on the shore of that river, and continues its course nearly parallel with the embanked channel; thence along the estuary of the Dee; through the town of Flint, on a level; between Bagilt and Greenfield and the shore, and by the side of Mostyn-quay, cutting off a part of the dock and reservoir. About 3 m. beyond Mostyn-quay, near the Point of Ayr, the line turns in the direction of Rhyl, which it passes on the land-side of the town, and crosses the river Fforyd by a pile and drawbridge; it thence proceeds close to the shore, through the Rhyddlan marshes, to within 1 m. of Abergale. Passing that town, it continues upon the shore between Llandulas and the sea. About 1½ m. beyond Llandulas is the promontory of Penmaen-Rhos; here the line rises very considerably; it then descends again towards the shore, the promontory itself, which is of limestone, being tunneled through for a length of 530 yds. The railway thence proceeds along the beach for about 3 m.; on leaving which, it passes through a narrow valley to the S of the Great and Little Orme's Head. Skirting Conway-castle, the line enters Conway through the wall, and passes out again by a tunnel through the rock, 90 yds. long, considerably below the wall of the western end, thence curving in a NW direction, and passing through another short tunnel of 22 yds., it enters the Conway marshes, about a ½ m. from the town, and continues its progress along the sea-shore, to the promontory of Penmaen-Back, through which it is carried, by means of a tunnel of 630 yds. long, in the solid greenstone. From Penmaen-Back the line continues its course between the present road and the sea-shore, round the promontory of Penmaen-Mawr, and through its extreme projecting point by a tunnel of 229 yds. Approaching the Ogwen, the works are stupendous. The river and valley are crossed by a viaduct 246 yds. in length, the extreme height of which is 42 ft. Between this and the Menai-straits, the line passes through three ridges of mountains, perforated by tunnels, of the respective lengths of 440, 932, and 726 yds. It passes Bangor about 3 furlongs S of the cathedral, and crosses the Menai straits at the Britannia rock, exactly 1 m. below the present suspension-bridge. The rock at this point divides the stream into two equal widths, and upon it the centre pier of the bridge is founded. [See MENAI STRAITS.]—The line then runs several miles parallel with the old coach-road, and turns in a SSW course, following the tract of the coast though some distance from it, and crossing in its course, about 8 m. from the Menai straits, the Mairdath March valley. A tunnel of 550 yds., through slate rock and clay, eventually conveys the railway into the island of H. and its harbour.

Intercourse with Ireland.] H. has recently become of great interest and importance with reference to the most eligible route of mail and other conveyance, in connection with railways, between London and Dublin. A naval commission appointed to examine the relative capabilities of the ports of Holyhead, Orme's-bay, and Portdynllaen, reported pre-eminently in favour of H.; and a railway commission appointed by the government to examine various projected lines of railway communicating with H.,

Orme's-bay, and Portdynllaen, also gave the decided preference to that which terminated at H., not only on its own merits, but "as that port affords the shortest sea-voyage, and offers the greatest facilities for a packet-station." The respective distances between Kingstown and H., Portdynllaen, and Orme's-bay, are thus stated by Rear-admiral Gordon and Capt. Beechey, the admiralty commissioners, in their report:—

From Kingstown to Holyhead,	54 geog. m.
... Portdynllaen,	60 ...
... Orme's-bay,	84½ ...

But as the packets from Portdynllaen will have to round the Kish light-vessel, it will be proper to reckon the distance from that spot, in order to draw a just comparison.

From the Kish to Holyhead bay,	48 geog. m.
... Portdynllaen,	54 ...
... Orme's bay,	78½ ...

Considering the importance of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the great intercourse which is carried on between those districts and Ireland, the Great H. railway through Chester and Bangor, in connexion with the system of the North-Western railway, offers greater facilities for communication between the two countries than any other route that could have been chosen. This railway, moreover, may be easily made to communicate with Portdynllaen bay, and Orme's bay.

HOLY ISLAND, a parish, and an interesting island,—or perhaps, more properly, a peninsula or semisle, as Bede has termed it,—in the German ocean, off the coast of a detached part of the co. of Durham, which lies on the NE side of Northumberland; 5 m. NNE of Belford; 9 m. SSE of Berwick-on-Tweed; and 3 m. from the Beal station on the Newcastle and Berwick railway. At ebb of tide, a passage to the island is left almost dry for horses and carriages from the main land, which is 2 m. distant; though, to avoid quicksands, the distance is nearly doubled; but at the flow, the isthmus is entirely covered with water. Exclusive of a narrow spot of land which extends about 1 m. in length to WNW, and gives the island that peculiar form which has been compared to a leg of mutton, H. is about 2½ m. long from E to W; 1½ m. broad; and about 9 m. in circumf.; it contains about 1,000 acres of land. The Farne isles, situated about 7 or 8 m. to the SE of Lindisfarne, form part of the p., together with the two hamlets of Fenham and Goswick, both of which are situated on the main land. Area of the p. 8,296 acres. Pop. in 1801, 601; in 1831, 836; in 1851, 908.—About half of the island on the N side consists chiefly of barren soil and sandhills, which form a spacious rabbit-warren. The cultivated part of the island consists of one continued plain, which inclines to the SW, and was occupied as a stint-common till 1792, when it was enclosed. There are several springs of fresh water upon the island; and at its NW corner is a lake of 7 acres. There is on the N side of the isle abundance of limestone; and, in a bed of black shiver, iron ore is plentiful, among which entrochi, or as the superstitious call them, St. Cuthbert's beads, occur plentifully. The sands which extend betwixt H. and the main land on the NW, are termed Fenham-flats. The quicksands are situated opposite to Beal, in Kylene, at a place called 'The Low.'—The v. of Lindisfarne is situated at the SW corner of the island, where the land declines gradually towards the sands, which afford excellent accommodation for sea-bathing. The venerable ruins of the abbey and cathedral church of Lindisfarne, though they have frequently been plundered for the erection of houses in the v., are yet magnificent. Most of it is in the rude and heavy style of early Saxon architecture, though

it appears to have been built at different periods. The W front is almost perfect. The nave is separated from the aisles by a double row of ponderous columns, with richly ornamented shafts, 12 ft. high, and 5 ft. in circumf., supporting 6 arches. The length of the building is about 138 ft.; and its breadth 36 ft. The opulence and honours of the see of Durham had their origin in the ancient abbey of Lindisfarne,—derived by the Saxons from the *Bindis*, a rivulet which runs into the sea opposite the island, and from the Celtic word *fahren*, 'a recess.'

HOLY LAKE, a lake of British North America, to the NE of Lake Winnipeg. It is 24 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, and is the largest of the series traversed by Hill river in the upper part of its course. It contains numerous islands.

HOLYTOWN, a village in the p. of Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, on the road from Whitburn to Mid-Calder. Pop. 900.

HOLYWELL, or **TREFFYNNION**, a parish and market-town in Flintshire, 9 m. NNW of Mold, on the river Dee. Pop. of p. in 1801, 5,567; in 1831, 8,969; in 1851, 11,301.—The town, at one time but a small village, has now become the largest and most considerable town in the co. It consists principally of one street, extending by the side of a stream which issues from St. Winifrid's well. Under the reform act it unites with Flint, &c., in returning 1 member to parliament. The pop. of the parl. burgh in 1851 was 5,740. There are valuable collieries and lead-mines in this vicinity. The H. level, or great H. lead-mine, opened in 1773, is entered from the bottom of a hill near the town, by a water-level, a subterraneous passage or canal penetrating the mountain to the distance of nearly 1,700 yds., and cut through the solid rock, 6 ft. high, and 4 ft. wide. The water, which is a running stream, and discharges itself at the mouth of the level, forms a channel nearly 3 ft. deep, which is navigated by boats. The interior of the mine contains apartments hewn in vast beds of quartz, which, reflecting and refracting the rays of tapers, and being beautifully variegated with the tinge of sulphur and other minerals, display a specimen of natural architecture that exceeds all the efforts of art. Various shafts or perpendicular passages, cut through the mountain, pursue the ore in all its ramifications. The mines in this vicinity give employment to upwards of 500 hands. Brass is formed and manufactured at H. The calamine used in its composition is brought from the great mines which cover the top of Pen-y-Bawn. There are also copper-mills, which are chiefly occupied in preparing copper sheets for sheathing ships of war. The manufactured brass and copper is all shipped on the Dee for Liverpool, whence it is sent to London, India, and America. Besides all these works, which employ about 600 hands, and several corn-mills, there are in this p. 4 cotton-mills; a cotton-twist manufactory is carried on upon a great scale; and there is a small trade in the manufacture of galloons.—Also a township in the p. of Earsdon, Northumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of North Shields. Pop. in 1831, 944; in 1841, 1,164.

HOLYWELL-WITH-AUNBY, a chapelry in the p. of Castle-Bytham, Lincolnshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Stamford. Area 2,350 acres. Pop. in 1851, 131.

HOLYWELL-WITH-NEEDINGWORTH, a parish and two villages in Huntingdonshire, 2 m. SE of St. Ives, on the Ouse. Area 3,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 951; in 1851, 915. The v. of Needingworth was terribly devastated by fire in Sept. 1847.

HOLYWELL-ROW, a hamlet in the p. of Mildehall-St. Andrew, Suffolk. Pop. 463.

HOLYWOOD, a parish in Nithsdale, in Dumfriesshire. Pop. in 1801, 809; in 1851, 1,061, of whom about 200 are in the village of H.

HOLZAPPEL, a town of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. and 5 m. W of Diez, and 20 m. WSW of Weilburg, near the r. bank of the Lahn, at the foot of a hill on which are the ruins of the original residence of the princes of Nassau. Pop. 921. It has a classical school. In the vicinity is a rich mine of argentiferous lead.

HOLZBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Coblenz, and circle of Simmern. Pop. 382.

HOLZEMME, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and regency of Magdeburg, which has its source in the highest part of the Harz mountains; passes Halberstadt; and, after a course of about 30 m. in a NE direction, joins the Bode, on the l. bank, a little below Groningen.

HOLZENOE, an island of Norway, near the coast of S. Bergenhuus, 12 m. NNW of Bergen, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 31'$.

HOLZGERLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 4 m. S of Boblingen, and 13 m. SW of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,638.

HOLZHAUSEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, W of Landsberg. Pop. 224.—Also a v. of the duchy of Nassau, SW of Katzenelnbogen.—Also a v. of the duchy of Hesse-Kassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Homberg, on the Efze. Pop. 692. It has several blast-furnaces and forges.—Also a v. of the same duchy, in the circle of Hofgeismar. Pop. 806. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines.

HOLZHEIM (OBER), a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, and bail. of Wiblingen. Pop. in 1840, 408.

HOLZKIRCHEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial of Miesbach, 20 m. SSE of Munich. Pop. 418. It has 2 churches, and possesses several breweries and distilleries. This town was held by the French from July 1800 till March the following year.

HOLZMINDEN, a circle and town of the duchy of Brunswick. The town is situated at the foot of the Sölling mountains, on the r. bank of the Weser, 55 m. WSW of Brunswick, and 32 m. NW of Göttingen, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. 3,409. It is of small extent; but it has a large suburb named Altendorf. It is well-built, and has several churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, a library, and an architectural school; and possesses extensive manufactories of flannel, hosiery, thread, needles, pins, iron and steel-ware, potash, and leather; numerous paper, saw, and oil-mills; and extensive iron-works and fineries. The trade consists chiefly in iron, linen, grain, and flag-stones. Cattle markets are held here several times a-year. Pop. of circle 8,535.

HOLZTHALLEBEN, a village in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, bail. and 3 m. E of Keula, and 14 m. W of Sondershausen. Pop. 1,500.

HOM-LACY, or **HOLM-LACY**, a parish in Herefordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Hereford, on the Wye. Area 3,192 acres. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1851, 322.

HOMBEECK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 16 m. S of Antwerp, cant. and 22 m. WSW of Malines, on the l. bank of the Senne. Pop. of dep. 1,800; of v. 400. It has a distillery, and several oil-mills and breweries.

HOMBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 16 m. N of Düsseldorf, and 9 m. SE of Rheinberg, on the l. bank of the Rhine, opposite the confluence of the Ruhr. Pop. 921.—Also a market-town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. of Upper Hesse, and district of Birtorf, 17 m. ESE of Marburg, and 45 m. N of Bidingen, on the Ohm. Pop. 1,692. It is enclosed by

walls, and contains a church and an hospital. The castle is situated on a mountain which rises adjacent to the town. Linen, coarse woollen fabrics, and leather, form the chief articles of local manufacture.

—Also a circle and market-town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse. The circle comprises an area of 30,250 hectares, of which only 11,234 hect. consist of arable land. Pop. in 1840, 23,000. It is generally mountainous; and is covered, to the extent of one-fourth of the surface, with forests. Cattle to the number of about 6,900, 23,000 sheep, 3,700 pigs, and 1,900 goats, are annually reared on its pastures; and, with the iron and coal-mines which it contains, form the chief objects of local industry. It is divided into 3 bailiwicks; and contains 2 towns and 59 villages. The town is 13 m. NE of Neukirchen, and 21 m. SSW of Cassel, on the Efze. Pop. 3,815. It is surrounded by a wall, and on an adjacent mountain is an old castle. It consists of an old and new town; and contains a church, an hospital, a normal seminary, and a school for deaf mutes. It has manufactories of cordage, linen, cloth, and soap; and has several tanneries, soap, and dye-works. In the environs are extensive coal and iron-works. It was formerly a town of considerable strength, but suffered greatly during the 30 years' war. The Wallenstein-stift, a chapter of noble Protestant ladies, founded here in 1762, was transferred in 1832 to Fulda.

HOMBLEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. of Nesle. Pop. 1,114.

HOMBOURG, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 19 m. ENE of Liege, arrond. of Verviers. Pop. of dep. 1,579; of v. 137.

HOMBOURG (HAUT), **HOMBOURG L'EVEQUE**, or **HOUIMERICH**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 5 m. ENE of St. Avold, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Rossel. Pop. 1,830. It has extensive iron-works, a paper-mill, and several tile-kilns. A fortress was built here in 1254, by James, bishop of Lorraine.

HOMBRECHTIKON, or **HUMBRECHTIKEN**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, and bail. of Meilen. Pop. (Protestant) 2,475.

HOMBRESSEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Hofgeismar, on the Lempe. Pop. 1,253. Piano-fortes and iron-ware are manufactured here.

HOMBURG, a canton and town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, 6 m. N of Deux-Ponts, and 51 m. W of Spire, on the Little Erbach, an affluent of the Bliese. Pop. 3,107, of whom about 189 are Jews. It is a neat town, and has a castle,—which was formerly a fortress,—an hospital, a custom-house, and a classical school. The manufacture of muslin, of woollen fabrics, and of sugar from beet-root, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry. H. was founded in 1682, and subsequently fortified. Its ramparts were destroyed by the French, in virtue of the treaty of Rastadt.—Also a presidial and town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 16 m. W of Würzburg, on the Main. Pop. 700. It has a castle. Fruit and wine are extensively cultivated in the environs. Pop. of presidial 7,828.

HOMBURG, a herrschaft, landgraviat, or administrative province, seignory, and town of Hesse-Homburg. The prov. comprises an area of about 36 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,404. It lies to the N of Frankfort, between Nassau and Electoral Hesse, on the S side of the Taunus, and in the basin of the Nidda. Its highest point, the Feldberg, has an alt. of 2,850 ft. above sea-level. Its climate is salubrious, and its soil productive. It has a great extent of fine wood. Cattle and sheep are reared in great numbers in its pastures. Hosiery and woollen fabrics form its chief articles of manufacture.—The town, which is also

called **Homburg-vor-der-Höhe**, is 10 m. NNW of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and 23 m. NE of Mayence, on the Eschbach, at the foot of a hill, on which the castle is situated in which the landgrave resides. It consists chiefly of one straight street, running along the summit of a ridge. The buildings which form what is called the new town, are large, elegant, and showy. The principal edifices are the ducal chateau, the casino, and the churches, which are 3 in number. It has also a synagogue; an alms-house, an orphan's asylum, a classical and a forest-school. Silk, linen, and woollen fabrics form the staple production of local industry. H. is chiefly known as a thriving and rapidly increasing watering-place. There are 5 *brunnens* or mineral springs here, all near each other, and very similar in their chemical contents and taste, and containing a large proportion of common salt and carbonic acid gas. According to Liebig's analysis, 16 oz. of the Kaiser water contain 117 grains, or a sixty-sixth part, of common salt; and no less than 45 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas. These springs take their rise at the foot of the Taunus mountains, 200 yds. above sea-level.

HOMDOK, a town of Nubia, in the country of Halfay, on the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 50 m. N of Sermaar.

HOME, a district of Upper Canada, near the centre of the prov., and bounded on the N by Simcoe district, and Lakes Simcoe and Goughichin; on the E by the Newcastle and Colborne districts; on the W by the Simcoe, Wellington, and Gore districts; and on the S by Lake Ontario. It consists of the co. of York and city of Toronto, and comprises 24 townships. Pop. in 1842, 58,853; in 1848, 106,352. Considerable diversity, both in soil and climate, is to be found within this district. To the distance of 2 or 3 m. from Lake Ontario, the tract extending along its banks is, with the exception of the cedar swamps, poor and sandy; while the townships bordering on Lake Simcoe have a superior level of 530 ft., and are extremely fertile: A succession of pine ridges intersect the district; and it is watered by numerous streams, of which the principal are Credit, Humber, Don, Rouge and Holland rivers, and Etobicoke and Duffin's creek. Next to Gore district, the Home is the best settled in the prov. Until recently, however, it laboured under great disadvantages from want of good roads. Its capital is Toronto.

HOME BAY, an indentation of the NE coast of British North America, on the W side of Baffin's bay, in N lat. 68° 40', W long. 65° 0'. It is large in extent, but possesses little depth.

HOMENAU, **HOMONNA**, or **HUMENNE**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zemplin, 36 m. ENE of Kaschau, and 34 m. E of Eperies, on the r. bank of the Udva, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. Pop. 2,666. It has a fine castle.

HOMER, a township of Cortland co., in the state of New York, U. S., 141 m. W of Albany, drained by Toughnioga creek and its tributaries. Its surface is level, and its soil, consisting of sand and clay loam, is generally productive. Pop. in 1840, 3,572. The v. is on the W bank of the creek. Pop. 1,300.—Also a township of Medina co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 660.—Also a village of Burlington township, Licking co., in the same state, 46 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 201.—Also a township of Athens co., in the same state, on Federal creek. Pop. 912.—Also a township of Calhoun co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 824.

HOMERSFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 43 m. SW of Bungay, on the Waveney. Area 981 acres. Pop. in 1831, 233; in 1851, 248.

HOMER-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Chin-se-fu.

HOMINGTON, a parish in Wiltshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Salisbury. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1851, 176.

HOMME, a river of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, which has its source in the dep. and to the SE of Saint-Hubert; runs in a circuitous course to the NW; passes Rochefort; and, after a course of about 30 m., throws itself into the Lesse, on the r. bank, at the v. of Eprave. Its principal affluents are the Pois, Ninson, Masseblette, and Wame.

HOMME (L'), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 1 m. NW of La Chartre-sur-le-Loir, on the l. bank of the Veuve, near the confluence of that river with the Loir. Pop. 1,118. It has a paper-mill.

HOMMEDAL, a parish of Norway, in the dio. and 24 m. NE of Christiansand, and bail. of Nede-noes. Pop. 2,195.

HOMMES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 9 m. S of Chateau-la-Valliere, 21 m. N of Tours. Pop. 1,011. A fair for grain, legumes, hemp, and wax, is held here once a-year.

HOMMET (Le), a fortress of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 4 m. SW of Sainte-Mère-Eglise, on the r. bank of the Douve.

HOMNABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 90 m. WNW of Hyderabad, near the source of the Manjira.

HOMÓCHITTO, a river of the state of Mississippi, U. S., which has its source in Copiah co.; traverses that of Franklin; runs along the confines of Adam's and Wilkinson's cos.; and, after a generally S course of 90 m., joins the Mississippi on the l. bank. The most prosperous establishments in the state are situated on this river.

HOMOLITZ, a village of Hungary, in the German Banat, 10 m. SSE of Pancsova, and 14 m. ESE of Belgrade, on the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,612. It has a Catholic and a Greek church.

HOMONNA. See **HOMENAU**.

HOMOROD (ALMAS), a village of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, 9 m. SE of Udvarhely, and 34 m. E of Segesvar, on the Nagy-Homorod. It contains a Greek church, and has a saline spring. In the vicinity is the famous grotto of Amas or Almas.

HOMOROD (NAGY), a river of Transylvania, which has its source in the country of the Szeklers, in the district of Udvarhely; flows thence into the district of Reps, in which it receives the waters of the Kis-Homorod and Mühlenbach; and after a generally SSW course of 36 m., joins the Aluta 4 m. SE of Reps.—The Kis or Little Homorod flows W from, and in a direction nearly parallel to, the Nagy Homorod. It has a course of about 30 m.

HOMOROD (OKLAND), a village of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, and S part of the district of Udvarhely.

HOMOROD (ST. MARTON), a village of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, district and 6 m. SE of Udvarhely, on the r. bank of the Kis-Homorod. It has a celebrated mineral spring.

HOMS, HEMS, or HUMS, a large city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Damascus, situated in a plain of great fertility, 24 m. SE of Hamah, within 1 m. of the r. bank of the Orontes. Its walls have a circuit of nearly 3 m.; and its pop. is estimated at upwards of 25,000. It is the ancient *Emessa*; but the present town occupies only a fourth of the space contained within the ancient Saracenic walls.

HONAN, a central province, department, and town of China. The prov. extends between $31^{\circ} 30'$ and 37° N lat., and between $6^{\circ} 20'$ W and $0^{\circ} 25'$ E long. of Peking, or from $110^{\circ} 5'$ to $116^{\circ} 35'$ E long.; and is bounded on the N and NW by the prov. of

Shan-se, on the NE by the provinces of Tche-le and Shan-tung, on the E by those of Kiang-su and Gan-Huwy, on the S by the prov. of Hu-pih, and on the W by Shen-se and Shan-se. It comprises an area of 420 m. from E to W, and of 390 m. from N to S; and contains a superficial area estimated by Barrow at 25,230 sq. m.; but by Gutzlaff and Martin at not less than 65,104 sq. m. Pop. in 1761, 16,332,507; in 1812, 23,037,171. The latter estimate, taking the area at 65,104 sq. m., shows a pop. of 353 to a sq. m. This prov.—the name of which signifies 'South of the river,'—is intersected in the N by the Hoang-ho; and nearly all the other streams within its borders are branches of that river or of the Han-kiang, a tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang. The Tan-sia-chan mountains, a branch of the Peling chain, run through it in a SE direction, and form the line of separation between the basins of the above-named rivers. On the NW it is covered with ramifications of the same chain. It comprises some of the most fertile portions of the Plain, and from its beauty and luxuriance has been named 'the Garden of China.' In its greater extent it consists of finely undulating plains or cultivated hills watered by numerous streams and canals, and by several lakes, one of which, named Chao-king, in the dep. of Kwei-tih-fu, is remarkable for the brilliancy of the lustre which its waters impart to silk.—The principal productions of the soil are corn, rice, and other cereals, fruit, pot-herbs, tea, indigo, hemp, and rhubarb. Silk forms also an important article of local produce. The mountains are covered with wood, and on their rich pastures cattle are reared in great numbers. H. contains mines of copper, cinnabar, and mica; but its mineral wealth has hitherto been little explored. Silk forms the chief article of manufacture, and, next to agriculture, constitutes the principal object of local industry. In spite, however, of the natural advantages of its soil and position, this prov. has hitherto made comparatively little progress in commercial enterprise, owing probably to the internal facilities for self-sustenance which it possesses, and the indolence consequently induced in its inhabitants.—The prov. of H. comprises 13 divisions, viz., 9 fu and 4 chu; which are subdivided into 104 districts. It is under the jurisdiction of an independent *fu-yuen* or lieutenant-governor, who resides at the cap., Kai-fung-fu.—The principal cities are situated on the banks of the Hoang-ho, but they contain little worthy of note.—The division of Honan-fu lies in the W part of the prov., and contains 10 heen or districts. The town is 125 m. E of Kai-fung, to the S and on an affluent of the Hoang-hi, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 43' 15''$. It is surrounded with mountains, and is large and populous. The suburbs and environs are adorned with gardens, and contain the tombs of several princes of the ancient dynasties. This town is considered by the Chinese the centre of the empire, and was also dignified by them as the central point of the earth. It gave to China the first emperor of the Song dynasty; and, under the name of Tung-king, formerly held an important place in the political movements of the country.

HONAU, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, obmt of Reutlingen, near the Echatz. Pop. in 1840, 450. In the vicinity is the castle of Lichtenstein, a curious Gothic structure rebuilt by Count Wilhelm de Wurtemberg.—Also a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the Rhine. Pop. 329.

HON-CHAN, a town of the Corea, 24 m. SSE of Hai-men, and 126 m. SW of Han-yang.

HONCO-TRE, or **BABI**, an island of the Hastings archipelago, in the gulf and near the coast of Siam, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $104^{\circ} 47'$.

HOND, a name sometimes given to the Western branch of the Scheldt. See **SCHELD**.

HONDA, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 10 m. E of Mariquita, and 60 m. NW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, in a narrow valley, surrounded by lofty mountains, on the l. bank of the Magdalena, at the confluence of the Guali, in N lat. $5^{\circ} 15'$, W long. $76^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. 6,000. It is approached by 2 bridges thrown across the Magdalena, and by another over the Guali. It is of small extent; but its streets are paved and well laid out, and it has some good buildings. Of these the principal are the college, custom-house, convents, and hospitals. A church and many of its houses were destroyed by an earthquake which took place 15 years since. It has an active trade, being the principal depot for the merchandise of the provinces to the S of New Grenada. The chief productions of the environs are maize, sugar, and tobacco, and all the varieties of fruit common in tropical countries.

HONDA BAY, an indentation of the N coast of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, and prov. of Hacha, SW of Cape Gallinas, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 18'$, W long. $71^{\circ} 52'$. It is large and commodious, and affords safe anchorage to the largest vessels. The Guayiros Indians have a pearl fishery here.—Also a bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 60 m. W of Havana, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, W long. $83^{\circ} 11'$.

HONDEGHEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Hazebronck. Pop. 1,375.

HONDELANGE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Arlon. Pop. of dep. 961; of com. 377.

HONDO, or **RIO GRANDE**, a river of Central America, which has its source in British Honduras; flows NE; forming the line of separation between that territory and Yucatan; and, after a total course of 240 m., falls into the Caribbean sea.

HONDOLEN, or **HONDAL**, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat and 19 m. NNE of Hunyad. In the environs are mines of gold and silver.

HONDSCHOOTE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, arrond. of Dunkerque. The arrond. comprises 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 13,402; in 1841, 14,065. The town is 11 m. ESE of Dunkerque, and 33 m. NW of Lille, near the canal of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 3,919. It has a manufactory of chicory, several bleacheries and tanneries, and extensive nursery-gardens. Lint and fire-wood form its chief articles of trade. A fair for hosiery, ironware, and linens is held here once a-year. The locality is noted for a defeat which the English here sustained by the French on the 8th Sept. 1793. H. was formerly noted for its woollen manufactures. Towards the close of the 16th century, it suffered from extensive conflagrations, and in 1708 it was nearly totally destroyed by the Dutch. The canal of H. extends from the canal de la Colme in the French dep. of the Nord to the canal of Furnes in the prov. of E. Flanders, a distance of nearly 20 m.

HONDS-EYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Sainte-Marguerite. Pop. 91.

HONDSHUFFEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Hautem-Saint-Lieven. Pop. 106.

HONDURAS, a state of Central America, bounded on the N by the gulf of H.; on the E by the Mosquito territory; on the S by the Nicaragua, the Pacific, and San Salvador; and on the W by Guatemala. Its coast-line extends from the mouth of the Motagua, on the W, to Cape Honduras, or Punta Castillo, on the E. A line drawn from the seaboard, along the meridian of $85^{\circ} 50'$, including the

tongue of land forming the cape, passing a few miles to the W of the town of Truxillo, and running S till it strikes the Guayape, a head-branch of the Roman river, forms the boundary on the side of the Mosquito territory. Nicaragua claims for her frontier on the side of H. the upper part of the course of the Guayape; but a more distinct line of physical demarcation might be found along the crest of the highlands in which the Poyais and the Segovia take their rise; while the S frontier of H. might be physically traced by the ridge dividing the waters flowing N into the gulf of H. from those flowing S into the Pacific. The actual boundaries, however, are very uncertain, and appear to partake of the political fluctuations of Central America. It has an area estimated at 81,000 sq. m., and is divided into 7 departments, viz.:

Comayagua,	85,000
Tegucigalpa,	45,000
Choluteca,	38,000
Juticalpa,	45,000
Gracias,	79,000
Santa Barbara,	35,000
Yoro, including Truxillo,	81,000
	308,000

All these depts. are named from their chief towns; and Comayagua, nearly in the centre of the state, in about N lat. $14^{\circ} 15'$, W long. $87^{\circ} 20'$, is the cap. of the state. The dep. of Tegucigalpa lies to the E of Comayagua, and N of Choluteca; that of Choluteca appears to stretch from Comayagua S to the bay of Conchagua on the Pacific, on which it has the port of San Lorenzo. Juticalpa lies to the NE of Tegucigalpa, and N of Segovia. Gracias touches the confines of Guatemala, and is separated by the Lempa on the S from San Salvador. Yoro lies N and NE of Comayagua, comprising the coast from Puerto-de-Sal to Cape Honduras. Santa Barbara lies to the NW of Comayagua, and comprises the coast-line from the Puerto-de-Sal to the mouth of the Motagua.

The principal rivers of H. are the Chamelicon, the Ulua, and the Aguan, all flowing N into the gulf of H. The climate is hot and moist; and there are large tracts of soil of great fertility. The depts. of Santa Barbara and Yoro on the N coasts, like the other regions around the bay of H., are covered with magnificent forests, in which the mahogany and cedar abound. Vast herds of cattle roam over rich and unappropriated pastures in Choluteca, Yoro, and Comayagua. Tobacco of excellent quality is grown in Gracias. The mineral productions of this state are the most valuable in Central America. Gold, lead, and copper are wrought; and mining appears to be pursued to the neglect of agriculture and commerce.

When the city of Guatemala, on the 15th of September, 1821, proclaimed its independence of Spain, the prov. of H., the ancient intendancia of Comayagua, followed its example. Its subsequent history is sketched in our general article on **CENTRAL AMERICA**, and in that of **GUATEMALA**.

HONDURAS (BRITISH). See **BELIZE**.

HONDURAS (BAY OF), a large section of the Caribbean sea, washing the shores of British Honduras on the W, and of Guatemala and the republic of Honduras on the E. It is of a triangular form, and may be regarded as stretching from Cape Honduras, the N point of the bay of Truxillo, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 1' 30''$, and W long. $85^{\circ} 59'$, from which point a line drawn NNW to Ambergris key in N lat. $17^{\circ} 52' 50''$, and W long. $88^{\circ} 0'$, will define the mouth of the gulf, having a width of 220 m. The depth of the embrasure to the mouth of the Caratasca is nearly equal. The coasts of this bay present numerous sinuosities and headlands. Of the latter the principal is Cape Three Points to the N of Amatic bay. The principal rivers which flow into it are the Xagua, Ulua, Motagua, the Felipe which forms the outlet of Lake Dulce, and the Gordo and Zacatan from Guatemala. The only important tributary from Yucatan is the Belize. Numerous islands and rocks are scattered over its area; of these the largest are the

islands of Turneffe and Ruatan. The portion of the Caribbean sea comprised within the coasts of Guadalupe on the S. of Yucatan on the W. of Cuba on the N. and Jamaica on the E. is sometimes distinguished as the sea of Honduras. The sand-banks and rocks with which the entire extent of the bay of Honduras are studded render its navigation extremely dangerous. The currents, too, which flow through it run with great violence, especially when the wind blows from the N.; and with the dense and misty atmosphere which generally attends that wind, renders the utmost skill of the pilot often unavailing.

HONE-COHE, a port of Annam on the E coast, to the SW of Cape Avarella, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 45'$, and E long. $109^{\circ} 12'$. It is enclosed on the E by a small peninsula, and is of circular form, opening to the SE. In depth it varies from 5 to 19 fath.

HONELLY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 60 m. NE of Bednore, and 144 m. NW of Seringapatam, on the Tumbredra.

HONEOGE, a village of Richmond township, Ontario co., in the state of New York, U. S., 214 m. W of Albany, on the lake of the same name. Pop. in 1840, 200. The lake lies chiefly in Richmond co., and is 5 m. long and 1 m. in width.

HONEOGE FALLS, a village of Mendon township, Monroe co., in the state of New York, 214 m. NW of Albany, on a creek of the same name, which, in the centre of the village, has a fall of 30 ft., and within a distance of 2 m. successive falls of 100 ft. Pop. about 1,000. It has a quarry of excellent stone.

HONESDALE, a village of Texas township, Wayne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 172 m. NE of Harrisburg, at the confluence of Dyberry and Lackawaxen creeks, and, at the extremity of the canal and railroad of the latter name. Pop. in 1840, 1,086.

HONEYBROOK, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 88 m. NW of Philadelphia. Its surface presents a gentle declivity watered by branches of Brandywine river, and has a fine light loamy soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,773.

HONEYCHURCH, a parish in Devonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Hatherleigh. Area 607 acres. Pop. in 1851, 59.

HONEYVILLE, a village of Page co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 125 m. NW of Richmond, on the E side of Shenandoah river.

HONFLEUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, arrond. of Pont-l'Évêque. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,071; in 1841, 16,914. The town is 10 m. N of Pont-l'Évêque, 8 m. SE of Havre, and 35 m. NE of Caen, pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the embouchure of the Seine, at the head of a small bay formed by that river. Pop. in 1841, 9,580; in 1846, 9,506. It is ill-built and ill-fortified; and its port, although good, is only accessible at high-water. The outer harbour is spacious, and contains 2 basins in which vessels of the largest size can find safe anchorage; but it too is difficult of access. The only public buildings worthy of note are the custom-house, bank, and hydrographical school. It has considerable manufactories of cordage, nails, lace, paper, sea-biscuit, and chemical substances, several sugar-refineries and breweries, saw-mills and cooperages, good building-docks, and in the environs extensive salt-works. The fishing of herring, mackerel, and whiting, is extensively carried on from this place; and numerous vessels are annually despatched hence to the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. Butter, fruit, eggs to the number of 7,000 weekly, and grain, are exported hence to England. Fairs for cattle, mercery, iron-ware, &c., are held here twice a-year. H. has long been noted for the skill and hardihood of its mariners. The environs are well cultivated, and produce grain, melons, and apples in great abundance. Silk is also successfully cultivated in the locality. On the summit of the adjacent Côte-de-Grâce is a chapel noted for the view which it commands, and much resorted to by sailors. H.

was formerly a place of great prosperity, and carried on an extensive trade with Spain; but has rapidly declined under the rival influence of Havre. It was taken from the English in 1440 by Charles VII., and was the last town in Normandy which submitted to Henry IV.

HONGER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Marie-Audenhove. Pop. 283.

HONGG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. NW of Zurich, on a height near the r. bank of the Limmat. Pop. 1,100. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

HONG-HAI, an islet off the E coast of China, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $115^{\circ} 12'$; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Mace point, on the mainland. It rises to an alt. of 240 ft. above sea-level. The large indentation of the coast between Fokai point, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$ and E long. $114^{\circ} 54'$, and Chelang point, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 39'$ and E long. $115^{\circ} 34'$, is known as H. bay; and the island of H. bears 20 m. NE of the former point, and 23 m. WNW of the latter. The name may be restricted to that portion of the bay which lies between Ross head on the W, and Ty-sami head on the E, or generally to the N of the latitude of the islet.

HONG-KIANG, a river of China, which has its source in the mountains which intersect the NE part of the prov. of Yunnan, and about 15 m. NW of Keuh-tsing. In the upper part of its course, it bears the name of the Hong-chui-kiang; runs first S; then bends abruptly NE, flows through the S extremity of the prov. of Kwei-chu, enters that of Kwan-se, receives the Pan-kiang on the l.; takes thence the name of Hong-kiang, and pursues its course ESE, is joined by the Lieu-kiang, and, 15 m. N of Tsin-chu, unites with the Ngo-vu-kiang to form the Long-kiang or Si-kiang.

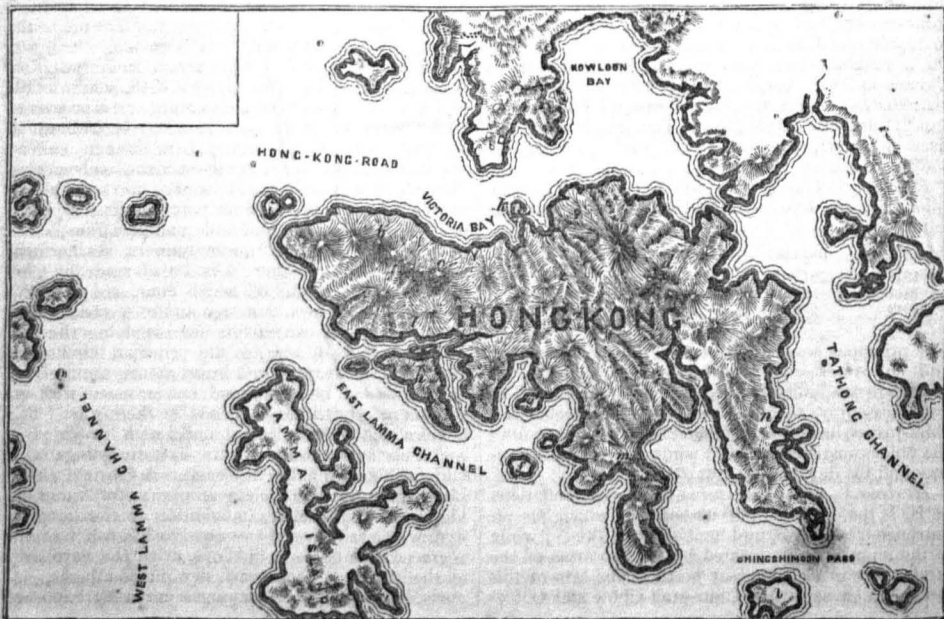
HONG-KONG [*i. e.* according to some 'the Red harbour,' according to others 'the Island of fragrant streams'], one of a number of islands called by the Spanish *LADRONES*, or 'Thieves,' from the notorious habits of the inhabitants. In the 'History of the Pirates who infested the China sea from 1807 to 1810,' written by a Chinese, and translated by Mr. Neumann, mention is made of this island as the chief retreat of these ruffians. It lies about 40 m. E from Macao, and is distant from the Great Lamma 16 m. in a NE direction. It is of irregular form, about 9 m. long, and from 2 to 4 m. in breadth. It is separated from the mainland of China by a channel of the sea which varies in width from a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 3 m. The Lymoon pass (*a*), leading from Tathong channel on the E side of the island into H. road, or the channel on the N, is about half-a-mile across. The East Lamma channel, on the SW side of the island, is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m. wide. Its physical aspect is that of a broken ridge of hills running from NNW to SSE, and rising abruptly from the sea, particularly on its N face, where stands the straggling town of Victoria (*V*). The scenery is composed of barren rocks, deep ravines, and mountain-torrents. The general appearance of all its parts is similar, but the E portions are bolder; in this quarter the vegetation is more sparing and stunted, the outlines are more rounded, and the large bare masses of rock are unscreened by foliage. The W side is evidently preferable, as the valleys descend with less rapidity, and a certain quantity of soil is collected; vegetation thrives better and is more varied, some stunted pines try to assume the importance of trees, and the shores bear no marks of the violence of the ocean. Water abounds everywhere; and each valley of the least pretension sends its stream to the cultivated grounds near the shore, where a portion is retained for irrigation, and the remainder is permitted to find

its way to the sea. A correspondent of the *Athenæum* describes the island as "perfectly mountainous, and sloping in a rugged manner to the sea; having here and there, almost at equal distances, all along the coast, deep ravines, which extend from the tops of the mountains, and gradually become deeper and wider as they approach the sea. Immense blocks of granite are in these valleys or ravines, which have either been bared by the rapid currents of water, or which have tumbled into them from the mountain-sides at some former period. In each of these ravines there is abundance of excellent water, flowing at all seasons of the year. During the wet season—for it rains in torrents then—these little streams become very soon swollen, and then rush down from the mountains with a velocity which sweeps everything before it. There is very little flat ground capable of cultivation on the island. Indeed the only place of any size is a small valley, of a few acres in extent, lying to the E of the town of Victoria, called Wang-nai-chung by the Chinese, and sometimes 'the Happy valley' by the English; here we have numerous small gardens and paddy fields, very well managed by the inhabitants."—The geology of this island resembles that of the S of China, presenting generally rotten rock, hard stiff clay, and red sandstone. A considerable portion of the island is of trap formation, and granite occurs with it in several quarters. The highest peak, which has received the name of Victoria peak (*b*), has an alt. of 1,825 ft. About 1 m. to the SE of Victoria peak is Gough peak (*c*), alt. 1,575 ft. Mount Parker (*d*), in the E part of the island, has an alt. of 1,711 ft.—A number of small rocky islets lie off H. Of these the principal are Lochow (*e*), Maskong (*f*), Gantchow (*g*), Taplichow (*h*), Green island (*i*), and Hong-heong (*k*).—The only produce of the island for exportation is granite, which employs a considerable number of boats of from 70 to 100 tons. This trade in 1849 employed upwards of 1,000 people.

Climate.] The climate of H. is variable, and from its sudden transitions, dangerous to the health of its residents. Situate on the verge of the tropics, a dry burning heat is experienced while the sun is approaching; and during the rainy monsoon a pestiferous gas is emitted from the soil. Mr. Martin assures us that the climate produces the most weakening effects on the European

constitution; that few Englishmen can expect to live many years after residing here for some time; and that even in the Indians and Malays it is speedily destructive of life. This testimony is flatly contradicted by the author of *The Chinese as they are*, who tells us that "the harbour of H. is famed among foreign residents in China for its extreme healthiness; and many a sojourner at Macao, after trying what medicine and exercise could do for him there, has at length repaired to H., and found what he had so long sought for in vain. The writer of these remarks," he adds, "while at the place last-mentioned, in the spring of 1838, made full proof of physic, diet, rest, and light excursions, but discovered that he was growing weaker, instead of improving, under this treatment. Just at the time when hope began to give place to despair, an American captain invited him to take a trip to H.; the invitation was accepted, and after the lapse of a fortnight he was so invigorated by the breezes of that delectable place, that he went to Canton and worked through a summer of unusual sultriness." The truth seems to be that a pestilent miasma arises here as elsewhere from undrained grounds; and that the barracks—in which the greatest mortality has occurred—are both ill-situated and overcrowded. The correspondent of the *Athenæum*, already quoted, says on the subject of climate, and writing in 1843: "Fever prevails to a great extent during the hot season, and it is extremely fatal. Those who are seized generally fly to Macao, which is considered much more healthy. The S side of the island is comparatively healthy; and there are certain parts of the N much more so than others; but that part near the W end of the bay called West Point, and the valley of Wang-nai-chung, seem to be most unhealthy. It may be possible to improve such places to a certain extent by draining, and by removing the rice-fields; but I fear the principal cause can never be got rid of, which I believe to be the situation of the town—on the N side of the hills, and sheltered from the breeze of the SW monsoon. During the hot season, when we want the refreshing breeze, the hills prevent it from reaching us; and when the cold season comes, we have enough of the N wind when we could dispense with it. I cannot help thinking, with many others here, that the opposite shores of Cow-loo would have been by far the best place for the English town; the ground is comparatively level and fertile, which would have given the inhabitants an opportunity of having gardens and promenades, while it would have combined all the advantages of Macao, by being fully exposed to the refreshing breeze of the SW monsoon." The deaths among the Chinese pop. in 1848, amounting to 20,338 souls, were 227, or 1.12 per cent.; in 1847 they were 0.15 per cent. The mortality among the fixed White or European pop. in 1848, amounting to 963 souls, was 83, or 8.61 per cent.; in 1847 it was 6.34 per cent. In 1849 the mortality in the white pop. was 65, or 6.58 per cent. The most prevalent diseases are fevers of the remittent and intermittent type, dysentery, and rheumatism.

Vegetation.] The vegetation of this island during the rainy season is but small; in the other months of the year, there is none. There are few trees of any size to be met with, except mangos, lee-chees, longans, wampes, guavas, and others, which are



planted and reared in some of the most fertile spots for the sake of their fruit. *Pinus Sinensis* is met with everywhere on the hill sides, but it never attains any size, partly owing to the sterility of the soil, partly to the keenness of the NE wind, and partly to the practice which the Chinese have of lopping off its under branches yearly for firewood. Several species of *Lagerstræmia*, which are met with both wild and in gardens, when in bloom remind one of our own beautiful hawthorn. The Screw pine, and two or three well-known species of palm, occur on the low land near the sea. As we ascend, the hill-side and ravines become rich in melastomas, lycopodiums, ferns, *Phaius grandifolius*, and several other familiar orchidaceous plants. It is a curious fact, however, that all the fine flowering plants which we admire so much in England, are found high up on the hills: the azaleas and clematises, for example. To the valleys is restricted nearly all the cultivation of the island. The selection is usually made where these terminate on the coast, the sides of the valleys here expanding, and the supply of water for irrigation being more abundant and regular. Still the surface requires some artificial levelling; and the peasantry often distribute it into a series of broad terraces, from 1 to 2 ft. above each other, which, from a distance, resemble gigantic staircases. Great neatness is conspicuous in their formation; sometimes the sides are faced with stone-work, but an earthy barrier usually suffices, and the outline is formed with much regularity. A supply of water from the neighbouring stream is admitted by suitable channels, according to the necessities of the growing crop; and sometimes women pour water over the plants, from large buckets of bamboo with long spouts. This they often practise in the middle of the day, when the sun is at its highest. The staple production of these terraces is the sweet potato, but yams and cocoas are also cultivated; turnips are evidently favourites, and it is rare to see an establishment without a corner devoted to a bed of onions.

Population, Government, &c.] In Jan. 1841 H. was ceded to Great Britain, and great offers were made by Captain Elliot and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer to induce settlers to go there. The floating population on its being taken was about 7,800 smugglers, stone-cutters, and vagabonds; in March 1842 it rose to 12,360; in July 1845 it was about 19,000, but of the worst characters from the neighbouring coast of China; in 1848 it was 21,514, exclusive of troops, viz.: 20,338 Chinese, 642 Europeans, 321 Portuguese, and 213 Indians and Malays. The pop. in 1849 had risen to 29,507, of whom 28,297 were Chinese, and 656 Europeans.

Revenue.] The income and expenditure of this colony for the 4 years from 1846 to 1849, were as follows:

	Income.	Expenditure.	Military expenditure.
1846	£27,047	£60,351	...
1847	31,078	50,959	£115,149
1848	25,091	62,653	80,778
1849	23,617	38,986	75,943

The principal sources of revenue are rents, licenses and police assessment.—The heaviest items of expenditure are judicial and police departments. The governor enjoys the enormous salary of £6,000; the chief-justice has £3,000; the attorney-general, £1,500; the police magistrate, £900; while the colonial secretary and his department cost £3,654.

Harbour.] One of the principal recommendations of H. is the excellence of its harbour, which has an entrance from the S, and another from the N; while at the angular point formed by the two arms of the strait there is a convenient berth. The arm of this strait, which separates Chin-sang-Chow and Obtee-

Chow, two islands to the N of the Great Lamma, stretches out to the W, and has on the S side a small cove with two isles in it. To the W of these is a very snug berth, where the largest vessels may be land-locked and moored to the shore. Opposite this place the tide flows up a low valley, where a large stream of fresh water falls into the sea, which may be approached in a boat of any size at high water. The harbour bears NNW by compass from the E end of the Great Lamma; and the entrance may always be known by a white beach at its head which is visible at several miles' distance. The strait being once entered, the navigation is clear. The other entrance to the harbour is from the NE, on the N side of a group of three islands, which, with two or three rocks or islets, are situated near the NE point of the island. Ships usually anchor in about 10 fath. water, but in the deep bight in the mainland, the depth of water varies from 3 to 5 fath. As this inner harbour is completely land-locked, it resembles a beautiful lake, surrounded by some towering peaks of steep and rugged ascent. At the top of this inner harbour, on the mainland, stands the v. of Cowloon (C). From the harbour of H. there is a passage to the E about half-a-mile in breadth, where in some places there is 25 fath. water; but as this course is rather intricate, and requires a variety of winds to make it an easy one, ships proceeding to the N prefer a sweep round the island of H., and dropping down the Lamma channel, to steer S and E till they emerge into the China sea.

Towns.] The principal Chinese villages on the island are those of Shekpywan (?), Cheagtschu (m), and Sheagaw (n), all of which are on the S side. At the latter place there is an extensive military station for the English garrison.—The town of Victoria is built on the N side, and consists of houses planted in the most irregular manner around the shores of the bay. A firm broad road, 24 m. in length, with military posts every 6 m., has been made all along the shore, and here forms the principal street of Victoria. Among the principal public buildings are the Government-house, the Oriental bank branch-office, the Medical Missionary hospital, and the Roman Catholic and the Episcopalian chapels. There are 4 Dissenting chapels, 3 Chinese temples, and a Mahomedan mosque in the town, and 5 educational establishments. The pop. in 1849 was 13,087. We extract from the *Hong Kong Almanack and Directory* for 1848, some details of life in this Anglo-Chinese colony. "Upwards of 80 different trades are practised by the Chinese in Victoria. Of these the principal are butchers, bakers, chandlers, shop-keepers, house-builders, road-makers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, bamboo-workers, blacksmiths, tin and copper smiths, painters, glaziers, ivory workers, silversmiths, umbrella makers, tailors, shoemakers, pawnbrokers, opium refiners, washermen, and a variety of others. The bread made by Chinese bakers is mostly of maize flour, and from the use of inferior leaven is coarse and of a dark colour, oftentimes sour; contractors for supplying the soldiery and ships of war are the principal purchasers. The Chinese eat very little bread among themselves; but a plate of hot toast and butter meets with no manner of contempt if placed in their way. The bread which may be called indigenous to China is boiled in small round loaves like dumplings, and sold for about a halfpenny each. A Chinese chandler's store is a complete emporium of varieties. The front of the shop, in addition to the hanging sign, which is disposed *vice versa* to English fashion, is graced with fat pork in chops, dried and varnished to the colour of mahogany, dry pickled ducks, gizzards, hams, strings of sausages cured by exposure

to the sun, salt fish and huge baskets of rice, of various shades and qualities. In the interior of the store, labelled jars of different kinds of pickles are arranged on shelves, coloured candles and tinsel paper for sacrificial offerings, brooms, baskets, and hats, all constructed of the universal bamboo, showily painted lanterns, made by varnishing over a light bamboo frame-work, together with bundles of different coloured string hang from the ceilings; and on the floor large jars of oil, pickled cabbage, samshew, beans, tea, and sugar; whilst some portion of the narrow counter displays small baskets of loch-soy (resembling vermicelli in appearance, and used for the same purpose), packs of cards, Chinese crackers, &c. &c.; never less than three, and in large establishments a goodly number of assistants are constantly ready to serve customers; one stands in the centre of the shop and bawls out the article required, another prepares the same, and the clerk sitting on the money-box behind the counter makes entry simultaneously with the delivery. Business is thus carried on with a degree of carefulness and precision exemplary even to Europeans. That greatest bane, and, to present appearance, immovable obstacle, to an extension of legitimate commerce between China and the rest of the world, the opium traffic, which through the obstinate and mistaken policy of the Chinese government, subverts the interests of the many to the fortunes of the few, is not in Victoria—proportionably to the trade in other parts of China—carried on to any great extent; opium is refined and openly retailed on the opposite shore of Kowloon, but the amount of bribe to the Chinese mandarins for winking at this infraction of the law must be very high, or those parties who have for the two years previous to July last made payment to our government of an annual duty of £4,000 for farming the licence to retail, could not have competed with them in the sale; since that time the exclusive right for one man to retail opium in Victoria has been done away with; and licenses are now indiscriminately issued in three different forms; 1st, to sell in quantities less than a chest (which weighs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.); for this 360 dollars per annum is paid; 2d, for license to boil down and refine the opium preparatory to being used, for which the charge is 240 d. per ann.; 3d, for keeping an opium-smoking divan; and for this indulgence a license is charged at 10 d. per month." A good road has been constructed across the island from Victoria to Stanley.

Commercial value. The European shipping which arrived at Victoria in 1847 amounted to 694 vessels = 229,465 tons; the Chinese junks to 50,058 tons. In 1848 the shipping, exclusive of Chinese vessels, which arrived in H. was 700 = 228,818 tons. In 1849, 896 vessels = 293,711 tons, arrived. The imports in Chinese vessels consist principally of sugar, alum, sulphur, rice, nut-oil, and salt; and in 1847 amounted to £498,239. The exports, which were principally opium and long cloths, amounted in 1847 to £226,120. Chinese sugar to the extent of 21,529,600 lbs., and value of £144,827, was shipped at H. for New South Wales, India, and England, in 1847. The value of the exports in 1848 was £1254,703. The imports in Chinese vessels in 1848 amounted to £169,446; the exports to £236,298, of which £147,936 was in sugar. The occupation of H., it is alleged, was first brought about by opium speculators, who thought it a fit place for their traffic; but the opinion of Dr. Gutzlaff is, that this place was only of value when all the other ports of China were closed. To open trade with other ports to the northward, he and Mr. M. Martin argue, an island towards the middle of the coast ought to have been selected. The cause of the retention of H., at the time when the Chinese government on signing the treaty with Sir Henry Pottinger was prepared to make great sacrifices, arose from ignorance of the insalubrity of H., and from the belief that Chusan was a most unhealthy spot for Europeans. When H. was selected by Captain Elliot, the sphere of the British commerce in China was small; but now the case is different, and, it is contended, there are no sound reasons, either in a military, civil, political, social, religious, financial, or commercial light, for preferring it to Chusan, except as an opium entrepot in time of war; but that is scarcely a sufficient justification for the enormous waste in the maintenance of this colony, not only of money, but of the lives of the troops and settlers. On the other hand, Mr. Matheson, with whom

several of the best-informed Chinese merchants concur, asserts that prior to our taking possession of H., and for some time after, all the native traders between Canton and the E coast passed through its harbour, and generally anchored there. When the first Europeans settled at H., the Chinese showed every disposition to frequent the place, and there was a fair prospect of its becoming a place of considerable trade. The junks from the coast made up their cargoes there, in place of going to Canton and Macao; these cargoes generally consisted of opium, cotton shirrings, a few pieces of camlets, and other woollens, and States produce; such as pepper, betel-nut, rattans, &c. "Our own firm," he says, "was the first that built a warehouse in the colony; we established a regular salesman in it, and in order to encourage the trade, were prepared to sell the smallest quantity of any article, such as 1, 10, or 20 pieces of shirrings or camlets, and any portion of a chest of opium, to suit the means of purchasers. Our sales in this way averaged during the first year about 8,000 dollars per month. This went on for nearly 3 years; that is, from the beginning of 1841 till the autumn of 1843; and the amount of our sales was progressively on the increase. Some months they amounted to 15,000 d. This was what I call our 'retail trade;' and in addition to it, we sold large quantities of opium and other articles, some of our transactions amounting to 10,000 d., 20,000 d., and 50,000 d." Up to 1843, H. was literally a free port: there were no restrictions of any kind; people went and came as they chose; and the British character stood so high in the estimation of the natives, that many respectable Chinese from Canton and Macao began to make arrangements for moving to H. Had the same unrestricted freedom of trade gone on, H. would inevitably have become in time the emporium of China. The South-sea whalers would have resorted to it for supplies, and for shipping their oil to the European and American markets. Native Chinese, who return to their own country after having realized fortunes in Manila, Java, and other European colonies, would have settled there; and the security to person and property which British laws and usages were supposed to guarantee, would have attracted to H. many wealthy Chinese, who, under their own government, are ever in dread of being 'squeezed' by the government officers. In 1843, however, peace was proclaimed; H. was regularly ceded to us; a formal government was established; great expenses were incurred; and it became the study of the government to raise as large a revenue as possible to meet the expenses of the place. Up to the departure of Sir H. Pottinger, no means of raising a revenue were resorted to, except the land sales; but the police practised various modes of defrauding the Chinese settlers; and from this time may be dated the reverses of H. By our treaty with China, it was stipulated that no Chinese vessel should be allowed to anchor in the harbour of H. without a pass from some Chinese mandarin. Of course no mandarin would grant a pass without a heavy fee; and by this one act the junk-trade to H. was in a manner exterminated. But this was further aided by other circumstances. A body of police was established, composed of Chinese of the most abandoned character; these men, under the cloak of their office, committed all manner of atrocities, more especially afloat, in the harbour, where their proceedings more easily escaped notice. Boats and junks were plundered, and fees of all kinds were extorted from them under false pretences. Since then the establishment of the opium and other farms has completely extinguished the trade of H. The junks, instead of passing through the harbour as formerly, in going and coming between the Canton river and the W coast, now avoid it as they would a pestilence, and pass to the N of the island. Depot-vessels have taken up their station at a place called Cunsingmoon, about half-way between Macao and Bocca-Tigris, where there is a tolerable harbour; and, since 1844, a considerable native town has sprung up there, with a pop. of from 3,000 to 4,000, composed entirely of petty traders and junk-men, who have deserted H. "The principle that H. is to support itself," Mr. M. goes on to say, "must be entirely abandoned; it can only be viewed as a depot or warehouse for British merchandise, which must be kept up at the expense of the British nation, or rather out of the revenue derived by the nation from the China trade. It is utterly impossible and hopeless to expect that the few British merchants resident in China, not 100 in number, can ever support a settlement like H. Though it would take years to repair the evil which misgovernment has brought upon H., I am still of opinion that a prudent course would in time restore its prosperity, and that it would eventually become one of the principal mercantile emporia in the world. Nothing can exceed the advantages of its harbour, being not only one of the safest in the world, but close to the ocean; and, from having two entrances equally safe, it is accessible with every wind. It would be a central point for the whole whaling-trade in the Pacific, as well as for the general commerce of the East, ranging from Singapore to Japan, and thence along the W coast of America to Cape Horn, including our Australian colonies, the Philippines, Sumatra, Java, &c. H. is also favourably situated as a depot for sugar, cassia, camphor, and other articles of China produce. It is proper to add, in reference to the China junks frequenting the harbour, that though by treaty we are bound not to allow them to anchor without a pass from a Chinese mandarin, this regulation, strictly observed for a year or two by the H. government, has of late, at the earnest entreaty of the British merchants, been dispensed with. But unfortunately before this was done the junks had ceased to come, and will never frequent the harbour again until the farms are abolished."

H. is 1,520 m. steaming distance from Singapore;

3,037 m. from Point de Galle in Ceylon; 5,050 m. from the Sandwich islands; and 6,200 m. from Vancouver's island and the Columbia river.

HON-HERGIES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Bayay. Pop. 1,030.

HONILY, a parish in Warwickshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Warwick. Area 642 acres. Pop. in 1851, 50.

HONIMA, ULEASTRE, or SAPARUA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Banda sea, to the S of the island of Ceram, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 35'$, and E long. $128^{\circ} 40'$. It produces rice and cloves.

HONING, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. ESE of North Walsham. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1851, 348.

HONINGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of East Dereham, on a branch of the Wensum. Area 2,563 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1851, 332.

HONINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NNE of Grantham. Area 1,454 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1851, 152.—Also a parish in Suffolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 1,203 acres. Pop. in 1831, 248; in 1851, 331.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Shipton-upon-Stour. Area 2,441 acres. Pop. in 1851, 368.

HONITON, a parish, borough, and market-town of Devonshire, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Exeter, and 148 m. WSW of London, on the Otter, and intersected by a small streamlet tributary to that river. Area of p. and borough 3,046 acres. Pop. of p. in 1831, 3,509; in 1851, 3,427. The town of Honiton is situated in a beautiful vale, on a rising ground, on the S side of the Otter. The town principally consists of one straight and spacious street of considerable length, and well-paved and lighted. The houses are almost all modern, an improvement that originated in fires, which at four periods nearly destroyed the town; namely, in 1747, when three fourths of the houses were burnt down; in 1765, when 160; in 1790, when 37; and in 1797, when 30 houses were destroyed. Through the main street runs a stream of water, from which the inhabitants are supplied by a dipping-place opposite almost every door. The parish-church erected in 1836-8 is a fine structure. Under the reform act the boundaries of the parl. borough of H. coincide with those of the parish, and the borough returns 2 members. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 455; in 1848, 353. H. is a polling-place for the county.—It is said that the manufacture of serge was first introduced by the Lollards at H.; but the principal manufacture of the town long consisted of the celebrated broad bone or thread-lace edgings, also called Bath Brussels lace. In the beginning of the present cent. the manufacturers of H. employed 2,400 hands in the town and neighbouring villages, but in 1820 they did not employ above 300.

HONLEY, a chapelry in Almondbury parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SSW of Huddersfield, on the Colne. Area 2,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,523; in 1851, 5,595.

HONNAY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 395; of com. 300.

HONNECOURT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. S of Marcoing, near the Schelde. Pop. 1,060.

HONNEVAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Blandain. Pop. 167.

HONNIFELD, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. NNW of Coblenz, circle and 9 m. N of Neuwied. Pop. 214. It has some iron-works.

HONNINGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 18 m. NW of Coblenz, and circle of Neuwied, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,230. It has a castle.

HONNINGEN, or **HUYNGEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 33 m. WNW of Coblenz, circle and 6 m. N of Adenau. Pop. 420. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

HONO, a small island in the Cattegat, off the coast of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gota, 15 m. W of Gottenburg.

HONOLULU, or **HONORURU**, a town, the capital of the Sandwich islands, in the island of Waohu or Oahu, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, and W long. $157^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. 6,000, of whom about 250 are English or Americans. It is situated on the S side of the island, and consists of huts built in the form of hay-ricks; but in many instances comfortably fitted up in the interior, and adorned with neat gardens filled with banana and other shady trees. It has a safe and commodious port and building-docks, and is already an entrepot for European and Indian goods, whence they are re-shipped to the new states of Spanish America. It is also a rendezvous for most of the whale-ships. Sometimes 80 sail of them, each of from 300 to 500 tons, are at anchor there for months at the same time. In 1835 the amount of imports at H. was 300,000 dollars; of exports 620,000. Of the exports 320,000 d. were foreign produce, and 300,000 d. native produce. A permanent commerce in connection with California, and indirectly with Australia, New Zealand, Calcutta, and China, seems to be springing up at this port. Two newspapers are printed here.

HONOR-DE-COS (L'), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 8 m. ESE of La Francaise, on the r. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 1,535.

HONORE' (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 6 m. S of Moulins-en-Gilbert. Pop. 1,051. It is noted for its thermal sulphureous springs and baths. Fairs for cattle are held here twice a-year. This village occupies the site of an ancient Gallic town, rebuilt by the Romans, and named by them *Arbandata*. It received its present appellation after the establishment of the Christian religion in Gaul.

HONORINE - LA - CHARDONNE (SAINTE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Athis, 28 m. NNE of Domfront. Pop. in 1841, 1,541.

HONORINE - LA - GUILLAUME (SAINTE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 6 m. W of Putanges, and 18 m. WNW of Argentan. Pop. in 1841, 1,274. In the environs are quarries of excellent granite.

HONORURU. See **HONOLULU**.

HONRUBIA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 35 m. S of Cuenca, and partido of San Clemente. Pop. 1,820. It has several churches, one of which stands in a square, and is a handsome edifice, a custom-house, and several convents. The manufacture of linen, coarse woollen fabrics, and tape, forms, with agriculture, the chief branches of local industry. A fair is held here once a-year.

HONSEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Willebringen. Pop. 196.

HONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Beersse. Pop. 168.

HONTANARES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 34 m. ENE of Guadalajara, and partido of Brihuega, in a level tract near the Henares. Pop. 172.

HONTANAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. W of Burgos, partido and 5 m. E of Castrojeriz. Pop. 318. It is situated at the entrance of a valley, and contains a parish, and has 2 hermitages and a convent. Common cloth is the only article of local manufacture.

HONTANAYA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Cuenca, and partido of Belmonte, 38 m. S of Huete. Pop. 632.

HONTANGAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos, and partido of Roa, 8 m. SW of Aranda-de-Duero. Pop. 650.

HONTANX, a commune and town of France, in the east, and 5 m. S of Villeneuve, on the Ludon. Pop. 1,198. Fairs for horses and cattle are held here twice a-year.

HONTECILLAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 29 m. S of Cuenca, and 7 m. NE of Honrubia, on the r. bank of the Xucar, and on the road from Valencia to Madrid. Pop. 608. It contains a parish, and has 2 public granaries. Linen and varieties of common cloth are manufactured here.

HONTEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Baelen. Pop. 85.

HONTH-KIS, or **LITTLE HONTH**, a district of Hungary, in the W part of the comitat of Gömör. It is covered with mountains, ramifications of the Carpathian chain, and is watered in all its extent by the Rima. Its chief towns are Theisscholz and Gross-Steffelsdorf.

HONTH, **HONT**, or **NAGY-HONTH**, a comitat or administrative prov. of Hungary, comprising an area of 970 sq. m.; bounded on the N by the comitats of Sohl and Bars; on the E by the comitat of Neograd; on the S and SW by that of Gran, from which it is separated to a great extent by the Danube; and on the W by the comitat of Bars. Pop. in 1837, 130,804, of whom more than half were Slavonians. The majority, amounting to 75,000, were Catholics. It is covered in its entire extent by ramifications of the Carpathian chain, and has a general inclination to the S. The principal rivers, the Krupina, Schemnitz, and Szeklenecze, all contribute their waters to the Danube, the two former being tributaries of the Ipoly, and the latter to the Gran. Although generally mountainous it possesses considerable fertility, especially in the valleys, and produces grain of all kinds, wine, lint, hemp, tobacco, and wood. Of the arable land, estimated at 347,871 jochs, about 140,000 j. are under cultivation; 13,800 j. are devoted to the culture of the vine; and 144,742 j. covered with wood. Horses and cattle are reared in great numbers on its pastures. This com. possesses mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, and arsenic, quarries of limestone, and some mineral springs. The exploitation of the forests and mines forms, with the manufacture of pottery and of wooden ware, the chief branches of local industry.—This comitat, of which Ipoly-Sagh is the cap., is divided into 4 járás or marches, viz. Bath, Bozok, Ipoly-Sagh, and Schemnitz; and contains 3 free towns, Schemnitz, Püganiz, and Dilln, 9 burghs, and 176 villages.

HONTINENA, a town of ancient foundation of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Huesca, and partido of Fraga, on the road from that town to Sariñena. Pop. 810. It has a parish-church, a convent, and a custom-house.

HONTOMIN, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 15 m. NNE of Burgos, at the source of the Omino, a tributary of the Ebro. Pop. 327. It is much decayed, but still retains some portions of its walls and gates. In the environs are extensive quarries of granite and breccia.

HONTORIA-DE-LA-CANTERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 11 m. S of Burgos. Pop. 256. It has a large parish-church.

HONTORIA-DE-CERRATO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 6 m. SE of Valencia, and partido of Baltanas-y-Dehesa-de-Valverde, in a valley. Pop. 248.

HONTORIA-DE-PINAR, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. SE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, in a marshy district not far from the point at which the Lobos disappears underground, and pursues a subterranean course for the distance of 4 m. Pop. 592.

HONTORIA-DE-VALDEARADOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 41 m. SSE of Burgos, partido and 11 m. NE of Aranda-de-Duero, in a valley near the Aranzo. Pop. 507.

HONTOVA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 14 m. SSE of Guadalajara, and partido of Pastrana, in a fertile plain. Pop. 610. It has a parish-church and a hermitage.

HONTUR, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in the prov. of Albacete, partido and 11 m. NE of Hellin, on the declivity of a hill. Pop. 1,270. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

HONVELE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Seeverghem. Pop. 207.

HONY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Esneux. Pop. 138.

HOO, a parish in Suffolk, 7 m. N of Woodbridge, and S of the Deben. Area 1,185 acres. Pop. in 1831, 186; in 1851, 195. See also **HOE**.

HOO, or **St. WERBURGH**, a parish in Kent, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE of Rochester, on the Medway. Area 6,032 acres. Pop. in 1831, 910; in 1851, 1,000.

HOO, or **BOO ISLANDS**, a group of islets in the S. Pacific, to the SE of the island of Gilolo, and in the passage of that name, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 15'$, and E long. $129^{\circ} 17'$. The most westerly of the group is 6 m. in circumference and of small elevation, the second rises higher, and the third is the largest in size. They are all populous, and afford good supplies of cocoa-nuts, fish, and salt.

HOO (**St. MARY'S**), a parish in Kent, 5 m. NNE of Gillingham, S of the Thames. Area 2,866 acres. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1851, 320.

HOOBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Sulsique. Pop. 118.

HOOBLY, or **HAVILE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, and district of Gunduck, 13 m. SE of Darwur, on a small river, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, and E long. $75^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. in 1820, 15,000. It is surrounded by a mud wall and ditches, and defended by 2 small forts. It contains no buildings of any note, but is distinguished for the number and industry of its inhabitants. It has extensive manufactories of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, and carries on an active trade with Goa, Surat, and Seringapatam. From the numerous ruins of mosques and Mahomedan burying-places which exist in the environs, Mahomedanism appears formerly to have prevailed in this locality. It was taken from the kings of Bejapur in 1673 by the Mahrattas, and again in 1707 from the sultan Mauzum, son of Aurungzebe.

HOO-CHOO-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-keang. The div. comprises 6 districts.—The town is situated on a lake from which it derives its name, 45 m. NNW of Hang-choo, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 52' 48''$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 56'$. This town, from its industry and trade, and the fertility of its environs, is one of the most important in China. Silk-fabrics, to a large extent, are manufactured here, and tea is extensively cultivated in the surrounding district.

HOOD'S BAY, a harbour on the W coast of Admiralty island, in Chatham strait, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 26'$.

HOOD'S CANAL, an inlet in the straits of San Juan de Fuca. See **FUCA**.

HOOD'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, the most northerly of the Mendoza islands, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 26'$. It was discovered by Cook in 1774, and

is called Tebua by the natives. It has a bluff appearance, and is of inferior extent to others of the group to which it belongs.—Also one of the Galapagos group, in N lat. $1^{\circ} 27'$.

HOOD (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, in N lat. $56^{\circ} 44'$.

HOOD RIVER, a large river of Arctic America, which runs from SW to NE, and flows into Coronation gulf, in N lat. $67^{\circ} 22'$.

HOOE, a parish in Sussex, 6 m. SW of Battle. Area 2,448 acres. Pop. in 1831, 525; in 1851, 574.

HOOFDPLAAT, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, cant. and 18 m. WNW of Hulst, near the l. bank of the Western Scheldt. Pop. 1,000.

HOOGBOOM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Ekeren. Pop. 291.

HOOGBRAEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Wiekevorst. Pop. 169.

HOOGBUTZEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Boutersem. Pop. 155.

HOOGHE, a village of Holland, in N. Brabant, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Breda. Pop. 1,314.

HOOGHE (LA), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Zillebeke. Pop. 100.

HOOGKRAAL. See PACALTSBODP.

HOOG-EN-LEEG-WORMEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Velsieque-Ruddershove. Pop. 835.

HOOGHE-ET-NEDERLEST, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Laeken. Pop. 556.

HOOGHE-ET-LIEGEN-RIELEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Lichtaert. Pop. 302.

HOOGHE-HERWEG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Ruyen. Pop. 536.

HOOGHEWEG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Berlaere. Pop. 196.

HOOGHEVEEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Drenthe, 14 m. WNW of Coevorden, and 15 m. ENE of Meppel. Pop. 6,995.

HOOGHEYNDSEKYLHOEK-EN-ROSKANS-MONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saint-Gilles. Pop. 395.

HOOGHEZAND, a town of Holland, in the prov. and 8 m. SE of Groningen. Pop. 1,680.

HOOGHEYD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Duffel. Pop. 648.

HOOGHLY, or **HUGLI**, a town, river, and district of Bengal. The district is situated between the 22d and 23d parallels, and extending a considerable distance on both sides of the river H. It has Burdwan on the N; the Sunderbunds on the E; the gulf of Bengal on the S; and Midnapur on the W. It has an area of 2,260 sq. m., with a pop. of 1,239,150 in 1822. The northern part of it is fertile; but that near the sea is swampy, or covered with jungle.—The town of H., situated on the W side of the river of the same name, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 54'$, E long. $88^{\circ} 28'$, 23 m. N by W of Calcutta, was founded by the Portuguese about the year 1538, and in a short time drew away all the trade from Saatgong, which till that period had been the government port of Bengal. Under the Portuguese H. was fortified, and it continued to flourish till 1632, when it was attacked, and, after a siege of three months and a half, taken by the Mogul troops. From this period H. became the imperial *bunder* or port: all the officers of government were ordered to remove hither; and a special governor was appointed over it, who, in course of time, became independent of the governor of the prov. In 1642, the English, and soon after the Dutch, obtained permission to erect factories here. The former imprudently built theirs in the town; but the Dutch made choice of a spot 2 m. down the

river, at a village called Chickori.—For some time after these settlements were formed, H., under the name of Bukshi-Bunder, became the emporium of the greater part of the trade carried on between Europe, Persia, Arabia, and India. The duties were levied at 2 per cent. *ad val.* from Mahomedans, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from all others except the English, who, in consequence of a firman obtained by Boughton, the surgeon, from Shah Jehan, paid only 3,000 rupees annually on the whole amount of their trade with Bengal. For a considerable time, however, the English were only allowed to have a corporal and 20 European soldiers to protect their factory at H.; but, in consequence of various disputes, which had taken place between them and the government, a detachment of 400 soldiers, escorted by some vessels of war, was sent from Madras in 1686. This force landed at H. without opposition; but the circumstance caused so much alarm, that the nabob, Shaista Khan, ordered a considerable military force to encamp in the vicinity of the town. Between these troops and the English soldiers a dispute occurred on the 28th of October, when both parties had recourse to arms, and a general action took place. During the conflict, Admiral Nicholson opened a cannonade on the town, and burnt 500 houses, amongst which was the British factory, valued, with the goods it contained, at £300,000 sterling. The governor solicited a suspension of hostilities, and agreed to restore to the English all their immunities; but the nabob, who resided at Dacca, ordered all the English factories and property at H. to be confiscated, and sent a large force to expel them from the place. Previous to its arrival, the English, having embarked all their moveable property, dropped down the river to Chatanati, the present Calcutta, and after a short period proceeded to Hijeli, a town close to the mouth of the Ganges. On the conclusion of peace, in the following year, the nabob wished the English to return to H., but they declined the offer. In 1696, H. was taken and plundered by Subha Sing and Rehim Khan, but was soon after recovered, and restored to the Mogul government by the Dutch of Chinura. About 1704, the nabob, Murshud Cooly Jaffier Khan, having been appointed sole governor of Bengal, transferred the seat of government from Dacca to the present Murshedabad. But the *fujdar* or governor of H. disclaimed his authority, and a battle took place between the two parties, in which the *fujdar*, owing to assistance he received from the French at Chandernagore, was victorious. That functionary, however, thought it better to retire, and proceeded to Delhi; from which period the right of nomination of *fujdar* became vested in the nabobs of Bengal. H. was taken on the 10th of January 1757 by the British; was shortly after retaken by the nabob Seraje-ad-dowleh; but in the month of June following was again taken by the British. They nevertheless permitted the nabobs Meer Jaffier and Cossim Ali to appoint the *fujdars* of H.; but in 1765, when the East India company was appointed by the emperor dewan or collector of the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, they transferred the port-duties from H. to Calcutta; since which period the former place rapidly declined, and most of the opulent inhabitants removed to Calcutta.—The H. river is formed by the junction of the two western branches of the Ganges, the Cossimbazar and Jellingi, sometimes known as the Dumuda and Rupnarain rivers. The entrance to this deltoid branch of the Ganges is rendered extremely dangerous and difficult by the numerous sand-banks, which are frequently shifting their relative positions. At Calcutta it is nearly as wide as the Thames at Gravesend; but is 8 or 10 m. wide at its mouth.

Few rivers can boast of a more extensive commerce; but it is only navigable for ships as high as the tide reaches, and the upper part of it is nearly dry during the hot season. Its junction with the Baghiretti takes place at Nudya, 68 m. above Calcutta. The spring-tides also run up with great violence, advancing at the rate of 15 m. an hour, and frequently overset boats and drive ships from their anchorage. The tide does not extend more than 30 m. above Calcutta, and, during the rainy season, its influence is greatly checked by the large body of water that comes down the river. It is proposed to carry a railway from Howrah, opposite Calcutta, on the bank of the H., to Rajmhal on the Ganges. This railway will be about 200 m. in length; and will save, for 8 months in the year, a dangerous and difficult navigation of 530 m. through the Sunderbunds.—Several kinds of fish are caught in this river, particularly the cockup, the sable mangoe fish, and prawns; it also abounds with crocodiles and sharks. It is esteemed the most sacred branch of the Baghiretti or true Ganges by the Hindus. See GANGES.

HOOGKAMEREN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saint-Nicolas. Pop. 213.

HOOGKARSPHEL, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 3 m. S by W of Enkhuizen. Pop. 1,000.

HOOGKWARTIER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Clercken. Pop. 275.

HOOG-LAETHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Laethem-Saint-Martin. Pop. 165.

HOOGLAND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Werchter. Pop. 159.—Also a small town of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, 2 m. NE of Amersfort. Pop. 1,450.

HOOGLANDEKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Eessen. Pop. 114.

HOOGLEDE, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 12 m. NE of Ypres. Pop. 4,584.

HOOGMOLEN-ET-BANHOUT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Heestert. Pop. 631.

HOOGSTADT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Rugen. Pop. 186.

HOOGSTRAEDE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Furnes, watered by the Yzer. Pop. 689.

HOOGSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Baerdegem. Pop. 123.—Also a commune in the same prov., in the dep. of Denderbelle. Pop. 453.

HOOGSTRAETEN, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, 10 m. NW of Turnhout, on the March. Pop. 1,650. It has a noble church, 300 ft. in length, with a tower 364 ft. in height. The material is brick, with stone-dressings.

HOOGWEG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Itegem. Pop. 123.

HOOK, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 m. E of Beaminster. Area 1,237 acres. Pop. in 1831, 269; in 1851, 261.—Also a chapelry in Snaith parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. S of Howden, on the W bank of the Ouse. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 650; in 1851, 2,159.—Also a hamlet in the p. and 3 m. S of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. Pop. in 1851, 198.

HOOK, or **HOOKS**, a parish of co. Wexford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Fethard. Area 1,065 acres. Pop. in 1831, 489; in 1851, 504. At its S extremity, on a headland above Waterford Harbour, is a beacon named Hook Tower or Lighthouse.

HOOKER (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Victoria Land, in S lat. $70^{\circ} 36'$, E long. $166^{\circ} 28'$.

HOOKER (MOUNT), a conspicuous summit in the Melville range, in N lat. $69^{\circ} 36'$, E long. $121^{\circ} 30'$.

HOOKERY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 81 m. SW of Bejapur, and district of Azimnagar, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 13'$, and E long. $74^{\circ} 47'$. This town was once in a flourishing condition, and was long the residence of a Mahomedan chief. The last of these chiefs, Abdul-Kharud, was dethroned by the rajah of Parnella about the year 1643.

HOOK-GREEN, a hamlet in the p. of Southfleet, Kent. Pop. 60.

HOOKSET, a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 9 m. SSE of Concord, intersected by the Merrimac. Pop. in 1840, 1,175.

HOOKSIEL, a village of Oldenburg, in the seignory of Jever, on the German sea. It has a small port.

HOOKSTOWN, a village of Green township, Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 242 m. NW of Harrisburg, on a branch of Mill creek. Pop. in 1840 about 230.

HOOL, an island off the coast of Nordland, Norway, in the West-Fjorden. It has a town of the same name.

HOOLE, a parish in Lancashire, 7 m. SSW of Preston, on the Douglas. Area 2,923 acres. Pop. in 1831, 943; in 1851, 977. It contains the townships of Much and Little Hoole.—Also a township in the p. of Plemmonstall, Cheshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Chester. Area 743 acres. Pop. in 1851, 427.

HOOLE (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Hoole, Lancashire, 6 m. SW of Preston. Area 1,222 acres. Pop. in 1831, 189; in 1851, 202.

HOOLE (MUCH), a township in the p. of Hoole, Lancashire. Area 1,701 acres. Pop. in 1851, 775.

HOOLY-ONORE, a town and fort of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 125 m. NW of Seringapatam, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 44'$, near the Buddha.

HOONGAHABAI, and **HOONGATONGA**, two small islands in the Pacific, in the Habai group, which Prowse describes as being nothing more than large uninhabitable rocks, lofty enough to be visible at the distance of 15 leagues. They are about half-a-league in circumf.; and are separated from each other by a channel a league wide. The first is about 30, and the other 26 m. NNE from Tongatabu.

HOOPER ISLAND, an islet off the S coast of Quelpart island, in the sea of Corea, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $126^{\circ} 30'$.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, an island in Dorchester co., Maryland, U. S., on the E side of Chesapeake bay, and is 7 m. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.

HOORMARA, or **HORMARA**, a port of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Mekran, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $65^{\circ} 6'$. It contains about 400 houses, and is under the protection of the jam of Las. It conducts a smart trade with the interior; but the country, for 7 or 8 days' journey in every direction from it, is utterly sterile.

HOORN, a considerable seaport of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, on the Zuyder-zee, 14 m. E of Alkmaar, and 20 m. NNE of Amsterdam. It is surrounded by old ramparts, and is a tolerably well-built place. Its harbour is the best on the coast of that sea; the trade in cattle, butter, and cheese, as well as in the produce of the fisheries, particularly herrings, is extensive. The principal manufactures are of woollen cloths and carpets; ship-building also is carried on to a considerable extent. It was the birth-place of Schoutens, a celebrated navigator; who conferred its name on the celebrated Cape Horn.

HOORN ISLANDS, two islands in the S. Pacific, discovered in 1616 by Le Maire and Schoutens, who landed and stayed some days upon them, their ship lying at anchor in the mouth of a river. They

do not appear to have been visited until lately by any other navigator; unless indeed they are the two islands where the navigator Maurelle obtained refreshments in 1781, and which he therefore named Consolation islands. When visited by Schoutens, they were each governed by a king. Their male inhabitants are tall in stature, strong and well-made, good runners, and expert swimmers, and of a yellowish brown complexion; but the women are very deformed, and hideously ugly.

HOORN'S ISLAND, a small island at the E entrance of the straits of Sunda, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 44'$.

HOOSICK, a river of New York, U. S., which has its rise in Massachusetts, and runs through Vermont into Rensselaer co., in the state of New York, where it falls into the Hudson. Its length is about 46 m.; and it has a fall of 40 ft. in a distance of 200, affording a fine water-power at the v. of Hoosick-Falls, 35 m. NE of Albany.

HOOTON, a township in Eastham p., Cheshire, 5 m. E by N of Great Neston. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1851, 110.

HOOTON-PAGNELL, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Doncaster, comprising the townships of Bilham, Stotford, and H. Area 2,485 acres. Pop. in 1831, 425; in 1851, 397.

HOOTON-ROBERTS, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Darfield. Area 1,048 acres. Pop. in 1831, 178; in 1851, 218.

HOPE, a parish and township in Derbyshire, 6 m. N by E of Tideswell, on the river Noe. Area 38,563 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,302; in 1831, 3,927; in 1851, 4,604. It comprises the chapelry of Fairfield, the townships of Fernilee, Grindlow, Highlow, H., Stoke, and part of Wardlow; the hamlets of Abney, Aston and Thornton, Brough and Shatton, Bradwell, Great-Hucklow, Nether-Padley, Offerton, Thornhill, and Woodland-Hope; with the liberties of Hazelbadge and Little-Hucklow. Lace, thread, ropes, twines, hats, sackings, &c., are manufactured in this p.—Also a township in Buttington p., Montgomeryshire, 1 m. E of Welshpool, on the Severn. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1851, 177.—Also a river of Sutherlandshire, which has its rise in Glengollie, in a stream which intersects Strathmore; runs a course of about 11 m. due N; and enters Loch Hope; whence, after a course of 1 m., it falls into the sea 3 m. on the E side of Loch Eribol.

HOPE, a village of Sussex co., New Jersey, U. S., on the road from Newton to Easton, in Pennsylvania, 16 m. SW of the former, and 20 m. NE of the latter, on a branch of the Beaver. Pop. 1,690.—Also a township in Waldo co., in Maine, 36 m. ESE of Augusta, intersected by St. George's river. Pop. 1,770.—Also a township in Hamilton co., in New York, 58 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 711.—Also a v. in Franklin co., in Ohio.—Also a township in the Newcastle district of Upper Canada, bounded on the S by Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1842, 4,432.—Also a river of the island of Jamaica, in Surrey co., which runs into the sea 5 m. S of Kingston, after a course of 12 m. from NNW to SSE.

HOPE, or **EASTRYN**, a parish and village in Flintshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Mold, on the river Alen, over which there is here a fine old bridge. It comprises 8 townships, including the borough of Caergwely. Pop. in 1801, 1,924; in 1831, 2,747; in 1851, 2,792. The v. consists of three parallel streets, intersected by three others at right angles. This place, with Caergwely, constitutes a borough, returning with Flint and its other contributaries, 1 member to parliament.

HOPE-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of New-Romney. Area 1,464 acres. Pop. 34.

HOPE-BAGOT, a parish in Shropshire, 5 m. E

by S of Ludlow. Area 460 acres. Pop. in 1851, 87.

HOPE BAY, a bay in the English channel, on the coast of Kent, between Sandwich and Ramsgate.—Also a bay on the W shore of Vancouver's island, between Point Breakers and Woody point.

HOPE-BOWDLER, a parish in Shropshire, 12 m. NNW of Ludlow. It includes the townships of Chilwick and Ragdon. Area 1,731 acres. Pop. in 1801, 130; in 1851, 169.

HOPE (CAPE), a high and bluff cape of Hudson's bay, at the entrance of Repulse bay, in N lat. $64^{\circ} 10'$, W long. $85^{\circ} 30'$.—Also a cape forming the E point of Staphylton bay, in Arctic America, in N lat. $68^{\circ} 58'$, W long. $115^{\circ} 54'$.

HOPE (FORT), a post on Repulse bay, in N lat. $66^{\circ} 32' 16''$, W long. $86^{\circ} 55' 51''$. Mr. Rae's expedition passed the winter of 1846-7 here; and in April 1847, proceeded N and explored the entire E coast of Committee bay as high as the parallel of $69^{\circ} 30'$. The lowest temp. experienced during the winter was -47° . The variation of the compass on 30th Aug. 1846, was $62^{\circ} 50' 30''$ W.

HOPE HARBOUR, an inlet at the opening of Magdalen sound, in the strait of Magalhaens, with good anchorage in 4 fath. It lies at the foot of a steep mountain, called by Sarmiento the Vernal.

HOPE INLET, a creek in the coast of N. Australia, 11 m. from the S point of Clarence strait, opening into Shoal bay.

HOPE ISLANDS, two small islands near the NE coast of New Holland, in S lat. $15^{\circ} 41'$, so called by Cook, immediately after his ship was cleared from a dangerous situation off Cape Tribulation.

HOPE-MANSELL, a parish in Herefordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Ross. Area 1,173 acres. Pop. 189.

HOPE (MOUNT), a lofty insulated mass of rock on the coast of Admiralty sound, in the strait of Magalhaens, in S lat. $54^{\circ} 26' 30''$, W long. $68^{\circ} 59' 11''$.—Also a hill in SE. Australia, in S lat. $35^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $144^{\circ} 20'$. It consists of immense blocks of granite, and forms the extremity of a range extending eastwards.

HOPE (PORT), a village in the township of Hope, in Upper Canada, at the mouth of a stream which enters the SE corner of Lake Ontario.

HOPE-SAY, a parish in Shropshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Bishop's Castle, on the river Clun. Area 4,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 571; in 1851, 680.

HOPE-SOLLERS, a parish in Herefordshire, 6 m. N by E of Ross, on the Wye. Area 1,152 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 147.

HOPE'S ADVANCE BAY, a bay on the coast of Labrador, 100 m. W of Cape Chidleigh, in N lat. 60° , W long. 70° .

HOPE'S ADVANCE (CAPE), a cape in Hudson's straits, in N lat. $61^{\circ} 45'$.

HOPE'S NOSE, a cape in the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire.

HOPE-TOWN, a village of British Guayana, 1 m. from Fort Wellington. Pop. in 1849, 621.

HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE, a parish in Herefordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Leominster, on the river Lugg. Area 3,796 acres. Pop. in 1851, 650.

HOPELESS (MOUNT), a hill in SE. Australia, on the W side of the Bozun, in S lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, E long. $147^{\circ} 2'$.

HOPEWELL, a township of Ontario co., in the state of New York, U. S., 187 m. W of Albany, drained by the outlet of Canadigua lake and its tributaries. Its soil consists of clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,976.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the state of New Jersey, 17 m. N of Trenton. Pop. 3,205.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the same state, bounded on the E and S by Cohanev

creek, and drained by its tributaries, Mounts and Mill creeks. It has an undulating surface, with a soil consisting of clay loam. Pop. 2,220.—Also a township of Huntingdon co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 13 m. SW of Huntingdon. Its surface is mountainous. The soil in the valleys consists of calcareous loam.—Also a township in Beaver co., in the same state. Pop. 1,603.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state, 12 m. NW of Washington. It has a hilly surface, with a loamy soil, and is drained by Buffalo and Cross creeks, and Brushy run. Pop. 1,596.—Also a township of York co., in the same state, 14 m. SE of York. Its surface is undulating, and is drained by the head-branches of Deer creek. Pop. 1,905.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the same state, 21 m. W of Carlisle. It has a hilly surface, and slaty soil. Pop. 1,036.—Also a township of Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio, 46 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 1,806. The v. is situated on the national road.—Also a township of Licking co., in the state of Ohio, on the national road, a few miles E of Hebron. Pop. 1,150.—Also a township of Perry co., in the same state, watered by Jonathan's creek. Pop. 1,544.—Also a township of Seneca co., in the same state, on the W side of Sandusky river. Pop. 913.

HOPEWELL (CAPE), a headland on the E coast of Hudson's bay, in N lat. 58°, W long. 79°.

HOPFENAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Insterburg. Pop. 158.

HOPFENBRUCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Landsberg. Pop. 151.

HOPFGARTEN, a town of Tyrol, in the Brixenthal, 10 m. S of Kufstein. Pop. 997.

HO-PHING, a district and town of China, in the NE part of the prov. of Kwan-tung, in N lat. 24° 30', E long. 114° 53'.

HOPITAL (L'), a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Savoy, 27 m. ENE of Chambéry, near the r. bank of the Doron. Pop. 1,200.

HOPITAL-BEAULIEU (L'), a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 6 m. WNW of La-Capelle-Marival.

HOPITAL-SOUS-ROCHEFORT (L'), a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Boen, 12 m. NNW of Montbrison, on the r. bank of the Lignon.

HOPKINS, a county in the W part of the state of Ohio, comprising an area of 750 sq. m.; bordered on the NE by Green river; on the E by Pond river; and on the W by Tradewater creek; and intersected by Otter, Flat, Drake's, Crary, Clear, and Deer creeks. Pop. in 1840, 9,171, of whom 1,723 were slaves.

HOPKINSVILLE, a town of Hamilton township, Warren co., in the state of Ohio, 96 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 150.—Also a village of Christian co., in the state of Kentucky, 204 m. SW of Frankfort, on the E side of Little river. Pop. 1,581.—Also a v. of Chatooga co., in the state of Georgia, 192 m. NW of Milledgeville, on the E side of Little river.—Also a v. of Adair co., in the state of Missouri, 6 m. E of Grand Chariton river.

HOPKINTON, a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, 7 m. W of Concord, watered by Contoocook river and its branches, and Warner and Blackwater rivers, all tributaries of the Merrimac. The banks of the streams possess considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 2,455.—Also a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 29 m. WSW of Boston, watered by branches of Charles and Mill rivers, and in the vicinity of the Boston and Worcester railroad and the Blackstone canal. Pop. 2,245.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Rhode island, watered by Wood and Pawcatuck rivers, and possessing a fertile soil. Pop. 1,726. The village of the same name is

situated in the S part of the township, on a branch of Charles river, and is very flourishing.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 215 m. NNW of Albany. It is watered by Racket and St. Regis rivers, and in the N presents a level surface and considerable fertility. Pop. 1,147.

HOPPEN, a township in Bamborough parish, Northumberland, 4½ m. ESE of Belford. Pop. in 1831, 43; in 1851, 29.

HOPPER, or **SIMPSON ISLAND**, an island of the N. Pacific, in the group of the Gilbert islands, in N lat. 0° 30', and E long. 174°. It is of crescent form. Under this name is sometimes included as a group the adjacent islands Woodlee, Hall's, and Hender-ville.

HOPPNER (CAPE), a headland in Arctic America, in N lat. 76° 56', W long. 70° 48'.

HOPSFORD, a hamlet in the p. of Withybrook, Warwickshire.

HOPSTEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia and regency of Münster, NE of Rheina. Pop. 365.

HOPSTONE, a township in the p. of Claverley, Salop.

HOPTON, a township in the p. and 2 m. W of Wirksworth, Derbyshire. Pop. in 1831, 118; in 1851, 100.—Also a township partly in the p. of Stanton-Lacy, Salop. Pop. 50.—Also a township in the p. of Great Ness. Pop. 179.—Also a township in the p. of Hinstock. Pop. 77.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 8 m. W of Diss. Area 1,37½ acres. Pop. in 1831, 581; in 1851, 674.—Also a parish 4½ m. N of Lowestoft, on the sea-shore. Area 1,267 acres. Pop. in 1831, 260; in 1851, 331.

HOPTON and COTON, a township in the p. of St. Mary and St. Chad, Staffordshire, 3 m. NE of Stafford, S of the Grand Trunk canal, and E of the Stow. Area 1,770 acres. Pop. in 1851, 468.

HOPTON-CANGEFORD, or **HOPTON-IN-THE-HOLE**, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NE of Ludlow. Area 562 acres. Pop. in 1831, 30; in 1851, 23.

HOPTON-CASTLE, a parish in Salop, 6½ m. SE of Bishop-Castle, on a branch of the Clun. Area 2,552 acres. Pop. in 1831, 145; in 1851, 161.

HOPTON (UPPER and LOWER), townships in the p. of Church-Hote, Montgomeryshire. Pop. of Upper 65; of Lower 39.

HOPTON-MONK, a parish in Salop, 4½ m. S of Much-Wenlock. Area 2,208 acres. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1851, 188.

HOPTON-WAFERS, a parish in Salop, 8 m. NE of Ludlow. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1851, 444.

HOPTRUP, a parish and village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswig, 5 m. SSW of Hadersleben, on the coast-road, and on a small lake which discharges itself into the Little Belt.

HOPWAS-HAYES, an extra-parochial liberty in Staffordshire, 2 m. NW of Tamworth, and partly within the parliamentary boundaries of the borough. It comprises an area of 500 acres, skirted on the E by the Coventry canal and river Tame. Adjoining on the SSE, in the p. of Tamworth, is the hamlet of Hopwas. Pop. in 1841, 267.

HOPWELL, a hamlet in the p. of Wilne, Derbyshire, 6½ m. W of Derby. Pop. in 1851, 42.

HOPWOOD, a township in the p. of Middleton, in the co. of Lancaster, 8 m. N of Manchester. Pop. 1,575.

HOR (MOUNT), or **Jebel-Harun**, a mountain of Arabia Petraea, in N lat. 30° 18', E long. 35° 33'. See **AARON (HILL OF)**.

HORAZDIOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, on the Wattawa, 20 m. E of Pisek, and 25 m. NW of Prachatitz. Pop. 1,997.

HORB, a small town of Württemberg, on the L.

bank of the Neckar, 20 m. NNW of Hohenburg. Pop. 2,100.

HORBERG, a town of Styria, in the circle and 24 m. SE of Cilly. Pop. 375.

HORBLING, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. E of Folkingham. Area 2,620 acres. Pop. 550.

HORBURG, a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of Andolsheim, 1½ m. E of Colmar. Pop. 1,117.—Also a town and free port of Hanover, on the l. bank of the Elbe.

HORBURY, a chapelry in Wakefield p., in Yorkshire, 2½ m. SW of Wakefield, on the Manchester and Leeds railway. Pop. 2,803, chiefly employed in woollen manufactories.

HORCAJADA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. W of Avila, and partido of Barco, in a fertile plain, on the N side of a ramification of the Sierra de Avila. Pop. 806. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and contains considerable remains of its Moorish origin.—Also a town in New Castile, in the prov. and 29 m. SSW of Cuenca, partido and 21 m. SSE of Huete, near the l. bank of the Gigueta. Pop. 1,082.

HORCAJO-DE-SANTIAGO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 48 m. SW of Cuenca, and partido of Ucles, between the Gigueta and Rianzares. Pop. 2,820. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. Its industry consists chiefly in agriculture.

HORCAJO-DE-LAS-TORRES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. NNW of Avila, and partido of Arévalo, near the r. bank of the Trabancos. Pop. 638. It has 2 convents and an hospital.

HORCASITAS, a town of Mexico, 90 m. E of San-Luis-de-Potosi, near the l. bank of the Panueo.

HORCON, a town of Cuba, in the dep. Occidental, jurisdiction of Havana. Pop. 7,242.

HORDA, one of the smaller Orkney islands, lying in the Pentland frith, between S. Ronaldshay and Swinna.

HORDAIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Bouchain. Pop. 1,248.

HORDE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the co. of Mark, on the Erusche, 3 m. SE of Dortmund.

HORDLE, or HORDWELL, a parish of Hants, 4½ m. SW of Lymington. Area 4,385 acres. Pop. 882.

HORDLEY, a parish in Salop, 3 m. SSW of Ellesmere. Area 2,479 acres. Pop. 325.

HORE-ABBEY, a parish in co. Tipperary, adjoining Cashel. Pop. 292.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in N lat. 28° 33', E long. 34° 2', celebrated in Scripture history. It forms the N extremity of the ridge of Sinai; and attains an alt. of 2,500 ft. above the convent of Saint Catherine, and between 7,530 and 7,480 ft. above sea-level. Dr. Robinson, who supposes this mount to have been the scene of the delivery of the Law, thus describes the approach to it: "As we advanced, the valley still opened wider and wider with a gentle ascent, and became full of shrubs and tufts of herbs, shut in on each side by lofty granite ridges, with rugged, shattered peaks a thousand feet high, while the face of Horeb rose directly before us. Both my companion and myself involuntarily exclaimed, 'Here is room enough for a large encampment!' Reaching the top of the ascent, or water-shed, a fine broad plain lay before us, sloping down gently towards the SSE, enclosed by rugged and venerable mountains of dark granite, stern, naked, splintered peaks and ridges, of indescribable grandeur; and terminated at the distance of more than a mile by the bold and awful front of Horeb, rising perpendicularly in frowning majesty from twelve to fifteen hundred feet in height. It was a scene of solemn

grandeur, wholly unexpected, and such as we had never seen; and the associations which at the moment rushed upon our minds were almost overwhelming. As we went on, new points of interest were continually opening to our view. On the left of Horeb, a deep and narrow valley runs up SSE between lofty walls of rock, as if in continuation of the SE corner of the plain. In this valley, at the distance of nearly a mile from the plain, stands the convent; and the deep verdure of its fruit trees and cypresses is seen as the traveller approaches,—an oasis of beauty amid scenes of the sternest desolation. At the SW corner of the plain the cliffs also retreat, and form a recess or open place extending from the plain westward for some distance. From this recess there runs up a similar narrow valley on the west of Horeb, called el-Leja, parallel to that in which the convent stands; and in it is the deserted convent el-Arba'in, with a garden of olive and other fruit-trees not visible from the plain. A third garden lies at the mouth of el-Leja, and a fourth farther west in the recess just mentioned. The whole plain is called Wady-er-Rahah; and the valley of the convent is known to the Arabs as Wady Shu'eib, that is, the Vale of Jethro. Still advancing, the front of Horeb rose like a wall before us; and one can approach quite to the foot and touch the mount. Directly before its base is the deep bed of a torrent, by which in the rainy season the waters of el-Leja and the mountains around the recess pass down eastward across the plain, forming the commencement of Wady esh-Sheikh, which then issues by an opening through the cliffs of the eastern mountain,—a fine broad valley affording the only easy access to the plain and convent. As we crossed the plain our feelings were strongly affected, at finding here so unexpectedly a spot so entirely adapted to the scriptural account of the giving of the law. No traveller has described this plain, nor even mentioned it except in a slight and general manner; probably because the most have reached the convent by another route without passing over it; and perhaps, too, because neither the highest point of Sinai (now called Jebel Musa), nor the still loftier summit of St. Catharine, is visible from any part of it." They subsequently examined this plain more closely, and were confirmed in their first impressions. "We measured across the plain, where we stood, along the water-shed, and found the breadth to be at that point 2,700 English feet, or 900 yards; though in some parts it is wider. The distance to the base of Horeb, measured in like manner, was 7,000 feet, or 2,333 yards. The northern slope of the plain, north of where we stood, we judged to be somewhat less than a mile in length by one-third of a mile in breadth. We may therefore fairly estimate the whole plain at two geographical miles long, and ranging in breadth from one-third to two-thirds of a mile; or as equivalent to a surface of at least one square mile. This space is nearly doubled by the recess so often mentioned on the west, and by the broad and level area of Wady Sheikh on the east, which issues at right angles to the plain, and is equally in view of the front and summit of the present Horeb. The examination of this afternoon convinced us, that here was space enough to satisfy all the requisitions of the scriptural narrative, so far as it relates to the assembling of the congregation to receive the law. Here, too, one can see the fitness of the injunction, to set bounds around the mount, that neither man nor beast might approach too near. The encampment before the mount, as has been before suggested, might not improbably include only the head-quarters of Moses and the elders, and of a portion of the people; while the remainder, with

their flocks, were scattered among the adjacent valleys." See SINAI.

HORETOWN, a parish in Wexford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Taghmon. Area 3,991 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,149; in 1851, 1,097.

HORFIELD, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. N of Bristol. Area 1,287 acres. Pop. in 1851, 998.

HORGAU, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, and presidial of Zusmarshausen, 15 m. WNW of Augsburg. Pop. 1,150.

HORGEN, a parish and village of Switzerland, capital of a Bezirk or bailiwick of the same name, in the cant. and 9 m. SSE of Zurich, on the SW bank of Lake Zurich. Pop., Protestants, 3,869. It is large and well-built, and has a handsome church. It possesses manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics, and a considerable transit trade. In the vicinity are the coal-mines of Käpfnach and the mineral baths of Bocken. The town of H. was destroyed by fire in 1443 by the confederates, in 1531 it was pillaged by the troops of the Catholic cantons, and in 1804 was subjected to a ransom for having taken part in the insurrection against the establishment of the new constitution.

HORHO-HOUTCHIN, a station on the great road from Peking to Maimatchin, in the desert of Gobi, in Mongolia, about 340 m. NNW of Peking.

HORMETZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Chievres. Pop. 320.

HORION, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Horion-Hozemont. Pop. 504.

HORION-HOZEMONT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov., arrond. and 9 m. WSW of Liege. Pop. of dep., 2,289; of village, 323. In the environs are quarries of lime and paving-stone, and several lime-kilns.

HORTIZ, or **HORICE**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, and circle of Bidschow, 2 m. from the r. bank of the Bystritz. Pop. 3,205.

HORKESLEY (GREAT), a parish in Essex, 5 m. NW of Colchester, on the Stour. Area 3,084 acres. Pop. in 1831, 464; in 1851, 749.

HORKESLEY (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, 2 m. SW of Nevland. Area 1,029 acres. Pop. in 1831, 223; in 1851, 216.

HORKSTOW, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. SSW of Barton-upon-Humber. Area 2,085 acres. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1851, 251.

HORLEBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Steenkerque. Pop. 77.

HORLEY, a parish in Oxfordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Banbury. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 330; in 1851, 392.—Also a parish in Surrey, 5 m. SSE of Reigate, intersected by the London and Brighton railroad. Area 7,215 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,415.

HORLITAIN (L'), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Amongies. Pop. 257.

HORMAZA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 11 m. W of Burgos, near the r. bank of the river of the same name. Pop. 245. The river H. falls into the Arlanzon after a course of about 12 m.

HORMAZAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 13 m. NW of Burgos, in a valley near a small stream. Pop. 567.

HORMEAD (GREAT), a parish in Hertfordshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE of Buntingford, on the Quin. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 576; in 1851, 601.

HORMEAD (LITTLE), a parish in Hertfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Buntingford. Area 1,041 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1851, 87.

HORMIGOS, or **ORMIGOS**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 25 m. NW of Toledo, and partido of Escalona, in a sterile valley near the Alberche. Pop. 216.

HORMILLA, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Logrono, near the Nagerilla, an affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 550.

HORMILLEJA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 16 m. W of Logrono, near the Tuerto, an affluent of the Nagerilla. Pop. 250.

HORMUZABAD, a village of Persia, in the prov. and 96 m. NW of Kerman.

HORN, a town of Lippe-Detmold, 11 m. N of Paderborn. Pop. 1,700. It has manufactories of woollens, linen, and ticking.—Also a town of Lower Austria, on the r. bank of the Tiffer, 46 m. NW of Vienna. Pop. 680.—Also a v. of Bohemia, 3 m. NE of Elnbogen.—Also a v. and harbour belonging to the Swiss cant. of Thurgau, on the lake of Constanx, 9 m. W by N of the town of Constanx.—Also an island on the coast of W. Florida, between Ship and Massacre islands, nearly 13 m. long, and about a m. wide.

HORN (CAPE), a celebrated promontory on the S coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. $55^{\circ} 58' 41''$, W long. $67^{\circ} 10' 53''$, forming the southern extremity of S. America. It is the S point of a group of islands of unequal extent, lying before Nassau bay, and known by the name of Hermite islands. On the NW side of the cape are two peaked rocks, like sugar-loaves; some other straggling rocks lie to the W of it, and one S of it, but they are all near the shore. From whatever side it is viewed, it appears one isolated majestic mass boldly standing out into the ocean,—an enormous mass of black rock, unenlivened by the slightest trace of vegetation. The land, rising from the NE, conspicuous above all the neighbouring land, here unites in one rounded unbroken promontory, and, after attaining its greatest elevation, sinks towards the S almost perpendicularly into the sea. It was first sighted by Jacob le Maire, a Dutchman, in 1616, and since that time has been commonly doubled by vessels in their passage into the Pacific, being found preferable in every respect to the tedious passage through the straits of Magelhaens. The current setting along the SW coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, takes a more easterly direction from the vicinity of the Diego Ramirez islands, and setting round Cape H. towards Staten island goes off to the ESE. It runs at an average rate of 1 m. per hour, and is strongest near the land. Superior ships, enlarged experience, and a more scientific education, have divested the passage round Cape H. of its pristine terrors; but it still involves sufficient difficulty to put the prudent mariner on his guard. Commander Wilkes of the American navy thus speaks of it: "Before leaving these desolate and stormy regions, it may be expected that I should say a few words relative to the passage round Cape H. There are so many opinions relative to the best manner of proceeding in this navigation, that one in consulting them derives but little satisfaction, no two authorities agreeing in their views upon the subject. I am inclined to believe that as much depends upon the vessel, and the manner in which she is navigated, as the route pursued, whether the cape is passed close to, or given a good berth; the object of all is to pass it as quickly as possible, and taking into consideration the difficulties to be incurred from boisterous weather, heavy seas, and ice, it is impossible to lay down any precise rule. That course which appears most feasible at the time ought to be adopted, keeping, however, in view that there is no danger to be apprehended in navigating on the W. coast of Tierra del Fuego, as the current sets along its coast, and it is perfectly safe and practicable to navigate it as far as Cape Pillar. The great difficulty exists in passing the pitch of the cape; there is none afterwards in getting to the westward. On the coast the wind

seldom blows long from the same quarter, but veers from SW to NW; the gales generally begin at the former quarter, and end at the latter. Previous to the SW gales it would therefore in all cases be advisable, when indications of their occurrence are visible,—which are known by the banks of *cumuli* in that quarter some 24 hours previously,—to stand to the southward and westward in preference, with as much sail as well can be carried, that when the change occurs you may be ready to stand on the other tack to the northward. One thing every navigator ought to bear in mind,—that it requires all the activity and perseverance he may be possessed of to accomplish it quickly."

HORN (FALSE CAPE), a remarkable headland of S. America, 9 m. NE of Cape Horn.

HORN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in N. America, in N lat. 61°, W long. 118°.

HORN'S ISLAND, a small island near the coast of S. Carolina, in N lat. 33° 7', W long. 79° 17'.

HORN TOWN, a village in Maryland, U. S., 120 m. from Philadelphia.

HORNACHOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. ESE of Badajoz. Pop. 2,500.

HORNACHUELOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Cordova, on a spur of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 800.

HORN-AFVAN, a lake in Swedish Lapmark, intersected by the parallel of 66°. It is nearly 50 m. in length from NNW to SSE, but its greatest breadth does not exceed 8 m. It discharges itself by the Skelleftea into the gulf of Bothnia.

HORNATH, or **KUNERT**, a river in the NE of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and falls into the Theiss.

HORNBAACH, a river of Bavaria, which rises in the Vosges; runs W to Neu Hornbach, where it turns NW; and unites with the Enbach near Deux-Ponts, after a course of 24 m.

HORNBAACH (ALT and NEU), two contiguous villages of the Bavarian prov. of the Rhine, on the confluence of the Hornbach and Schwalbach, 5 m. S of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1,900.

HORNBERG, a town of Germany, in Baden, in the circle of Kinzig, on the l. bank of the Gutach, 20 m. NE of Freiburg. Pop. 1,156.—Also a mountain on the W coast of Spitzbergen, rising to an alt. of 4,680 ft.

HORNBLUTTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 8½ m. WNW of Castle-Cary. Area 1,082 acres. Pop. in 1831, 118; in 1851, 92.

HORNBURG, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, 50 m. N of Cologne.—Also a town of Prussian Saxony, on the r. bank of the Ils, 48 m. WSW of Halberstadt. Pop. 2,500.

HORNBY, a chapelry and market-town in Melting p., Lancashire, 10 m. NE of Lancaster, on the river Wenning, at its junction with the Lune. Area 2,115 acres. Pop. in 1831, 383; in 1851, 374. The town is small but neat, and pleasantly situated between the rivers Lune and Wenning, over the former of which there is a stone bridge of three arches. The cotton manufacture constitutes the chief business of this place; but its general trade is increased during summer by the resort of visitors on their return from the tour of the lakes. Considerable fairs are held here annually on June 20th and July 30th, for horses and horned cattle. H. castle, built soon after the Conquest, has been repaired in the ancient style, and is now occupied.—Also a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NW of Bedale. The p. comprises the townships of Hackforth, H., and Ainderly-Myers with Holtby. H. castle, a magnificent seat of the duke of Leeds, is in the township. A large portion of this noble edifice

is as old as the Norman conquest. Area 3,713 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1851, 334.—Also a township in Great Smeaton p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SE by S of Darlington, on the Tees. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 262; in 1851, 253.

HORNBY, a township in Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 205 m. W by S of Albany, intersected by Mead's creek. Pop. 1,048.

HORNBY HILLS, a range in E. Falkland islands, running parallel to Falkland sound, behind the coast-range, as far as Hill-gap, whence they take a W direction. Their alt. ranges from 1,800 to 2,300 ft.

HORNCastle, a parish and market-town in Lincolnshire, 20½ m. E by S of Lincoln, on the river Bane. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,015; in 1831, 3,988; in 1851, 5,017.—The town, which is neat and well built, is pleasantly situated at the bottom of the Wolds, on the river Bane, which has been rendered navigable from H. to its junction with the Witham. The principal part of the town occupies an angle formed by the confluence of the Bane and the Warring. The handsome re-edification of many houses in the principal streets has given to the town an air of neatness; but the effect which would thus be produced in its general appearance is materially diminished by the narrowness and irregularity of the streets. Tanning constitutes the chief branch of trade; considerable business is also done in corn and wool; and, from its situation in the midst of a populous district, the town enjoys a large retail trade. Three fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep are held here annually. The first, which concludes on 22d June, has declined much. The second, which terminates on 21st August, has long been celebrated as one of the largest fairs for horses in the empire. It continues about 10 days, being 3 days more than the time appointed by the charter. This fair is attended by purchasers from different parts of Europe, and even from America. The third fair is held on 28th and 29th October. H. is one of the polling-places for the members for the parts of Lindsey. It is supposed to have been the *Banovalium* of the Roman geographer Ravennas.

HORN-CHURCH, a parish in Essex, 17½ m. SW of Chelmsford, and 2½ m. SE of the Romford station on the East Counties railway. Area 6,799 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,186; in 1851, 2,378.

HORNCLIFF, a township in the p. of Northampton, co. of Durham, 4½ m. SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Area 606 acres. Pop. in 1831, 369; in 1851, 358.

HORNDON (EAST or GREAT), a parish in Essex, 4 m. SE of Brentwood. Area 1,477 acres. Pop. in 1831, 438; in 1851, 475.

HORNDON (WEST), a parish in Essex, 3½ m. SSE of Brentwood. Area 470 acres. Pop. in 1851, 62.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Essex, 6 m. NNE of Gravesend. Area 2,634 acres. Pop. in 1831, 511; in 1851, 532.

HORNE, a parish in Surrey, 4½ m. SSW of Godstone. Area 4,531 acres. Pop. in 1851, 659.

HORNEBURG, or **HORNBERG**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 30 m. SW of Munster. Pop. 325.—Also a town of Hanover, in the landr. and 9 m. SSE of Stade, and 18 m. W of Hamburg, on the l. bank of the Lûhe. Pop. 1,248.

HORNEFARS, a village of Sweden, in the prov. of West Bothnia, 20 m. SW of Umea, at the entrance of the river Horn into the gulf of Bothnia.

HORNELLSVILLE, a township of Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 241 m. SW of Albany. It has an uneven surface, but is generally fertile, and is drained by the Canisteo river. Pop. in 1840, 2,121. The village is on the Canisteo river, and contains about 500 inhabitants.

HORNERKIRCHEN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 9 m. SW of Bramstadt. Pop. 234.

HORNHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the regency and 21 m. WSW of Magdeburg, circle and 8 m. N of Gröningen. Pop. 1,570. The marshes in the environs have been drained by a canal which extends to the Bode at Oschersleben.

HORN-HEAD, a bold rocky promontory in co. Donegal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE between the Atlantic and Dunfanachly harbour. It forms a peninsula $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extreme breadth, comprising a superficial area of 1,000 acres, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Its highest summit is about 833 ft. above sea-level.

HORNHUIZEN, a parish of Holland, in the prov. and 14 m. NW of Groningen, near the shore of the North sea.

HORNIJA, a river of Spain, which has its source in the mountains of Torozos, in Leon, in the N part of the prov. of Valladolid; waters the valley of Torre; enters from the S the prov. of Zamora; and, after a course of about 39 m., flows into the r. bank of the Duero.

HORNILLO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 63 m. SSW of Toledo, and 32 m. ESE of La Guadalupe. Pop. 600. It possesses extensive manufactories of household-cloth.

HORNILLOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Logrono, and partido of Torrecella-de-Cameros, on the brow of a mountain. Pop. 211. It has extensive spinning-mills, and manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.—Also a town in Leon, in the prov. and 24 m. S of Valladolid, partido and 5 m. W of Olmedo, on the Eresma, and near the Adaja. Pop. 176.

HORNILLOS-DE-CERRATA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 13 m. ENE of Palencia, partido and 3 m. NW of Battanas-y-Dehesa-de-Valverde, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 255. It contains a parish and a hermitage, and in the vicinity are the ruins of a castle.

HORNILLOS-DEL-CAMINO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 10 m. W of Burgos, on the road from that town to Palencia, and on the r. bank of the Arlanzon, near the confluence of the Hormaza. Pop. 356.

HORNING, a parish and village in Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of North Walsham, between the Bure and Ant. Area 2,567 acres. Pop. in 1851, 466.

HORNINGHOLD, a parish in Leicestershire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Market-Harborough. Area 1,205 acres. Pop. in 1831, 97; in 1851, 103.

HORNINGLOW, a township in the p. of Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Tutbury, and intersected by the Grand Trunk canal. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 391; in 1851, 815.

HORNINGSEA, a parish in Cambridgeshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Cambridge, on the Cam. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 272; in 1851, 371.

HORNINGSHAM, a parish in Wiltshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Warminster. Area 2,541 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,290; in 1851, 1,188.

HORNINGSHEATH, a consolidated parish, formerly consisting of the parishes of Great and Little Horningsheath, Suffolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. in 1851, 670.

HORNINGTOFT, a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Fakenham, W of the Wensum. Area 1,405 acres. Pop. in 1831, 293; in 1851, 267.

HORNISGRUNDE, a mountain of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, in the Schwarzwald. Alt. 3,616 ft.

HORNOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the

prov. of Jaen, partido and 7 m. S of Segura-de-la-Sierra. Pop. 317.

HORNOS ISLANDS, a group of islands, 8 in number, in the Rio-de-la-Plata, in the gov. and NE of Buenos-Ayres, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 20'$.

HORNOY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, arrond. of Amiens.—The cant. comprises 26 communes. Pop. in 1831, 11,147; in 1841, 11,281.—The town is 20 m. WSW of Amiens, and 20 m. S of Abbeville. Pop. 1,070.

HORNSEA, a parish and market-town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, bordering on the German ocean, 13 m. ENE of Beverley, and 190 m. N of London. Area 3,348 acres. Pop. in 1831, 780; in 1851, 945. On the W side of the town is a fine sheet of water, covering about 436 acres. There is a chalybeate spring in the vicinity of the town.

HORNSEY (St. Mary), a parish and village in Middlesex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of St. Paul's. Area 2,895 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,716; in 1831, 4,856; in 1851, 7,135. The parish includes the hamlets of Crouch-end, Muswell-hill, Stroud-green, a considerable part of Highgate, and part of Finchley common. The surrounding country is eminently attractive.

HORNSTEIN, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Oedenburg, 9 m. NNW of Ruszth. Pop. 1,704.

HORNTON, a chapelry in Horley p., in Oxfordshire, 6 m. NW of Banbury. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 551; in 1851, 592.

HORNU, a department, town, and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 6 m. WSW of Mons. The town has an elementary school, and possesses extensive manufactories of steam-engines and of cordage. In the environs are the most extensive coal-mines in the kingdom. The dep. comprises the communes of Grand and Petit H., containing respectively 2,500 and 300 inhabitants.

HORODENKA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 21 m. NE of Kolomea, on the Glowka. Pop. 500, chiefly Armenians.

HORODLO, a town of Poland, in the obwod and 12 m. NE of Hrubieszow, on the l. bank of the Bug. Pop. 1,200.

HORP (Le), a canton and town of France, in the dep. of La Mayenne, arrond. and 10 m. NE of Mayenne. Pop. 1,700.

HORPICHTA, a town of Turkey, in Romelia, in the sanj. and 30 m. SSE of Monastir, on the lake of Castoria.

HORPMAEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. 543.

HORRA (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, 10 m. E of Aranda-de-Duero. Pop. 950.

HORRHEIM, a town of Württemberg, in the bail. and 4 m. N of Vaiblingen, on the Metter. Pop. 1,340.

HORREY, a district in the E part of S. Carolina, U. S., intersected by the Waccamaw, an affluent of the Great Pedee. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 5,755 in 1840; 7,906 in 1850. Its cap. is Conwaysboro'. Its staple productions are cotton and rice.

HORRUES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 13 m. NNE of Mons, on the Sennette. Pop. of dep. 2,747. In the environs are quarries of mill and lime stone. In this dep. is the com. of Horruette. Pop. 77.

HORSEBRIDGE, a hamlet in Hellingley p., Sussex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Hailsham.

HORSEHEATH, a parish in Cambridgeshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Linton. Area 1,849 acres. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1851, 508.

HORSE-ISLAND, an islet at the W side of the entrance of Castlehaven harbour, 2 m. S of Castle-townsend, co. Cork. A tower has been erected on it as a landmark to vessels.—Also an islet in Roar

ing-Water bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Ringcove, co. Cork. It comprises an area of upwards of 90 acres, and contains copper ores of considerable value.—Also an islet about the middle of the W side of Ballinskelligs bay, co. Kerry.—Also an island in Lake Huron, in Upper Canada, 1 m. SE of the Great Manitoulin.

HORSEL, or **HERSEL**, a river which has its source on the NE side of the Thüringer-wald, in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and principally of Gotha, 6 m. N of Tambach. It runs first NE, then NW and W, and, after having traversed the N part of the principality of Eisenach, and bathed the town of that name, joins the Werra on the r. bank, 5 m. SSW of Creutzburg, and after a course of about 30 m. Its principal affluent is the Nesse, which it receives on the r. On the r. bank of the H. to the E of Eisenach is a mountain of the same name.

HORSELEY, a parish and township in Gloucestershire, 3 m. SW of Minchin-Hampton. Area 4,082 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,690; in 1851, 2,931. H. was formerly a place of more importance than it is at present. The inhabitants are partly employed in the woollen manufacture. The county house-of-correction stands in this parish.—Also a township in Eccleshall p., Staffordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Eccleshall. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 491; in 1851, 517.

HORSELEY (East), a parish in Surrey, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Leatherhead. Area 1,824 acres. Pop. in 1831, 291; in 1851, 247.

HORSELEY (West), a parish in Surrey, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Guildford. The old mansion of the Raleigh family stands in this p. Area 2,993 acres. Pop. in 1831, 702; in 1851, 719.

HORSELL, a parish in Surrey, 4 m. NW by W of Ripley. Area 2,890 acres. Pop. in 1851, 762.

HORSEMONDEN, a parish in Kent, 3 m. NE of Lamberhurst. Area 4,517 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,197; in 1851, 1,226.

HORSENDON, a parish in Buckinghamshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Wendover. Area 517 acres. Pop. in 1831, 37; in 1851, 51.

HORSENS, a sea-port of Denmark, in the prov. of N. Jutland, in the bail. of Skanderborg, 25 m. SW of Aarhus, on a fiord of the same name. Pop. 5,000. It has a good harbour, and possesses 30 small coasting-vessels.

HORSEPATH, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. E by S of Oxford. Area 1,164 acres. Pop. in 1831, 275; in 1851, 333.

HORSEY, a parish in Norfolkshire, 8 m. SE by S of Happisburgh, on the sea-coast. Little Waxham, formerly a parish, but now destitute of village and church, both having been swept away by the incursions of the sea, stands within the bounds of Horsey. Area 1,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1851, 161.—Also an island formed by an inlet of the sea on the E coast of Essex, 4 m. SSW of Harwich, opposite Walton lights, near Kirby and Walton. It is 6 m. in circumf.

HORSFORD, a parish in Norfolkshire, 5 m. NNW of Norwich, on a branch of the Bure. Area 4,177 acres. Pop. in 1831, 543; in 1851, 688.

HORSFORTH, a chapelry and township in Guisley p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NW of Leeds, on the river Aire, over which there is here a bridge to Calverley. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cloth manufacture. Area 2,729 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,425; in 1851, 4,584.

HORSHAM, a parish, borough, and market-town, in Sussex, 26 m. NE by N of Chichester, and 35 m. SSW of London, on the river Arun,—here an inconsiderable stream. The London and H. railway terminates in the centre of the town: it is 10 m. in length, and joins the London and Brighton railway at the 17th mile, in the parish of H. Area of the p.

20,040 acres, including 11,160 acres of St. Leonard's forest. Pop. in 1801, 3,204; in 1831, 5,105; in 1851, 5,947. Under the Reform act the boundaries of the borough were extended so as to coincide with the whole of this extensive p.; but the borough was limited to the return of one member in place of two. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 338; in 1848, 339. H. is one of the polling-places for the W division of the county.—The town, though respectable, is small and irregularly built. The street through which the church is approached is agreeably planted with rows of fine trees. The church is a venerable edifice, with a tower and 8 bells. The interior has been thoroughly repaired, but preserves its original character throughout, and contains several ancient and interesting monuments.—The town-hall and sessions-house is a very handsome building, with a stone front. The county-jail is situate near the E extremity of the town. It is adapted for the classification of prisoners. There are numerous seats and mansions in the vicinity of the town; and the parish, altogether, constitutes one of the most luxuriant and fertile districts in Sussex.

HORSHAM -Sr. - FAITH'S, usually called **Sr. FAITH**, a parish and village in Norfolkshire, 4 m. N of Norwich, on the post-road from Norwich to Cromer. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. in 1841, 973; in 1851, 923.

HORSINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. W of Horncastle. Area 1,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 323; in 1851, 399.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Wincanton. Area 3,591 acres. Pop. in 1831, 968; in 1851, 834.

HORSLEY, a parish and township in Derbyshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Belper, on the river Derwent. The parish comprises the townships of H., H.-Woodhouse, and Kilbourne. Area 2,792 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,948; in 1851, 2,161.—Also a township in Ovingham p., Northumberland, 10 m. E by N of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 293; in 1851, 314.

HORSLEY-LONG, a parish in Northumberland, 6 m. NW by N of Morpeth, intersected by a branch of the Coquet. Area 12,849 acres. Pop. in 1831, 952; in 1851, 995.

HORSLEY - WOODHOUSE, a township in Horsley p., Derbyshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Belper. Pop. in 1831, 709; in 1851, 840.

HORSTEAD WITH STAININGHALL, a parish and village in Norfolkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Aylesham. The v. is pleasantly situated on the S bank of the Bure. Area 2,733 acres. Pop. in 1851, 595.

HORSTED, or **LITTLE HORSTED**, a parish in Sussex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Uckfield. Area 2,240 acres. Pop. in 1841, 278; in 1851, 283.

HORSTED-KEYNES, a parish in Sussex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Cuckfield. Area 4,304 acres. Pop. in 1831, 782; in 1851, 847.

HORTA, a river of Prussia, which has its source in the S part of the prov. and regency of Posen, to the NE of Kobylin and SE of Kozmin, the latter of which towns, with those of Sutroszyn and Dubinow, it passes in its course into Silesia, in which it joins the Bartsch, on the r. bank, a little above Herrnstadt. Its general course is WSW.—Also a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona, 18 m. WNW of Tortosa, near the source of the Canalet. Pop. 1,732. It has a parish-church, a convent, and a custom-house. In the environs is a bed of excellent potter's clay.—Also a port on the SE coast of the island of Fayal. Pop. 3,500. See **FAYAL**.

HORTALIZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 5 m. NE of Madrid, and partido of Colmenar-Viejo. Pop. 750. It has a parish-church and a hermitage.

HORTEN, a town of Norway, in the district of Aggershuus, 32 m. S of Christiania. It has an extensive arsenal and ship-building yards; and considerable works are in progress of erection here by the government, which intends to make it a chief naval station.

HORTIGAS, a mountain-lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, near the Rio Araguaia. It is still little known, the locality in which it lies being difficult of access.

HORTIGOSA-DE-CAMEROS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 22 m. SSW of Logrono, and partido of Torrecilla-de-Cameros, in the Sierra-de-Cameros, near a stream. Pop. 1,585.

HORTIZUELA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and partido and 14 m. WSW of Cuenca, on a mountain bathed by the Xucar. Pop. 72.

HORTON, a river of Australia, which has its source in the Hardwicke or Nurdawar mountains, and flows N to the Gwydir, which it joins on the l. bank, in S lat. 29° 45'.

HORTON, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 1½ m. SSW of Colnbrook. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 480; in 1851, 842.—Also a township in Tilsdon p., Cheshire, 2½ m. NW of Malpas. Area 800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 148; in 1851, 139.—Also a parish in Dorsetshire, 4½ m. SSW of Cranborne. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 421; in 1851, 440.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 3½ m. NE of Chipping-Sodbury. Area 3,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 477; in 1851, 461.—Also a chapelry in Chartham p., Kent, 3 m. SW of Canterbury.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. NE of Northampton. Area 2,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 115; in 1851, 56.—Also a parish and township in Northumberlandshire, 6½ m. SE of Morpeth. The parish comprises the townships of Bebside, Cowpen, East-Hartford, West-Hartford, and H. Area 5,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,631; in 1851, 4,449.—Also a township in Wem p., Shropshire, 2 m. NW by N of Wem.—Also a township in Gisburn p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. W by S of Skipton. Area 2,018 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200; in 1851, 152.—Also a chapelry and considerable village in Bradford p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SW of Bradford. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,459; in 1831, 10,785; in 1841, 17,615; in 1851, 28,143.

HORTON AND HORTON-HAY, a parish in Staffordshire, 2½ m. W by N of Leek. It includes the townships of Blackwood and Crowborough. Area 4,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 970; in 1851, 967.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 10½ m. W of Kettlewell, at the sources of the rivers Ribble and Wharfe. Towards the W boundary of the parish are the skirts of Ingleborough-hill, 2,361 ft. in height above sea-level: the top is flat and nearly a mile in circumf. Area 18,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 567; in 1851, 467.

HORTON-KIRBY, a parish in Kent, 4 m. SSE of Dartford, on the river Darent. Area 2,813 acres. Pop. in 1831, 666; in 1851, 747.

HORTON-MONKS, a parish in Kent, 5 m. NNW of Hythe, on the line of the South-Eastern railway. Area 1,079 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1851, 183.

HORWICH, a chapelry in Dean p., Lancashire, 5 m. SE by S of Chorley. There are large establishments here for calico-printing, and bleaching-works. Area 3,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,562; in 1851, 3,952. The H. and Blackrod station of the Preston and Manchester railway is 13 m. from Preston, and 17 m. from Manchester.

HORWOOD, a parish in Devonshire, 3½ m. ENE of Bideford, on a branch of the Torridge. Area 860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 130; in 1851, 105.

HORWOOD (GREAT), a parish in Buckinghamshire, 2½ m. N of Winslow. It includes the hamlet of Singleborough. Area 3,109 acres. Pop. in 1831, 720; in 1851, 834.

HORWOOD (LITTLE), a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3 m. NE by N of Winslow. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 431; in 1851, 427.

HOSDEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of L'aturne. Pop. 303.

HOSE, a parish in Leicestershire, 7 m. N of Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. 471.

HO-SE, a district and town of China, in the prov. and 66 m. S of Yunnan, div. of Lin-gan-fu, in N lat. 24° 15', E long. 102° 22'.

HOSHMAT, an Armenian village of Turkey in Asia, 1½ hour NNE of Palu.

HOSHUN, a village on the l. bank of the Euphrates, in N lat. 37° 17' 20", a little above the confluence of the Kakhtah river with the Euphrates.

HO-SHUN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Leaou-chu, in N lat. 37° 20', E long. 113° 36'.

HO-SHWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of King-yang-fu, in N lat. 36° 3', E long. 107° 58'.

HOSIPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 90 m. NW of Patna.

HOSPITAEL (VRACENE-KROM-KRICKE-LAER-STRAET-ET-), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Nieukerken-Waes. Pop. 406.

HOSPITAL, a parish and village in co. Limerick. Area of p. 3,999 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,977.—The v. is 4 m. E of Bruff. Pop. 634.

HOSPITAL, or **HOSPENTHAL**, a remarkable hamlet of the Swiss cant. of Uri, in the valley of Urseren, to the N of Mount St. Gothard, on the Reuss, at an elevation of 4,680 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 300.

HOSPITAL-DE-ORBIGO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. SW of Leon, partido and 9 m. E of Astorga, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, opposite the town of Puente-de-Orbigo. Pop. 922. It derives its name from an ancient hospital of the knights of Malta which formerly stood here.

HOSPITALET, a modern town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona. Pop. 2,504. It has a parish-church and a custom-house; and has some cotton manufactures.

HOSSEIN-ABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Aurang-Abad, in the Nizam's territories.

HOSSEIN-ABDUL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, in N lat. 33° 54', E long. 72° 42'. It has frequently been an object of contention between the Afghans and the Sikhs.

HOSSEIN-BELA, a village of Sind, 15 m. E of Shikarpur, on the l. bank of the Indus.

HOSSEINPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 10 m. E of Sultanpore.—Also a town in the prov. of Delhi, district and 68 m. NW of Bareilly.

HOSSO-BETTA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, 12 m. SE of Mangalore. It is principally inhabited by persons whose ancestors emigrated from the vicinity of the Portuguese settlement of Goa, in order to avoid forcible observance of the Christian faith.

HOSSO-DURGA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, in the territory of the Nellsiswara rajah, in N lat. 12° 16'.

HOSTALRICH, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. SSW of Gerona, on the Tordera. Pop. 950. Its citadel is strong, and having been a depot at the time of the French war, underwent a regular siege, but was taken after a gallant defence. The Spanish general, O'Donnel, in trying to raise the siege of this

place, lost the hard-fought battle of Vich, in Feb. 1810.

HOSTAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Klattau, on the borders of Bavaria, 27 m. SW of Pilsen. Pop. 1,381.

HOSTEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Deurne. Pop. 75.

HOSTEINTHER, a district in the territory to the NW of Lubeck, watered by the Trave. Its principal village is Padelngge.

HOSTENBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle and 4 m. SE of Sarrelouis, on the l. bank of the Sarre. Coal is extensively wrought in the vicinity.

HOSTENS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 10 m. NW of Saint Symphorien.

HOSTERLITZ, or **HOSTIEHRADICE**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 10 m. NE of Znaim. Pop. 1,100.

HOSTERWITZ, a village of Saxony, on the r. bank of the Elbe, to the S of Dresden.

HOSTIE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Canille. Pop. 111.

HOSTIEN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, arrond. of Le Puy. Pop. 1,830.

HOSTIMURI, a town of Mexico, in the prov. and 80 m. S of Sonora. Silver-mines exist in the vicinity.

HOSTING, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. W of Znaim. Pop. in 1834, 787.

HOSTOMITZ, a town of Bohemia, 6 m. SE of Beraun. Pop. 1,200.

HOSTUN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Drome, 19 m. NE of Valence. Pop. 1,044.

HOSZUFALU, a town of Transylvania, adjacent to Cronstadt, a military station near the Wallachian frontier.

HOSZUMEZO, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Marmaros, 7 m. NW of Szigeth. Pop. 1,659.

HOTELLENI-DE-FLEE (L'), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. N of Segre. Pop. 650.

HOTENSLEBEN, a village of Prussia, in the duchy of Magdeburg. Pop. 850.

HOTHAM, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. N of South Cove. Area 2,670 acres. Pop. 336.

HOTHAM INLET, a deep inlet on the N shore of Kotzebue sound, to the N of Chamisso island.

HOTHAMPTON. See **BOGNOR**.

HOTHFIELD, a parish in Kent, 3 m. NW of Ashford. Area 1,777 acres. Pop. 337.

HOTON. See **KOTAN**.

HOTONNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 7 m. SE of Brenod. Pop. 860.

HOTOT-ST-SULPICE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. SW of Doudeville. Pop. 1,200.

HO-TSIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tsaou-chu-fu.

HO-TSIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Keang-chu.

HOT SPRINGS, a village in Bath co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 169 m. W by N of Richmond, celebrated for its mineral springs.—Also a co. and town in the W part of Arkansas. The co. has an area of 2,540 sq. m., and is watered by the Wachita river. Pop. in 1840, 1,907; in 1850, 2,919. The town is 53 m. W by S of Little Rock, and 6 m. N of the Wachita. There are a number of hot springs here, and likewise some cold chalybeate springs.

HOTTENTOTS, a people of Southern Africa, originally occupying the territories around the Cape of Good Hope, and "in all probability the descendants of the earliest inhabitants." [*Prichard*] They are in some respects an insulated tribe, bearing no resemblance either to the Negro race along the W coast, or to the Caffre nation to the E. Various conjectures have been

proposed, but nothing very satisfactory has yet been established respecting their origin or affinity. Barrow considers them as approaching nearest in colour, and in the construction of the features, especially in the shape of the eye, to the Chinese or Tartar race, and accounts for this relation by supposing them to have proceeded from the Egyptians, who have been represented as originally the same people with the Chinese. In support of this opinion, he adduces the strong resemblance between the physical character of the Bosjesmans or real Hottentots, and the descriptions given by ancient writers, particularly by Diodorus Siculus, of the Egyptians and Ethiopians, especially of the Pigmies and Troglodytes, who are said to have dwelt in the neighbourhood of the Nile. The early Portuguese writers mention a colony of Chinese in the vicinity of Soffala, and the natives in the interior of Madagascar are described as a small race of Tartars resembling the Hottentots in stature, colour, and countenance. The name *Hottentot*, though frequently represented as their native appellation, is now ascertained to be of modern fabrication, and has no place or meaning in their own language: they take it to themselves under the idea of its being a Dutch word; and it is conceived to have been applied at first as a term in some degree imitative of the remarkable clacking made by them in speaking. Each horle had formerly its particular name, as the Attaquas, Hessaquas, Hontiniquas, Dammaras, Kabobiquas, Namaquas, and Koranas; but the designation by which the whole nation was distinguished, and which they still bear among themselves in every part of the country, is *QUAI-QUE*, or *GRIHI-GRIHI*.

The Hottentot country, comprehending all the different tribes of the race, extends eastward to the Quathlambane mountains, which separate it from Caffreland; and along the W coast to the parallel of 20°. The H. race is also supposed to extend in a scattered manner towards the centre of Africa. None of the first discoverers of the Cape of Good Hope, nor of the early Portuguese navigators, had much communication with the natives, and the H. were scarcely known to Europeans till about the year 1509, when Francisco D'Almeida, viceroy of India, returning home after his quarrel with Albuquerque, landed at Table-bay, and was killed, along with 70 of his people, in a scuffle with the natives. They were occasionally visited for refreshments by the English, Portuguese, and Dutch traders in their voyages to the E. Indies, till the establishment of a colony among them by the last-mentioned nation in 1650. They were soon induced, by their passion for brandy and tobacco, first to sell their country and cattle, and next to become themselves the servants of the purchasers, for the purpose of guarding those flocks and herds which had so recently been their own property. From various causes the Hottentot race is rapidly diminishing, and in all probability will soon become wholly extinct. Many of their tribes, mentioned by earlier travellers, have entirely disappeared; at the commencement of the present century, not a kraal or village was to be found about the Camtoos river, where, only 20 years before, hundreds of the natives were met; and the whole number within the limits of the colony does not amount to 15,000. Much has been done since the colony came into possession of Great Britain, especially by the progress of missionary settlements, to protect and preserve this oppressed race of beings. The ancient manners and primitive character of the H. are acknowledged to have been greatly changed during their connection with the colonists of the Cape. The personal appearance of the H. is by no means prepossessing. Prominent cheek bones, and a narrow pointed chin, give to the face the form nearly of a triangle. The nose, in most of them, is remarkably flat, and rather broad between the eyes. The eyes are of a deep chestnut colour, long and narrow in their shape; and the eyelids, at the extremity next the nose, instead of forming an angle as in Europeans, are rounded into each other, exactly like those of the Chinese. Their mouth is of the ordinary size, the lips thinner than those of the Negroes and Caffres, and the teeth beautifully white. Their hair is of a singular nature, growing in small tufts at some distance from each other, and extremely hard and frizzled, resembling, when short, the bristles of a shoe-brush twisted into round lumps about the size of a large pea, and when suffered to grow, hanging about the neck in strong tassels like fringe. The colour of their skin is that of a yellowish brown or faded leaf. Their figure, especially when young, is not devoid of symmetry. They are erect, clean-limbed, and well-proportioned; their hands, feet, and all their joints, remarkably small; and the muscular parts of their body delicately formed, so as to indicate rather feminine inactivity, than masculine exertion. Some of the women in their youth, and before child-bearing, are described as models of perfection in the human figure; every joint and limb being well-shaped and turned; their breasts round, firm, and distant; their hands and feet small and delicately formed; and their gait not altogether deficient in grace. But, at an early period of life, and immediately after the birth of their first child, their beauty vanishes. The dress of an uncivilized Hottentot consists of a belt cut from the hide of some animal, and fastened round the body. From this strap is suspended in front a kind of bag made of the skin of a jackal with the hair outwards. From the back part of the girdle hangs a piece of stiff dried skin, reaching nearly to the middle of the thigh. In the winter months, they wear cloaks-made of skins, which are worn, as the weather requires, with the wool inwards or outwards; and which serve as blankets and bedding through the night, as well as for a garment through the day. The women suspend from their belt in front a kind of apron made of skin, but cut into threads, which hang in a bunch between the thighs, and reach about half-way to the

knee; they have also sheep-skin cloaks resembling those of the men. When these cloaks are laid aside, in the warmer weather, both sexes may be said to be nearly naked; but their bodies are in some measure protected from the influence of the sun or air by unctuous matter which they rub over the whole of their persons; and which, however filthy in itself, is a natural and useful resource in hot climates, to prevent the skin from being parched and shrivelled by the scorching heat.—The H. are often reduced, especially in their native state, to live upon gums, roots, and the larvæ of insects, and at times make a kind of bread from the pith of the palm tree. They are remarkably patient of hunger; but are equally voracious when supplied with animal food, and are described as the greatest gluttons on the face of the earth.—The H. families, who engage in the service of the colonists, live in small straw huts around the farm house. In a more independent state, they horde together in kraals or villages, in which the houses are commonly ranged in a circle, with the doors opening towards the centre, thus forming a kind of court, into which the cattle are collected at night, to preserve them from the beasts of prey. The huts are generally circular in their form, resembling a bee-hive, and covering a space of about 20 ft. in diameter, but commonly so low in the roof, that, even in the centre, it is rarely possible for a man of middle size to stand upright. The fireplace is situated in the middle of the apartment, around which the family sit or sleep in a circle; the door, which is seldom higher than 3 ft., is the only aperture for admitting the light, or letting out the smoke. The frame of these arched habitations is composed of slender rods, capable of being bent in the desired form, some parallel with each other, some crossing the rest, and others bound round the whole in a circular direction. Over this lattice work, are spread large mats made of reeds or rushes, about 6 or 10 ft. long, and sewed together with a kind of thread or catgut made from the dorsal sinews of different animals. These materials are easily taken down, and removed on the backs of the oxen, when there is occasion to change the place of residence. The free H. depend for subsistence upon the milk and flesh of their cattle, and the produce of their skill in the chase. They are excellent marksmen with the musket, but still make use occasionally of their ancient weapons, the *hassagai* or javelin, and the bow with poisoned arrows. The *hassagai* is an iron spear about a foot in length, fastened to the end of a tapering shaft about 4 ft. long, which is thrown from the hand by grasping it in the middle, raising it above the head, and delivering it with the forefinger and thumb. The bow is a plain piece of wood seldom more than a yard long, and sometimes tapering to a point at each extremity.

The Hottentots may be said to be entirely ignorant of arts and manufactures, except the formation of coarse earthen ware, the sewing of sheep-skins for their winter garments, the preparation of poisons, and the making of bows and arrows. They discover little taste for music. A kind of guitar with three strings stretched upon a piece of hollow wood is in use among them. Another instrument consists of a piece of sinew or intestine, twisted into a small cord, and fastened upon a hollow stick about 3 ft. long, by a piece of quill at one end fixed into the stick, and by a small peg at the other, which is made to turn for the purpose of stretching the string to the degree required. This instrument is played by applying the mouth to the quill, and producing faint murmuring notes, by giving a vibratory motion to the string. A sort of flute made of the bark of trees is also known among them.

The language of the Hottentots is perhaps one of the most extraordinary forms of speech in use among human beings. Its principal peculiarity is a strong clacking of the tongue, in uttering every monosyllable, and every leading syllable of larger words. This sound is formed by suddenly retracting the tongue from the teeth or palate, according to the signification of the word to be uttered, and in some measure answering the part of inflexions, &c. Though the difficulty of uttering these sounds appears to Europeans extreme, yet it is not insurmountable; most of the Dutch colonists are able to speak the H. language with great fluency. Many vocables in the language seem to have been originally exact imitations of nature, and many of the names of animals, especially, are obviously suggested by their distinguishing cry; such as, *kraak*, a frog; *nnoo*, an ox; *meau*, a cat; *hahae*, a horse; *hurroo*, the sea; *kaboo*, a gun. This last word particularly is so pronounced as to imitate the report of a musket. The syllable *ka* is thrown out with a strong palatal stroke of the tongue expressing the stroke of the flint; while the last syllable *boo* is uttered with a full mouth, outstretched lips, and prolonged sound, descriptive of the report.

Few ancient usages are retained among the scattered tribes of the H.; and all traces even of religion are now lost. No particular ceremonies are observed either at their marriages or funerals. The most prominent point in the habits and dispositions of the H. is an extreme indolence which even the urgent calls of hunger are scarcely able to overcome. Yet they are expert in finding out a passage over a desert country, and can discover the game in the chase at a very great distance. They learn the Dutch language with great facility; and though seldom employed as domestic servants by the colonists at the Cape, can be taught to do every kind of work with as much propriety as Europeans. They are a mild, quiet, and rather timid people; but when led on by superiors, will encounter danger with sufficient alacrity, as the incidents of the war now raging in the colony sufficiently attest.

HOTTENTOT-HOLLAND, a district and town

of South Africa, in the SW part of the division of Stellenbosch. The district is bounded on the SW by False bay; and is intersected by the road from Cape Town to the E part of the colony. It presents a finely diversified and well-watered surface; and produces grain, fruit, and wine in great abundance. The advantages of its situation render its export trade in grain active.

HOTTEWILLER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Volmunster. Pop. 1,033.

HOTTI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 20 m. N of Scutari, and near the N bank of the lake of Scutari. Pop. (chiefly Catholic) about 2,000.

HOTTINGA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which falls into the Rio-Jequitinhonha, on the l. bank, on the confines of the prov. of Bahia.

HOTTINGEN, a large village in Switzerland, in the cant. and a little to the E of Zurich.

HOTTOMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Grand-Rosiére-Hottomont. Pop. 135.

HOTTON, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Marche. Pop. of dep. 1,029. It is watered by the Ourthe, and possesses numerous manufactories of woollens and a saw-mill. Pop. of com. 642.

HOTZENPLOTZ, a river which has its source in Moravia, in the circle of Troppau, to the N of Würbenthal, on the N side of the Sudetic mountains; enters the Prussian prov. of Silesia; flows through the W part of the regency of Oppeln; and after a course of about 42 m. unites with the Oder on the l. bank, at the town of Krappitz. It runs in a generally NE direction, and bathes the towns of Zuckmantel, Neustadt, and Ober-Glogau.

HOTZENPLOTZ, or **HOSSABLAHA**, a town of Moravia, capital of the county of Hennersdorf, in the circle and 26 m. NW of Troppau, and 23 m. NNE of Freudenthal, on an affluent of the Hotzenplotz, and on the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 2,579.

HOTZING. See **HATZEG**.

HOTZSCHEVIE. See **GOTTSCHIE**.

HOU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Rebecq-Rognon. Pop. 111.

HOU, **HAOU**, or **How**, a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Girgeh, and 27 m. W of Gheneh, on a height on the l. bank of the Nile, in N lat. 26° 23', E long. 32° 43', at the S extremity of the great bend of the river, and nearly opposite Kasr-e-Syad, the ancient *Chenoboscion*. It has a Coptic church; and contains some ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient *Diospolis Parva*.

HOUAT, an island of France, in the Atlantic ocean, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. NE of Belle-Ile-en-Mer, and com. of Le-Palais, in N lat. 47° 20'. It is 9 m. from the continent, and is about 3 m. in length from the NW to SE. The ship-passage on the NW possesses a depth of 17 fath. at low water. To the W is the little island of Beniguet, and ports Senetal, Plouay, and Carnaquis. Several insulated rocks lie to the S; to the E, on which it is defended by a fort, are the bay d'Enfer and port Navalo. Its inhabitants, about 250 in number, are chiefly fishermen. This island, with the adjacent one of Hoedri, was taken by the English in 1695 and again in 1746.

HOU, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, 26 m. SSE of Cza-batz.

HOUCHE, a town of Moldavia, capital of the district of Faltri, 43 m. SE of Jassy, near the r. bank of the Pruth.

HOUCKE, a department and commune of Bel-

gum, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 151.

HOUDAIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and arrond. of Bethune. The cant. comprises 31 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,273; in 1841, 14,588. The town is 8 m. SW of Bethune. Pop. 930.—Also a village in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1½ m. NNW of Bavay. Pop. 650. It has a marble-work and a bleachery, and in the environs are several coal-mines.

HOUDAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, and arrond. of Mantes. The cant. comprises 30 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,976; in 1841, 13,516.—The town is 18 m. SSW of Mantes, on the l. bank of the Vigue, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1841, 2,003. It possesses a fine church founded by Robert the Pious, and an ancient tower; and has a manufactory of keys for wind instruments. It carries on an active trade in grain, wool, young cattle, and fowls. Fairs for cattle and grain are held here three times a-year.

HOUEMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Rulles. Pop. 461.

HOUDENG-AIMERIES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 9 m. W of Mons. Pop. 2,254. It has extensive coal-mines, several forges, a tannery, and a plating work.

HOUDENG-GOEGNIES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Tiriau. Pop. of dep., 2,686. It has extensive coal-mines. Pop. of village, 2,086.

HOUDREMONT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 242.

HOUDRIGNY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Villers-la-Loue. Pop. 254.

HOUDZOCHT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Lembeek. Pop. 603.

HOUECOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 3 m. E of Châtenoy, on the Vair. Pop. 900. It has an oil-mill and an iron-work. Fairs for cattle, grain, calico cloth, &c., are held here 4 times a-year.

HOUEILLES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. of Nerac. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,525; in 1841, 3,896. The village is 18 m. WNW of Nerac, on the Ciron. Pop. 1,097.

HOUFFALIZE, or **HAUFFLESCHT**, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Marche, 30 m. N of Neufchatel, on the Ourthe. Pop. 1,057. It contains the ruins of an ancient fortress, and possesses several breweries and tanneries.

HOUGA (LE), a commune and town of France, in the cant. of Nogara, 32 m. WSW of Condom. Pop. 1,593.

HOUGAERDE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, cant. and 4 m. N of Jodoigne, on the Grande-Gethe. Pop. 3,446. It has a fine church. Its trade is chiefly connected with its extensive breweries and distilleries.

HOUGH, a township in Wyburnbury p., Cheshire, 4 m. E by S of Nantwich. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 252; in 1851, 309.

HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6½ m. N of Grantham, comprising the hamlets of Brandon and Gelston. Area 3,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 565; in 1851, 605.

HOUGHAM, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. WSW of Dover. Area 3,275 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,639.

HOUGHTON, a township of Upper Canada, in

Talbot district, skirted by Lake Erie on the S. Pop. in 1841, 277.—Also a township in Stanwix p., Cumberland, 2½ m. N of Carlisle. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1851, 372.—Also a parish in Huntingdonshire, 2 m. W by N of St. Ives, on the river Ouse. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 372; in 1851, 519.—Also a parish in Southamptonshire, 2 m. SW by S of Stockbridge. Area 2,642 acres. Pop. in 1851, 433.

HOUGHTON (GREAT), a township in Darfield p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. E of Barnsley, on the line of the North Midland railway. Area 1,637 acres. Pop. in 1831, 292; in 1851, 333.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 2½ m. SE by E of Northampton. Area 1,783 acres. Pop. in 1831, 305; in 1851, 317.

HOUGHTON (LITTLE), a parish in Northamptonshire, 3½ m. E by S of Northampton. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 539; in 1851, 558.—Also a township in Long Houghton parish, Northumberland, 1 m. NW of Long Houghton.—Also a township in Darfield p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N of Darfield, on the line of the North Midland railway. Pop. in 1831, 132; in 1851, 99.

HOUGHTON (LONG), a parish in Northumberland, 3½ m. E by N of Alnwick. It comprises the townships of Little H., Long H., and Bulmer with Seaton-house. Area 4,113 acres. Pop. in 1831, 690; in 1851, 861.

HOUGHTON (NEW), or **HOUGHTON IN THE BRAKE**, a parish in Norfolk, 10 m. W of Fakenham. Area 1,495 acres. Pop. in 1831, 277; in 1851, 224. H.-Hall, built by Sir Robert Walpole, is a magnificent mansion, and ranks as the first in Norfolk.

HOUGHTON WITH CLOSE-HOUSE, a township in Heddon-on-the-Wall p., Northumberland, 8½ m. W by N of Gateshead. Pop. in 1851, 200.

HOUGHTON-CONQUEST, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2½ m. N of Ampthill. Area 3,345 acres. Pop. in 1831, 796; in 1851, 786.

HOUGHTON-IN-THE-HOLE, a parish in Norfolk, ¾ m. SW of Little Walsingham, on the river Stiffkey. Area 978 acres. Pop. in 1851, 233.

HOUGHTON-GLASS, a township in Castleford p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. NW of Pontefract. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 446; in 1851, 431.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Leicestershire, 6 m. E by S of Leicester. Area 2,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 395; in 1851, 452.—Also a parish in Norfolkshire, 4½ m. NW of Watton, on the river Wissey. Area 601 acres. Pop. in 1851, 50.

HOUGHTON WITH MIDDLETON AND ARBURY, a township in Winwick p., Lancashire, 2 m. N of Warrington. Area 839 acres. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1851, 238.

HOUGHTON-REGIS, a parish in Bedfordshire, 1½ m. NNW of Dunstable. It includes the hamlet of Bedwell-Green. Area 4,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,424; in 1851, 2,213.

HOUGHTON-LE-SIDE, a township in Gainford p., Durhamshire, 6 m. NW of Darlington. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 130; in 1851, 146.

HOUGHTON-LE-SKERNE. See **HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE**.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, a parish, township, and market-town in the co.-palatine of Durham, 6½ m. NE of Durham, and 10 m. SE of Newcastle, on a tributary to the Wear. The parish comprises the townships of South Bidick, Bourn-Moor, Cocken, Great and Little Eppleton, East, West, and Middle Herrington, Hetton-le-Hole, H., Moorhouse, Moorsley, Morton-Grange, Newbottle, Offerton, East and West Rainton, and Wardenlaw and the chapelry of Painsshaw. Area 15,494 acres. Pop. in 1801, 6,414; in 1831, 20,524; in 1851, 20,284. Area of the township, 1,476 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,917; in 1851, 4,075. This p. has been ecclesiastically divided into

four distinct parishes, under the 16 sec. 58° George III. c. 45.—The town is situated at the head of a fine vale, opening to the W, and sheltered on the N and E by the hills of Houghton and Wardenlaw. The trade of this place depends mainly upon the numerous coal mines in the vicinity. This rich mineral district also contains quarries of limestone and freestone, and several chalybeate springs.

HOUGHTON-WINTERBOURNE, a parish in Dorsetshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Blandford-Forum. Area 1,923 acres. Pop. in 1831, 265; in 1851, 313.

HOUGUE (LA), a fortress of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Quettehou, and com. of Morsaline, on the British channel. It stands on a narrow isthmus which connects a small peninsula with the main land, and defends the extensive roadstead of the same name, one of the best in the British channel, and lying within the Bank du Bec, Cape-de-la-Hougue, and the island of Tatihou. At low tide the fort is almost entirely surrounded with water, the only communication with land being by a narrow channel called the Sillon. It forms the residence of a sub-commissioner of the navy, and has some trade in fish. The Cape-de-la-H. is noted for the naval combat which took place in its vicinity on the 29th May 1692, between the French fleet commanded by Tourville, and the united fleets of England and Holland, in which the former sustained a signal defeat.

HOUILLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 3 m. SW of Argenteuil. Pop. 1,265.

HOULE, a town of Manchuria, on the r. bank of the Amur, a little above the confluence of the Usuri, 360 m. ESE of Sagalin-Oola.

HOULE (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and com. of Cancale, of which it is the port, and on the roadstead of that name. It possessed 126 vessels = 1,126 tons in 1841.

HOULME, an ancient district of France, in the S part of Lower Normandy, and now forming the W part of the dep. of the Orne.

HOULME (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. N of Maromme, and 6 m. N of Rouen, on the Cailly. Pop. 1,765. It has several spinning and calico-printing-mills, and manufactories of calico, extensive bleacheries and a paper-mill.

HOULTON, a township and village of Maine, U. S., the cap. of Aroostock co., 120 m. NNE of Bangor. Pop. 1,597.

HOUMEAU-PONTROUVE (L'), a commune of France, in the commune of Charente, cant. and 3 m. NW of Angoulême. Pop. 1,258.

HOUN, or **HOON**, a town of Fezzan, 240 m. NNE of Murzuk, and 20 m. E of Sokna. It is surrounded by a wall, and has 3 mosques. Its inhabitants are Fatima Arabs.

HOUNA (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Caithness, 2 m. W of Duncansbay-head. A mail-boat crosses and recrosses the Pentland frith every day betwixt this point and the v. of Burwick in S. Ronaldshay, a distance of about 7 m.

HOUNAM, a hilly parish in the SE of Roxburghshire. Area 14,458 acres. Pop. in 1831, 260; in 1851, 252. At the NE extremity of the p. H.-Law attains an alt. of 1,464 ft.

HOUNAN. See **HUNAN**.

HOUND, a parish in Southamptonshire, 3 m. SE of Southampton. Area 4,691 acres. Pop. in 1831, 417; in 1851, 827.

HOUNDSFIELD, a township in Jefferson co., in the state of New York, U. S., 6 m. W of Watertown. Pop. 4,146. It comprises the naval station of Sackett's harbour.

HOUNDSLOW, or **HOUNSLOW**, a chapelry and market-town, partly in the p. of Heston, and partly in that of Isleworth, Middlesex, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW of Brentford, and 9 m. W of London, on a branch of the Colne. Pop. 3,514. There are several extensive powder-mills in this chapelry, a flax-mill, and a mill for rolling copper. The town of H. is situated on the edge of what was formerly H. heath, 10 m. from Hyde-park corner. It consists of a long street, on the Exeter and Salisbury road, at the point where the Bath and Bristol road branches off.—H. heath was at one time notorious for highway robberies, and celebrated for races; but every part of it capable of culture has now been enclosed, and numerous and handsome houses have been erected within its bounds; so that its aspect is now entirely changed.

HOU-PE. See **HU-PIH**.

HOUPET, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, cant. of Chevron. Pop. 123.

HOUPLIN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Seclin. Pop. 1,069.

HOUPPERTINGEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 4 m. E of Saint-Trond. Pop. 674.

HOOR, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Beauraing. Pop. 363.

HOURAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Lessines. Pop. 400.

HOUREL, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Somme, com. of Saint-Valery, on the Channel. Pop. 177.

HOORN (LOCH), an extensive inlet on the W coast of Inverness-shire, projected from the sound of Sleat, opposite the SE end of Skye. It is nearly 5 m. broad at its mouth; and is navigable for 20 m.

HOUSATONIC, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which rises in two sources in Berkshire co., Massachusetts; runs SE along the whole breadth of Connecticut; and empties itself into Long Island sound, between Stratford and Milford. It is navigable about 12 m. to Derby, and above that is well adapted for mills and machinery. A bar at its mouth obstructs the navigation of large vessels. Between Salisbury and Canaan is a cataract, where the whole river, which is here 150 yds. wide, falls perpendicularly 60 ft.

HOUSE, or **EAST BARRA**, one of the Shetland isles, in the p. of Bressay, about 5 m. in length, and from a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 1 m. in breadth. Pop. about 220.

HOUSSA, a town of Abyssinia, in the S part of the territory of Adel, 65 m. SW of Zeyla, and 30 m. N of Hubetta, to the E of a lake which is formed by the head-streams of the Hawash.

HOUSSA, or **HAUSSA**, an extensive district of Central Africa, consisting of various petty kingdoms or states, and stretching on the N to the southern skirts of the Sahara; on the E to Bornu; on the S to Nufi or Tappa; and on the W to the Joliba. The dominant people in this territory are the Fellatahs; but the mass of the pop. Negroes. Major Denham was informed that H. is at present parcelled out into 7 provs., each of which has a governor, and that the whole is under the supreme rule of a sultan. The central prov. is Cashna or Kashna, the cap. of which, of the same name, is situated in N lat. $13^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $5^{\circ} 50'$. To the N of Cashna lies H. Proper; on the E is Katagum, the cap. of which is situated on the Chadda; to the S is Kanu or Kano, and to the S of Kanu, Zegzeg. Zenfra lies to the SE of Cashna; and Sokkatu, whose cap., of the same name, is in N lat. $13^{\circ} 4' 52''$, E long. $6^{\circ} 12'$, forms the most western prov. The district of Guber to the N of Sokkatu, appears to be inhabited by independent tribes. Several of those states appear to have recovered their independence of late years. See articles

FELLATAHS, SUDAN, and the special articles on the several states above named.

HOUSSAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,019. —Also a village in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 3 m. N of Bonneval, near the Loir. Pop. 360. It has some iron-works.

HOUSSE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep. 872; of com. 332. It has a manufactory of fire-arms.

HOUSSEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. of Andolsheim. Pop. 1,000.

HOUSSIERE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Braine-le-Comte. Pop. 1,289.

HOUSSIERE, or OUSSIÈRE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, formed by the union of several small streams, which have their sources in a forest on the E confines of the dep., and ENE of Chateau-Chinon. After a total course of about 12 m. in a WNW direction, it throws itself into the Yonne, on the r. bank, at Chaumard.

HOUSSIERE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. of Corcieux. Pop. 1,083.

HOUSSO, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Carnières. Pop. 132.

HOUSOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Herquegies. Pop. 113.

HOUSTON, a parish and village in Renfrewshire, 5 m. NW of Paisley. Area of p. 7,500 acres. Pop. 2,753.

HOUSTON, a county in the state of Georgia, U. S., near the centre of the state, comprising an area of 500 sq. m., bordered on the E by the Ocmulgee river, and on the W by Flint river, and intersected by the branches of the latter. Pop. in 1830, 7,369; in 1840, 9,711, of whom 4,861 were slaves. Its capital is Perry. —Also a township of Clearfield co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 129. —Also a village in Chickasaw co., in the state of Mississippi, 145 m. NE of Jackson, on the head-waters of Oktibeha creek. —Also a co. in the state of Texas, bordered on the W by the Trinidad or Trinity river. The soil, especially near the Trinity, is of excellent quality; the air is pure; the water good and abundant; and the forests abound with a great variety of timber. Pop. in 1850, 2,734, of whom 674 were slaves. The town of H. is 70 ft. above sea-level.

HOUTA, or HOWTA (EL), a town of Arabia, in Nedjed, in the prov. and 21 m. E of El-Haryq, and 126 m. SE of Derréyeh.

HOUTAIN-LE-VAL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Nivelles, watered by the Dyle. Pop. of dep. 969. Besides the com., of the same name, which contains 599 inhabitants, it comprises the com. of Houtain-le-Mont. Pop. 370.

HOUTAIN-L'ÉVEQUE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. 708.

HOUTAIN-SAINT-SIMEON, a department and commune of Belgium, prov. and arrond. of Liege, watered by the Géer. Pop. of dep. 892; of com. 692.

HOUTAIN (OOSTENEYENDE-EN), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Casterlé. Pop. 263.

HOUTAING, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 813. —Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Bassilly. Pop. 518.

HOUT-BAAY, or CHAPMAN'S BAY, an indentation of the SW coast of South Africa, in the district of the Cape, and 14 m. SSW of Cape Town. Next to Saldanha bay, it forms the safest and most com-

modious harbour in the colony. It is defended from all winds, has a depth of from 6 to 9 fath. water, with a bottom of fine sand, and is capable of affording accommodation to 20 vessels of the line. The environs are fertile and salubrious, and abound with excellent water.

HOUTE-CRUYLS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Cruybeke. Pop. 315.

HOUTE-KRUYLS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Moorsel. Pop. 327.

HOUTENESSE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, cant. and 7 m. N of Hulst, near the l. bank of the West Scheldt. Pop. 3,653.

HOUTE-STRÆT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Wychmael. Pop. 120.

HOUTH, or HOATH. See HOWTH.

HOUTHAELEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and 8 m. N of Hasselt. Pop. of dep. 1,236. It has several tile and brick-kilns. Pop. of v. 210.

HOUTKERQUE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. N of Steenworde, 12 m. NNE of Hazebrouck. Pop. 1,338. This was the scene of many sanguinary engagements between the French and Imperialists in 1793.

HOUTMANS ABROLHOS. See ABROLHOS.

HOUTTAVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 704.

HOUTTHEIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 1,556. —Also a dep. and com. in the same prov. and arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 1,245.

HOUTVENNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Turnhout, watered by the Great Nethe. Pop. 488.

HOUVAMO-CHILL, or LITTLE CERAM, a peninsula which forms the W extremity of the island of Ceram, in the Asiatic archipelago. It is joined to the body of the island by the narrow isthmus of Tanoeeng, and is about 42 m. in length, and 18 m. at its greatest breadth. It produces large quantities of cloves and sago. The nutmeg trees with which it was formerly covered were destroyed by the Dutch, to whom the island belonged, in 1667.

HOUVILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, dep. of Hollange. Pop. 143.

HOUE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Opoteren. Pop. 109.

HOUX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 226. It is watered by the Meuse, and has several iron-works. Pop. of v. 205.

HOUE (AUX), a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Clermont. Pop. 112.

HOUEY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant, watered by the Lesse. Pop. of dep. 680; of v. 478.

HOVAR, a tribe of the Shelluhs who inhabit the prov. of Susa, in Morocco, and whose number is estimated at 80,000 individuals.

HOVAS, a warlike tribe in Madagascar, whose numbers are estimated at 750,000. They inhabit the prov. of Ankova, and constitute the principal military strength of the reigning sovereign, yet they appear to be a distinct race from all the other tribes inhabiting Madagascar. Their complexion is a light olive; their features are flat; their hair is black, soft, and curly; their limbs are small but finely formed; and their gait and movements are free and agile. They live in villages of from 50 to 100 houses each, which are usually encircled for security by a deep fossa and rampart. See MADAGASCAR.

HOVDEN, or HOVEDOEN, a small island of the North sea, off the W coast of Norway, in the stift and amt of Aggershuus, and gulf of Christiania, in N lat. 61° 40'. It contains the ruins of a Cistercian convent founded in 1148.

HOVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp. Pop. 616.

HOVE, a parish and village in Sussex, 2 m. W by N of Brighton. Area of 5,872 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,360; in 1851, 4,104.—The v., which has become a favourite watering-place, contains many handsome houses. The district has suffered severely from encroachments of the sea, but since the middle of last century it has been gradually receding, and has left behind it an immense beach extending W to Shoreham harbour. The new terrace occupies a site which about 60 years ago was flooded by every tide.

HOVERINGHAM, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. S of Southwell, on the W bank of the river Trent. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 408.

HOVERS-EINDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Overpelt. Pop. 100.

HOVES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Mons. Pop. 2,350. It has several spinning-mills and manufactories of linen.

HOVETON, two united parishes in Norfolkshire, 7 m. S of N. Walsham. Area 2,493 acres. Pop. in 1831, 522; in 1851, 395.

HOVINGHAM, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. WNW of New Malton. The parish comprises the townships of Aytholme and Hawthorpe, Cotton, Fryton, H., E. Ness, S. Holme, Seackleton, and Wath. Area 9,044 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,193; in 1851, 1,245.

HOWAKIL BAY, a large bight on the Dankali coast of the Red sea, upwards of 30 m. broad, and 15 m. deep, containing many low islands and shoal patches, the largest of which gives its name to the bay.

HOWARA, a village of Egypt, in the prov. of Fayum, 6 m. NW of Illahun, celebrated for the remains of the Labyrinth, and for a remarkable pyramid.

HOWARA (Bir), a station near the mouth of Wady Amara, in the Suratta peninsula, near the E coast of the Red sea, and 2 hours from Wady Gherandel. There are two fountains of bitter water here, which Lord Lindsay identifies with the wells of Marah. A few stunted palms grow around them.

HOWARD, a county near the centre of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 13,198; in 1850, 13,971. Its cap. is Fayette.—Also a township of New York, 204 m. W of Albany. Pop. 3,247.—Also a township in Pennsylvania, 97 m. NW of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,404.—Also a township in the Western district of Upper Canada, bounded by Lake Erie on the S, and on the N by the river Thames. It is intersected by Macgregor's creek. The soil is a fine light loam. Pop. in 1845, 1,896.—Also a township in Knox co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,000.

HOWASH. See **HAWASH**.

HOW-CAPLE, a parish in Herefordshire, 8 m. SE by E of Hereford. Area 1,018 acres. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1851, 153.

HOWDEN, a parish, township, and market-town, in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 20 m. SE by S of York, and 20½ m. by railway NNW of London, on the N bank of the river Ouse, and in the line of the Hull and Selby railway. The parish comprises the townships of Asselby, Balkholme, Belby, Cotness, Kilpin, Knedlington, Metham, Saltmarsh, Skelton, Thorpe, and Yorkfleet, with the chapelry of Barnby-on-the-Marsh, and Lexton. Area 16,292 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,395; in 1831, 4,531; in 1851, 5,178. Area of township 2,774 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,130; in 1851, 2,491.—The town is small but well-built, is situated about 1 m. from the Ouse, on its N side, and is surrounded by a level and richly cultivated

tract of country. It has a station on the Hull and Selby railway, by which it is 22 m. W of Hull. On the Ouse is a small harbour for boats, and a ferry. The H. horse fair is now reckoned one of the first in England. The influx of foreigners, dealers, farmers, graziers, and even noblemen and gentry, at this fair, is usually very great. October 2d is the great fair day: for several years, however, this fair has been progressively earlier in its commencement, and it now continues about a fortnight. H. is one of the polling-places for the E. R. of the county.—H. is celebrated for its ancient and interesting church, a noble edifice, consisting of a nave and north aisle, two south aisles, a chancel and aisles, with a chapter-house, and transepts with east aisles. From the centre rises a magnificent tower. The choir is now in ruins. The chapter-house is of great beauty.

HOWDEN-PANS, a township in Wallsend p., Northumberland, 2½ m. SW by W of North Shields, on the banks of the Tyne. This township was noted, in the 16th and 17th cents., for its extensive glass-works, and afterwards for its numerous salt-pans; but its principal support is now derived from the coal-trade. Several frigates and Indiamen have been built here: at present, the docks are used chiefly for building vessels employed in the coal trade.

HOWE, a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. ENE of London. Area 757 acres. Pop. 111.

HOWE (CAPE), the SE point of Australia, in S lat. 38° 31', W long. of Sydney 1° 14'.

HOWE (WEST CAPE), a projecting rocky cape on the W coast of Australia, 18 m. SW of Albany.

HOWE (POINT), the NW cape of Norfolk island, in the S. Pacific.—Also a cape on the N coast of the island of Egmont, 5 m. W of Hanway's Point.

HOWELL, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4½ m. ENE of Sleaford. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. 85.

HOWELL, a township in the co. of Monmouth, in the state of New Jersey, U. S. Pop. 4,699.

HOWE'S FORELAND, the N point of a peninsula on the NE coast of Kerguelen's land, in S lat. 48° 48'.

HOWE'S ISLAND, one of the cluster called Queen Charlotte's islands, in S lat. 11° 10'. It is separated from Egmont island by a passage extending about 11 leagues, and about 4 m. broad. It is 22 m. long, and from 8 to 14 m. in breadth.—Also an island in the S. Pacific, discovered by Wallis in 1767, in about S lat. 16° 46'. It is about 60 m. long, and 4 m. broad. Cook, in 1774, found it to be composed of several smaller islands, united by breakers.

HOWE'S SOUND, a bay or inlet in the gulf of Georgia, in N lat. 49° 30'. The shores are composed principally of rocks rising perpendicularly from an unfathomable sea. The entrance between Point Gower and Point Atkinson contains several islands, and some more are found within the sound.

HOWICK, a parish in Northumberland, 5 m. ENE of Alnwick. Area 1,692 acres. Pop. 315.—Also a recently formed pensioners' settlement in New Zealand, 15 m. from Auckland, and 5 m. from Pannure.

HOWICK'S GROUP, a cluster of 10 or 11 low wooded islands, off the NE coast of Australia, of which the largest, which is nearly 3 m. long, is in S lat. 14° 32' 40', E long. 144° 55' 20'.

HOWLAND'S FERRY, the narrow part of the waters that separate Rhode island, U. S., from the mainland. It is about ¼ m. wide. A bridge is built across this strait.

HOWNRA, a river of Assam, which has a course of about 10 m. from the Garro mountains to the Brahmaputra river.

HOWRAH, a suburb of Calcutta, on the further bank of the Hugli, chiefly inhabited by ship-builders.

but with some pretty villas interspersed. A railway is in progress from this point to Pandoah and Ramigunge, which will probably be pushed forward to the main Ganges at Rajmahal.

HOWTH, a parish in co. Dublin. Area 2,669 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,707; in 1851, 1,715. It screens the outer part of the N side of Dublin bay, and forms a peninsula of curious and picturesque character, which is connected with the mainland in the vicinity of the v. of Baldoyle, by a low sandy isthmus of about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth; and extends, in an ESE direction, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. This peninsula rises in what is called the Hill of H. to an alt. of 563 ft. The village of H., which is 7 m. ENE of Dublin, had a pop. of 829 in 1851.—The harbour of H., in which nearly half-a-million of the public money has been spent, has a depth at low water of 11 ft., with a tidal rise of from 9 to 12 ft. Its W pier is 2,700 ft. in length; the E pier consists of 3 limbs respectively 1,200, 200, and 860 ft. in length. These piers enclose an area of 52 acres.

HOXNE, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. NE of Eye. Area 4,257 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,243; in 1851, 1,262. This p. is within the boundary of the parl. borough of Eye.

HOXOR, a small port of Denmark, in Jutland, on the N coast of the Lym-fiord.

HOXTER, or **HUXTER**, a fortified town of Prussia, in the gov. of Minden, on the r. bank of the Weser, 16 m. W of Grubenhagen. Pop. 3,657. Linen weaving, brewing, and distilling, form the chief branches of trade.

HOXTON, a district, forming a suburb of London on the NE, and comprised in the p. of St. Leonard's-Shoreditch.

HOY, a considerable island of the Orkneys, lying S from the mainland, 4 m. W of Ronaldshay, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Stromness. It is about 15 m. long from SE to NW; and $\frac{6}{8}$ m. at its greatest breadth. Pop. in 1851, 1,555. The peninsula of Walls, on the SE, contains some tolerably fertile land; but the greater part of the island is mountainous, barren, and so encumbered with large rocks as to be almost inaccessible. Almost the whole of it is occupied by three large hills, ranged in the form of a triangle, of which that to the NE, called the Wart-hill, is the largest, rising from a plain, with a broad base, to the height of 1,600 ft. above the level of the sea. Except along the N shores,—which are bordered with a loamy soil and a rich verdure,—the soil is composed of peat and clay, of which the former commonly predominates. The ground destined for the production of grain, and that appropriated for feeding cattle, bears but a very small proportion to what is covered with heath and allotted for sheep-pasture. The moors abound with grouse and other game. Towards the S and E is an extensive cultivated plain, the shores of which form part of the fine harbour of Longhope, well-known as a place of safe retreat for vessels passing through the Pentland frith. This island is entirely composed of sandstone, sandstone flag, schistose clay, and, in many parts, wacken. It is ecclesiastically divided into two parishes,—Hoy, and N. and S. Walls.

HOYA, a small town in the prov. of Hoya-with-Diepholz, situated on the l. bank of the Weser, 23 m. SE of Bremen. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town of Mexico, 16 leagues SW of San Felipe de Chihuahua.

HOYA-WITH-DIEPHOLZ, a considerable province in the SW of Hanover, with the title of a county, adjoining the duchy of Bremen, and the grand-duchy of Oldenburg. Area 1,420 sq. m. Pop. in 1845, 223,000. It is intersected by the Weser and Hunte rivers; and presents a level surface, interspersed with marshes and lakes, divided into

upper and lower districts. Its chief town is Niemburg.

HOYALES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. SSW of Burgos. Pop. 650.

HOYER, a small town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 26 m. SW of Ribe, with a harbour on the North sea, noted for its oyster-fishery. Pop. 650.

HOYERSWERDA, or **WOIRETZ**, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Black Elster, 34 m. NE of Dresden. Pop. 2,050.

HOYLAND (HIGH), a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NW of Barnsley. Area 1,934 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,118; in 1851, 3,345.

HOYLAND (NETHER), a township in the p. of Wath-on-Dearn, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SE of Barnsley. Pop. 2,912.

HOYLAND SWAIN, a township in the p. of Silkstone, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W of Barnsley. Area 1,936 acres. Pop. in 1811, 690.

HOYLE-LAKE, or **HOYLAKE**, a hamlet in West Kirby p., Cheshire, 11 m. NNW of Great Neston. On the coast here commodious buildings have been erected for the accommodation of visitors during the bathing-season. H. lake, as it is called, is a fit place for ships bound to Liverpool to sail into at night, or wait a tide for sailing through the Rock channel, and also for vessels bound up the river Dee, when they have not tide sufficient to go over Chester bar. This anchorage—in 3, 4, or 5 fath.—is safe, unless when H. sand is covered at high-water, and the wind blows strong from the NW. The H. lights are situated in 53° 24' N lat., 3° 11' W long. There are two lights, a higher and a lower: relative position SW $\frac{1}{4}$ S 1,200 ft.

HOYM, a small town of Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Selke, 16 m. W of Bernburg. Pop. 2,300.

HOYO-DE-MANZANARES (EL), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNW of Madrid, between the Pelegrinos and the Torreledones. Pop. 450.

HOYO-DE-PENARES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Avila, on the r. bank of the Gastanatas. Pop. 850.

HO-YUAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-tung. The town is in N lat. 23° 42', E long. 114° 33'.

HOZEMONT, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Liege. Pop. 1,600.

HRABIN, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 9 m. ESE of Troppan. Pop. 600.

HRADEK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 19 m. NNW of Pisek.

HRADEK (NET), a small town in the NE of Bohemia, 4 m. W of Koniggratz.

HRADISCH, a town of Moravia, situated on an island formed by the Morawa at its point of junction with the Olsechawa, 30 m. S of Olmutz. Pop. 3,100. It has a provincial school, and a Franciscan monastery; and is celebrated for its wine.

HRADISTIE. See MUNCHENGRATZ.

HROSZART, or **GROZOWO**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. SSW of Minsk.

HUACHAPURE (POINT), a headland on the coast of Chili, at the embouchure of the Maule, in S lat. 34° 57' 30", W long. 72° 16' 30".

HUACHO BAY, a small bay, with good anchorage, on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 11° 08' 45", W long. 77° 40' 05". About 1 m. from the coast of this bay, on a fertile plain, is the village of H., from which fresh provisions, vegetables, and fruit may be procured.

HUAFO. See GUAFU.

HUAGUE, a river of Chili, which, flowing W, joins the Biobio, on the r. bank, after a course of 90 m.

HUAHEINE, or **AHEINE**, the easternmost island in the group of the Society islands, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 42' 45''$. It is 24 m. in circumf.; and is divided into two peninsulas, by an isthmus which is overflowed at high water. It has a narrow stripe of fertile low land next the shore; and the hills, which are not nearly so high as those of Tahiti, but more strongly marked by volcanic fire, are in some parts entirely cultivated. The productions are similar to those of Tahiti. Coffee thrives in the gardens of the Missionaries. Pop. in 1828, 2,000; now, 1,900. The harbour of Owharra, or bay of Fare, on the NW coast, has good anchorage, in 18 fath., and secure from winds; but the island is nearly surrounded by a coral reef.

HUAILAS. See **GUAILAS**.

HUALLAGA, a great river of Peru, which rises in the plain of Bonbon, on the E flank of the Andes, near Pasco, in the Laguna Chiquicoba, not far from the Cerro, and at an alt. of 13,200 ft. above sea-level, under the parallel of $10^{\circ} 40' S$; flows N, through a wide and broken gorge, to Guanuco, where it turns ENE to Cornilla; from Cornilla to Juanjuy, flows NW by N, between the Eastern and Central cordillera; then turns NNE, passing Yurimaguas, and joins the Marañon near the missions of La Laguna, on the r. bank, in S lat. $4^{\circ} 40'$, W long. $75^{\circ} 45'$. Its chief affluent on the r. is the Chipurana; on the l. it receives the Mixcallo, the Apesoncho, the Huayabamba, and the Moyobamba. Mawe, who entered this river in January 1827, found a bank of dry sand towards the middle of its junction with the Marañon, and a bar at its entrance with only $1\frac{1}{2}$ fath. water. He is of opinion that it is only fit for navigation by vessels drawing from 5 to 6 ft. water; and that Yurimaguas is the farthest point to which they could proceed. The Marañon, or upper course of the Amazon, may itself be ascended as far as the mouth of the H. by vessels drawing not more than 12 ft. water.

HUALSOE, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, in N lat. $69^{\circ} 40'$.

HUAMACHUCO. See **GUAMACHUCO**.

HUAMALIES. See **GUAMALIES**.

HUAMANGA. See **GUAMANGA**.

HUAMBLIN, or **SOCORRO**, an island on the W coast of Patagonia, in S lat. $44^{\circ} 55' 50''$, W long. $75^{\circ} 12' 45''$. It is thickly wooded, and rises from 400 to 700 ft.

HUAMELUA, a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Oaxaca, 45 leagues SE from Mexico.

HUANCABELICA. See **GUANCABELICA**.

HUANTAJAYA, a mountain of Peru, in the prov. of Tarapaca, 7 m. from the port of Iquique, in S lat. $20^{\circ} 14'$, W long. $70^{\circ} 7'$. It contains silver mines, surrounded with beds of rock salt, and celebrated for the masses of native silver which they produce. They were discovered about 1556; and between 1726 and 1826 yielded a mean annual amount of 750,000 dollars. Since 1826, their produce has not averaged more than 30,000 d. a-year. There are about 50 mines in this quarter.

HUAPANTE, a large and abundant river of Quito, in the prov. of Ambato. It flows from the mountain of Quelendana; runs from N to S; turns W, and enters the Ambato on the E, just before it joins the Pachantica.

HUAQUI, or **XAQUI**, a large river of Mexico, rising in the NE of the prov. of Sonora, and skirting the E part of that prov., in a SSW course to the parallel of 28° , when it turns W and enters the gulf of California to the S of Guaymas.

HUARAS, a town of Peru, in the prov. of Guailas, on the r. bank of the Santa, 180 m. N of Lima. Pop. 4,000.

HUARTE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. ENE of Pampeluna, near the l. bank of the Arga. Pop. 500.

HUARTE-ARAUQUIL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WNW of Pampeluna, in the valley of Araquil. Pop. 833.

HUASACUALCO. See **COATZACOALCOS**.

HUASCO, or **GUASCO**, a village of Chili, in S lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, on the r. bank of a river of the same name; at the mouth of which it has a small port. The river is small, and the country round presents a barren appearance.

HUASMI-COCHA, a lake of Peru, on the W flank of the Andes, 150 m. SE of Lima. It is about 6 m. in length.

HUASSAGA, a river of New Granada, in the dep. of Assuay, which flows from NW to SE, and falls into the Pastuca, on the r. bank, after a course of 60 m.

HUAYABAMBA, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Truxillo, formed by the union of the Huanbo and the Catena, which joins the Huassaga, on the l. bank, after an E course of about 50 m.

HUAYTECAS. See **GUATECA**.

HUAZOLOTILLAN, a town of Mexico, in the state of Oaxaca, on the r. bank of the Chicometepec, and 24 m. above its embouchure.

HUB, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and amt of Bühl, to the E of Ottersweiler. It has an alkaline mineral spring and baths.

HUBAILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Celle. Pop. 88.

HUBB, a small river in Beluchistan, which has its source in the prov. of Jhalawan, in the hilly region to the NE of Beila, flows SW through the prov. of Luz, and unites with the Poorally, 4 m. NE of Lyaree, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, and E long. $66^{\circ} 32'$.—Also a river which is supposed to take its rise on the N boundary of the prov. of Luz, flows first SE, then SW, and for the space of about 50 m. S. Then bending SW, it directs its course to Sommeance bay, into which it throws itself, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, and E long. $66^{\circ} 58'$, and after a total course of about 100 m. Its channel consists of a series of rocky or gravelly gorges in the Pubb mountains; and it is stated on some authorities to become dry in summer.

HUBBARD, a township of Trumbull co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 183 m. NE of Columbus, and 18 m. SE of Warren, on the Pennsylvania railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1,242.

HUBBARDSTON, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 54 m. NW of Boston, watered by branches of the Ware. Pop. of township in 1840, 1,784; of village about 250.

HUBBARDTON, a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 81 m. SSW of Montpelier, watered by a river of the same name, an affluent of Lake Champlain. Its surface is generally hilly. Pop. 719.

HUBBERHOLME, a chapelry and hamlet in the p. of Arncliffe, W. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Northallerton, on the N bank of the Wharfe.

HUBBERSTON, or **ST. HUBERT'S TOWN**, a parish and village in Pembrokehire, 2 m. W of Milford. Pop. in 1831, 1,013; in 1851, 1,040. The village lies to the W of Priory hill, at Melfordhaven.

HUBBLESTON. See **BIDEFORD**.

HUBEAUMONT (D'), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Arquennes. Pop. 135.

HUBERMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Neuvelles. Pop. 340.—Also a commune in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Ortho. Pop. 105.

HUBERSART, a commune of Belgium, in the

prov. of Hainault, dep. of Ecaussinne Lalaing. Pop. 130.

HUBERT, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Quebec, intersected in a NE direction by the *Flavorte*.

HUBERT (SAINT), a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. of dep. 1,739. The town is on a small river, an affluent of the Homme, 48 m. NW of Luxembourg. Pop. 1,699. It has manufactories of potash, several oil-mills and tanneries, and carries on a considerable trade in iron, iron-ware, wool, and sheep.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and regency of Düsseldorf, 2 m. NNE of Kempen. Pop. 1,930. It contains a Catholic church, and has manufactories of linen and of ribbon.—Also a commune in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Morialme. Pop. 110.—Also a commune in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Peteghem. Pop. 398.

HUBERTSBURG, or **HUBERTUSBERG**, a village of Saxony, capital of an amt or bailiwick, in the circle and 27 m. E of Leipzig, and 3 m. NE of Mutzschen. It has a Catholic chapel, and an ancient castle noted for the treaty which, was concluded within its walls on the 15th February, 1763, between Austria, Prussia, and Saxony, and which put an end to the seven years' war.

HUBERTSKIRCH, a village of Silesia, ldgb. of Bruun, and circle of Troppau. It contains a castle, and in the vicinity are extensive iron-mines.

HUBETA, a town of Abyssinia, in the country of the Dawaro, 30 m. S of Houssa, and 360 m. SW of Gondar.

HUBIERNÁ, a river of Buenos-Ayres, which, after a course of about 100 m. from W to E, joins the Siancas, on the r. bank, 60 m. ENE of Salta.

HUBINGEN, a village in the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 4 m. SSW of Montabaur. Pop. 180.

HUBINNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Hamois. Pop. 182.

HUBRISKEN (GROSS), a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 27 m. NW of Königsberg, near the coast of the Baltic. The only known mine of amber was opened here in 1782.

HUBY, a township in the p. of Sutton-on-the-Forest, N. R. of Yorkshire, 10½ m. SE of Boroughbridge. Area 4,515 acres. Pop. in 1851, 528.

HUCA, a river of Lower Guinea, in Angola, which runs W, and after a course of about 120 m., joins the Dande on the l. bank, a little to the N of Icau.

HUCHELHOVEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. NW of Cologne, circle and 6 m. NNE of Borzheim. Pop. 1,850.

HUCKESWAGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 27 m. ESE of Düsseldorf, circle and 4 m. SE of Lennep, on the r. bank of the Wupper. Pop. 2,937. It has a castle, a Catholic and a reformed church, and possesses extensive manufactories of cloth, linen, hosiery, &c.

HUCKING, a parish in Kent, 6 m. NE of Maidstone. Area 1,188 acres. Pop. in 1851, 121.

HUCKLECOT, a hamlet in the p. of Churchdown, Gloucestershire, 3 m. E of Gloucester. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1851, 458.

HUCKLESTONE. See **HACKLESTONE**.

HUCKLOW (GREAT), a township in the p. of Hope, Derbyshire, 2½ m. NE of Tideswell. Pop. in 1831, 168; in 1851, 232.

HUCKLOW (LITTLE), a hamlet in the p. of Hope, Derbyshire. Pop. in 1851, 235.

HUCKNALL-UNDER-HUTHWAITE, a hamlet in the p. of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, 4½ m. WSW of Mansfield. Pop. in 1851, 1,150.

HUCKNALL-TORKARD, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 6½ m. NW of Nottingham, and 3 m. from Newstead Abbey. Area 3,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,200; in 1851, 2,970. The remains of Lord Byron are deposited in the family-vault of the small church of this p.; and a plain marble tablet in the chancel records the dates of his birth and death.

HUCQUELIERS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of Montreuil-sur-Mer. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,923; in 1841, 11,878. The town is 11 m. NE of Montreuil. Pop. 726. Shoes form its chief article of local manufacture. Fairs are held twice a year.

HUDDERSFIELD, a parish, township, market-town, and parliamentary borough, in the upper division of Agbrigg-and-Morley wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 45 m. SW of York, and 187 m. NNW of London, on the W bank of the river Colne. The town is connected by a branch line 4 m. in length with the Manchester and Leeds railway, by which it is 16½ m. from Leeds; 7½ m. from Dewsbury; and 26½ m. from Manchester. The parish comprises the townships of Golcar, Lockwood, Quarmby-cum-Lindley, Scammonden, Slaithwaite, and Marsden, besides Huddersfield. Area 15,080 acres. Pop. in 1801, 14,848; in 1831, 31,041; in 1851, 46,130.

This parish consists of the valley of the Colne, with the collateral gullies which fall into its course, and many miles of moorland. It extends for nearly 12 m. in length, and the town of H. is situated at its S extremity. The district is naturally barren and unproductive; but its local advantages for manufacture, arising principally from its waterfalls and contiguous coal-mines, have caused the assemblage of a great population, and the soil has gradually yielded to the labours of the agriculturist and husbandman. There are many handsome residences and elegant seats, in the vicinity of the town of H.; also several mineral springs, the principal of which are the Lockwood spas and baths.—The inland navigation of the p., as well as its line of railway, affords to its trade ample facilities. The Ramsden canal, which commences close to the town of H., crosses the high road to Halifax, and, passing Blackhouse-brook near Dighton, unites with the Calder at Cooper's bridge: thus opening a cheap communication with the great trading towns of Halifax, Wakefield, Leeds, York, and Hull. The H. canal, which joins the Ramsden canal at the S end of the town, conveys goods westward, by way of Linthwaite, Slaithwaite, and Marsden. This is one of the most stupendous works of the kind in England. In its course is a tunnel, nearly 8½ m. in length, cut through the English Apennines to within 2 m. of Dobeross, from which the canal, after crossing the river Tame in several of its windings, comes within a mile of Lydgate, by Mosley and Staley-bridge, and unites with the Ashton and Oldham canal near Ashton-under-line. The navigation to Manchester is thence direct.

The town of H. is situated on the high road from Manchester to Leeds; but it is almost united by scattered houses, not only with Lockwood, Almondbury, and Mould-Green, but with numerous hamlets or collections of houses throughout the township, and the surrounding districts. The houses are principally built of light-coloured stone, in a neat style. The market-place is a large area surrounded with good shops and houses. The commissioners on parliamentary boundaries mention in their report, that "every house but one in the town belongs to the same proprietor," namely Sir John Ramsden, whose family had a grant of the market by patent, dated as early as 23^d Carl. II. It was insignificant both in

trade and population until the beginning of last cent. At that period it was less by one-half than either Halifax or Wakefield; but now it is superior to either of them, and is one of the principal seats of the woollen trade. Its manufactures consist of broad and narrow cloths, serges, kerseymeres, and cords. Fancy goods also to a great extent, comprising shawls and waistcoatings in great variety, besides articles from silk, are here made in abundance. The cotton trade, too, has been increasing in importance, and at present a number of hands are employed in spinning establishments. There are fulling and washing-mills, &c., on the streams within the parish; and it has been recently calculated that upwards of 130,000 hands are engaged in woollen manufactures within 6 m. of the town of H. The Piece-hall constitutes a principal edifice peculiarly characteristic of the district. It was built by the lord of the manor, Sir John Ramsden, and enlarged by his son in 1780. It is a circular range of building, two stories high, with a diametrical range, one story high, which divides the interior into two semicircles. The light is wholly admitted from within, there being no windows on the outside. The hall is subdivided into streets, and the benches or stalls are generally filled with cloths lying close together upon edge and properly disposed for inspection. The open stalls are for the accommodation of country manufacturers of woollen cloths; the two central avenues are for the same purpose, and in brisk times an immense quantity of business is here done in a few hours. The Huddersfield college, and the Huddersfield collegiate schools, are both large and well conducted educational establishments; and the mechanics' institute is one of the best establishments of the class in the kingdom.—H. was enfranchised by the Reform act, and now returns one member to parliament. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 826; in 1848, 963. The boundaries of the parl. borough coincide with those of the township of H. It is also one of the polling-places for the West riding elections.

HUDEAN, or **HUDEANA**, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, and district of Sirhind, 45 m. SW of Ludiana.

HUDEMUELLEN, a town of Hanover, in the gov. of Luneburg, bail. and 2 m. E of Ahlden, at the confluence of the Aller and Meisse. Pop. 747. Navigation, boat-building, and trade in timber, form the chief branches of local industry.

HUDIKSVALL, **HUDIKSVALL**, or **HUDIKSWALL**, a town and port of Sweden, in the laen and 84 m. N of Gefle, and 189 m. NNW of Stockholm, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 61° 43' 45", E long. 17° 15'. Pop. 1,877. It is divided into an old and new town. The former is ill-built, and its streets are narrow and crooked. The new town is regularly built. The port is small and insecure, but is the principal place of export for the productions of the prov. The exports consist chiefly in linen, flax, hemp, timber, and cured *strömmings*, a small fish like a sprat. The port had only 3 vessels = 269 lasts, registered in 1847. Linen and snuff are the chief articles of local manufacture. The environs are adorned with gardens, and alleys lined with gigantic sycamores, and contain some mineral springs. Granite of a fine red colour, and in large masses, is found extending over an area of several leagues in the vicinity.

HUDIMESNEL, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 3 m. S of Brehal. Pop. 1,612.

HUDINGTON, a parish in Worcestershire, 5 m. SSE of Droitwich. Area 890 acres. Pop. 89.

HUDJERA, a village of Arabia, in Yemen, 21 m. W of Amram, and 45 m. WNW of Sana.

HUDSON, a county in the NE part of the state of New Jersey, U. S., comprising an area of 75 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Hudson, and on the W by the Passaic rivers, and drained by the Hackensack river. Pop. in 1840, 9,483. Its cap. is North Bergen. —Also a township of Hillsboro' co., in the state of New Hampshire, 68 m. SE of Concord. Its surface is hilly, and in some parts fertile. On the W it is bordered by Merfamac river, over which is a bridge to Dunstable. Pop. 1,148. —Also a township of Summit co., in the state of Ohio, 137 m. NE of Columbus. Its surface is level, and its soil fertile. The village is pleasantly situated in a plain, and contained in 1840 about 80 dwellings. —Also a township of Lenawee co., in the state of Michigan, 84 m. SW of Detroit. It has a fertile soil, and is watered by Tiffin creek. Pop. 599.

HUDSON, a town of the state of New York, U. S., the capital of Columbia co., finely situated on the E bank of the Hudson, at the head of ship-navigation, 29 m. S of Albany, and 116 m. N of New York, in N lat. 42° 14', W long. 73° 46', upon a high point that projects into the river, and terminates in a bold rocky cliff, on each side of which is a bay of considerable extent, with depth of water for vessels of the largest class. The town commands extensive views to the NW, N, and round to the SE, consisting of hills and valleys variegated with woods and orchards, corn-fields and meadows, with the river itself, which is in most places a mile over, and may be seen a considerable distance to the N, forming a number of bays and creeks. From SE to SW the town is screened with hills; westwards at different distances, and afar off over the river and a large valley, the prospect is bounded by the Catskill mountains running to WNW. The town—with the exception of two streets near the river, which follow the direction of the stream—is regularly laid out in streets and squares. Along the river, the ground is principally occupied with stores and warehouses, compactly built, and adapted to the unevenness of the ground. The principal street, which extends nearly SE about 1 m. from the market, is, for the most part, handsomely built. It has a gentle ascent towards Prospect hill, 200 ft. high; and terminates in a public square. On opposite sides of this street, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the river, stand the court-house and prisons, which are plain edifices of stone. There are places of worship for Quakers, Presbyterians, Methodists, Universalists, and Episcopalians. Ship-building is still carried on here to a considerable extent, though the trade is on the decline; and there is an extensive rope-work. The whale-fishery employs 8 or 9 ships. Several streams in the vicinity afford considerable water-power, which is employed in manufacturing purposes; and there are stores, lumber-yards, distilleries, breweries, and a number of manufactories, established here. A steam-ferry plies between H. and Athens, on the opposite side of the river; and the Hudson and Berkshire railroad, 34 m. in length, connects H. with West Stockbridge in Massachusetts, and thence with Boston on the E, and Albany on the N.—H. experienced a very rapid growth from the time it was founded in 1784. Between the spring of 1784 and that of 1786, 150 dwelling-houses were erected, besides wharfs, warehouses, &c., and several works connected with manufactures. Three years before this spot had been occupied as a farm. Pop. in 1820, 2,900; in 1830, 5,392; in 1840, 5,672; in 1850, 6,264.

HUDSON, a river of New York, U. S., one of the largest and finest rivers of the United States, formed in the mountainous region to the W of Lake Champlain, by the junction of several small streams, the extreme northern limits of which are in N lat. 44° 5'

An eastern head-branch passes through Schroon lake; a western branch, taking a circuitous course from the NW, is considered as the main branch of the H. These two streams unite about 40 m. from the source of each, in Warren co. The course of the united stream is southward; and, after flowing about 15 m., it receives the Sacandaga, a large stream, from the W. Pursuing its course S and E, 15 m. to Hudley-falls, and then NE 20 m. to Glen's falls, it afterwards makes a short bend to the S, bearing a little W, which course it pursues to the Atlantic below New York. Between Waterford and Troy, at a point 40 m. below Glen's falls, it receives from the W the waters of the Mohawk, its largest branch. Its course to Troy, following its windings, is about 146 m.; thence to New York 166 m.; and thence to

the Narrows 12 m., making altogether 324 m. From its mouth to Hudson, 118 m. above New York, it is navigable for the largest ships; it opens a good sloop and steam-boat navigation to Albany, which is 27 m. farther; for small sloops it is navigable to Troy 6 m. above, where the usual tides may be said to terminate in a gentle swell. At Albany, the Lake Erie canal has a terminal basin, connected with the tide waters of the H.; and a succession of locks leads off westwards, up the valley of the Mohawk, until the 'long level' is reached at Frankfort, in Herkimer co., at 425 ft. above the level of the H. It is a singular phenomenon in this river, that the tide penetrates across the double chain of the Alleghany mountains, without any impediment to navigation, save that of a crooked, though deep, and, in some places, a narrow

MAP OF THE HUDSON RIVER, AS FAR AS NAVIGABLE, WITH THE DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK.



channel. This passage through the highlands, which is 16 or 18 m. in length, and 53 m. above the city of New York, affords a wild romantic scene. On each side the mountains tower to a great height; and the wind, if there be any, collected here and compressed, blows as through a bellows.—Of fish the H. does not afford a very great variety; but sturgeon, shad, and herring ascend it in the spring, and are taken in vast abundance. The salmon has long disappeared from this river; but there is a considerable variety of small fish, such as bass, and white and yellow perch. The principal towns on the E. side of the H. are Troy, Hudson, and Poughkeepsie; on the W. side, Albany, Catskill, and Newburgh. The usual time employed in steaming from New York to Albany and Troy, is about 10 or 12 hours. The H. river is generally closed by ice from the beginning of December to the middle of March. In the winter of 1835-6 it was closed for 125 days, from Nov. 30th to April 4th; in that of 1827-8 it was closed for only 50 days, from Nov. 25th to Feb. 8th.

HUDSON'S BAY, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic ocean, forming a Mediterranean sea, on the E. side of the North American continent, lying between the parallels of 51° and 66° N. lat., and measuring upwards of 1,000 m. from N. to S.; while its breadth varies from 150 to 500 m. It is navigable during four months in summer, but is filled, all the rest of the year, with shoals of ice. Numerous rocks, sand-banks, and small islands, are dispersed through it. The main entrance of the bay from the Atlantic, known as Hudson's strait, is 360 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 80 to 150 m. It stretches from SE. to NW. and is bounded on the E. by the Isle of Good Fortune, and Baffin's Land; and on the S. by Labrador. Its E. extremity is formed by Cape Elizabeth on the N. and Cape Chudleigh on the S., between which is situated Resolution island, a mass of bare rocks, about 15 leagues in length, and a little W. are Savage and Grass islands. The W. entrance of the strait lies between Cape Wolstenholme on the East Main, and King's Cape on Cumberland island. The principal bays of this inland sea are, James's bay in the SE. corner, containing many islets; Button's bay on the W. coast; Chesterfield inlet on the NW. coast, stretching far inland, and terminating in a large fresh water lake; Wager inlet; Roe's Welcome, a deep inlet of the sea on the N. coast; and Repulse bay still farther N. The N. part of the bay is occupied by Southampton island, a mass of ice-bound rocks. The most remarkable rivers which flow into it, are Great Whale river, East Main or Slade, and Rupert's river, all on the SE.; the Abbitube, Moose, and Albany, which all empty their streams into James's bay; and the Severn, Nelson or Bourbon river, and Mississippi or Churchill river, on the SW. side. The N. coast of Hudson's bay is yet imperfectly explored; but it has been ascertained to be connected by Fox canal to the N. of Hudson's strait, and the Fury and Hecla strait running W. from the NW. extremity of Fox canal, with the gulf of Boothia, and consequently with the Arctic ocean. The country on the east is that part of Labrador called East Main. The tract which stretches southwards below Button's Bay, and bounded on the S. and E. by Canada, has been called New South Wales; and the regions to the NW. skirting on Boothia Felix, King William sound, and the shores of the Arctic ocean, are in like manner called New North Wales, or the Churchill territory, but are very little known. All those regions lying around H. bay are sometimes comprised under the general appellation of NEW BRITAIN. Westwards is a vast tract of country extending across the American continent to the Pacific ocean, and separated from the territories of Canada by a mountainous ridge in 49° N. lat., which embraces the sources of the great rivers flowing N. and S.—H. bay was discovered in 1610 by Henry Hudson, who had been sent out by the English Russia company in quest of a NW. passage round the American continent; but his crew having mutinied, left him with his son, and other seven persons, to perish in those seas which now bear his name. It was afterwards more thoroughly explored by successive navigators employed by the same enterprising company, particularly by Button in 1612; by Lucas Fox, and Thomas James, in 1631, the former equipped by government, and the latter by a company of Bristol merchants; and by Zacharias Gillam, who was sent out by Charles II. at the solicitation of Prince Rupert, and was assisted by two French merchants of Canada named De Grosseillers, who had previously made a voyage from Quebec to the scene of the expedition. Gillam passed the winter of 1668 in Rupert's river, where he built the first stone fort erected in the country, which he named Fort Charles, and provided with a garrison. Before his return, the king had granted to Prince Rupert, and divers lords, knights, and merchants, associated with him, a charter, dated May 24, 1669, in which he styled them 'The Governor and Company of Adventurers trading from England to Hudson's bay,' and, in consideration of their having, at their own costs and charges, undertaken an expedition to Hudson's bay, in the NW. parts of America, for the discovery of a new passage into the South sea, and for the finding

of some trade for furs, minerals, and other considerable commodities, and of their having already made by such their undertakings, such discoveries as did encourage them to proceed further in pursuance of the said design; by means whereof, there might probably arise great advantages to the king and his kingdom,"—his majesty absolutely ceded "to the said undertakers the whole trade and commerce of those seas, &c. in whatsoever latitude they might be, which are situated within the entrance of Hudson's straits, together with all the countries upon the coasts, and confines of the said seas, straits, &c. so that they alone should have the right of trading thither." Of this extensive grant the Company has enjoyed uninterrupted possession from the year 1669 to the present day, except during the space of 17 years, from 1697 to 1714, when the settlement was occupied by the French. The charter, however, instead of promoting the progress of discovery, is understood to have produced the opposite effect. The Company was early charged with having rather endeavoured to conceal as much as possible the situation of the coasts and seas connected with their territories; and even with influencing those who had any knowledge of these quarters, to withhold it from the world. The few feeble attempts at discovery which they did make between 1720 and 1730, rather excited the displeasure than satisfied the expectations of the public; Capt. Middleton was sent out by government in 1741, and Capt. Moor in 1746, the former of whom discovered Repulse bay, and the latter explored Wager's strait and Chesterfield inlet, so as to ascertain that no passage existed in that direction. In 1821, Captain Parry entered H. bay with the view of exploring its great northern sounds, known as Welcome and Fox channels. After being frozen up one winter, he passed up Fox's channel in July 1822, against a strong current which he justly concluded must come from the Western ocean, and discovered the strait now known as the Fury and Hecla strait by which H. bay is connected with the Arctic sea.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TERRITORIES, a name often applied to the immense regions of N. America which extend from the Russian possessions and Pacific ocean on the W. to Baffin's bay and Davis' straits on the E.; and from the N. frontiers of Canada, and the 49th parallel, far into the Polar regions, terminating in that direction only with the bounds of discovery. The territories assigned by the charter of Charles II., in 1670, were not defined by any exact geographical boundaries of latitude or longitude, but were generally described as embracing all the countries of which the waters ran into Hudson's bay, and which had not been previously granted, or were in the possession of other Christian states. In process of time, however, the Company gradually extended their settlements, until they occupied the greater portion of the country to the NE. of the Rocky mountains; and since their coalition with the North-west company, in 1821, have extended their settlements along the banks of the Columbia, and other rivers flowing into the Western ocean; by a grant, passed in 1838, have had confirmed to them the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indian tribes westward of the Rocky mountains for 21 years from that date; and finally, have had a territorial grant from the British government of Vancouver's island, revocable at the end of 11 years. Their formal application for what is generally called the North-west Territories, has indeed been formally refused by the British government; but they have leased for 20 years, from March 1840, all of Russian America except the port of Sitka; and the Company's dominions have, partly from expressions in treaties, partly from admissions in subsequent acts of parliament, and partly by force of prescription, come, practically at least, to embrace the whole northern portion of the American continent.

Physical divisions.] Naturally, these territories are divided into three sections: one drained by the rivers flowing into the great lakes and Hudson's bay; another by those flowing into the Pacific; and the third by those which, rising in the high lands which bound the great central valley, and flowing N. empty themselves into the Arctic ocean. It is the first of these divisions which forms the Hudson's Bay Territories Proper. The second, or more northern, has been little explored, and probably will never contribute much to the commercial purposes of mankind, being altogether ice-bound and uninviting, and inhospitable.

bited by a half-starved race, whose only means of subsistence is fishing and hunting. The third, which lies to the W of the Rocky mountains, is also an inhospitable region, except a small slip along the Pacific, and a few spots in the S portion of the country. The physical aspect of this dominion is strange and barbarous in the extreme. It has been represented as the 'fag end of the world,' and all the inner springs of the earth are there said to burst forth. Lakes, marshes, and rivers, succeed each other in such abundance, that its title of continent appears only admissible by courtesy. "Imagine," says Mr. Ballantyne, "an immense extent of country, many hundred miles broad, and many hundred miles long, covered with dense forests, expanded lakes, broad rivers, and mighty mountains; and all in a state of primeval simplicity—undefaced by the axe of civilized man, and untenanted by aught save a few roving hordes of Red Indians, and myriads of wild animals. Imagine, amid this wilderness, a number of small squares, each enclosing half-a-dozen wooden houses and about a dozen men, and between each of these establishments a space of forest varying from 50 to 300 m. in length, and you will have a pretty correct idea of the Hudson's Bay company's territories, and of the number of, and distance between, their forts. The idea, however, may be still more correctly obtained, by imagining populous Great Britain converted into a wilderness and planted in the middle of Rupert's Land; the Company, in that case, would build three forts in it, one at the Land's end, one in Wales, and one in the Highlands; so that in Britain there would be but three hamlets, with a population of some 80 men, half-a-dozen women, and a few children! The Company's posts extend, with these intervals between, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and from within the Arctic circle to the northern boundaries of the United States."

Lakes and rivers.] The vast wilderness of this northern prov. has been explored with a perseverance which the results would hardly seem to recompense; but it must be observed that the title of the Company to its possessions is wholly geographical. Theirs are all the countries "watered by the streams which run into Hudson's bay." Whether, therefore, the Evil Spirit lake actually communicates with Duck bay, and through Duck bay with the original bay of Hudson, becomes a question of strange importance. Problems which could scarcely command the notice of the most romantic member of a geographical society are thus invested with an astonishing interest. Nor are they very easy of solution. The innumerable lakes have each of them innumerable outlets, and by these outlets connect themselves with innumerable others. Even the direction of their currents is constantly varying. According to the convulsions of the season, the Oungigan either flows into the Athabasca or the Athabasca into the Oungigan; and the bewildered geographer finds the Winnipeg lake and the Saskatchewan exchanging at discretion their courses and capacities. We have our suspicions that the whole face and coast of the continent is perpetually changed by the unnatural agency of cold. No two adventurers find the same promontories in the same state of consolidation, and the consequence is, that from the 'peninsula' of Boothia Felix to the 'highest point reached by the Blossom,' there is scarcely an identifiable headland. [*Daily News.*]—Lake Winnipeg, or 'Muddy water,' is not much inferior in size to Lake Huron. In recent maps it is laid down between 51° and 54° N lat., and between 96° and 99° W long. Its banks are shaded by the sugar-maple and poplar; and it is surrounded with fertile plains which produce the rice of Canada.

The Winnipeg connects this lake and the Lake of the Woods with Rainy lake; while the Red river, rising near the sources of the Mississippi, bears to it the tribute of many streams belonging to the United States.—The Saskatchewan river bears an immense tribute of waters almost from the foot of the Rocky mountains to Lake Winnipeg; and by the Nelson river the superfluous waters of this lake are conveyed to Hudson's bay.—The Moose river, and its affluent the Abbitibbe, rise near the head-branches of the Ottawa; and the principal route from Hudson's bay to Montreal passes along these streams.—A ridge called the Portage de la Loche, 13 m. in breadth, divides the waters that discharge themselves into Hudson's bay, from those which flow into the Northern ocean. "The Portage de la Loche," says Mackenzie, "is of a level surface, in some parts abounding with stone, but in general it is an entire sand, and covered with the cypress, the pine, and the spruce-fir. Within 3 m. of its NW termination, there is a small round lake, not more than a mile in diam. Within a mile of the termination of the portage is a very steep precipice, the ascent and descent of which appear to be equally impracticable in any way, as it consists of a succession of eight hills, some of which are almost perpendicular: nevertheless, the Canadians contrive to surmount all these difficulties, even with their canoes and lading. The precipice, which rises upwards of 1,000 ft. above the plain, commands a most extensive and romantic prospect, embracing the valley of the Swan river.—Great Slave lake, between the parallels of 60° 38' and 63° N, and 110° and 119° W long., is 270 m. in length, and about 1,000 m. in circumf. It receives, by Slave river, the waters of Lake Athabasca, formed by the river of that name, and into which the Peace river or Unjigah flows when full; and it discharges itself at its NW extremity, through Mackenzie's river, into the Frozen ocean, in 70° N lat. The Churchill river, called also Missinippi, or 'Great water,' which empties itself into Hudson's bay, is likewise connected, by means of lakes, with the river Athabasca;—"an invaluable communication," Malte Brun remarks, "had it taken place in a more temperate climate;" but here, even under the 57th parallel, the severity of the winter is extreme; and nothing can be more terrifically desolate and repulsive than the barren and rocky shores of Hudson's bay. From Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan, in about N lat. 54°—to which luggage is transportable by cart or boat, but no further—there is a trail to the pass of Kostanee, which lies within the limits of Oregon, and leads to the Columbia river, but is often by treaty for goods and despatches to the Hudson's Bay company. The height of land between the head-streams of the Columbia and the Saskatchewan, or between the eastern and western waters of this region, is from 7,000 to 8,000 ft. above sea-level. "We breakfast," says Mr. George Simpson in his *Overland Journey*, "on the level isthmus, which did not exceed 14 paces in width, filling our kettles for this our lonely meal at once from the crystal sources of the Columbia and the Saskatchewan, while these feeders of two opposite oceans, murmuring over their beds of mossy stones as if to bid each other a long farewell, could hardly fail to attune our minds to the sublimity of the scene. But between these kindred fountains, the common progeny of the same snow-wreaths, there was this remarkable difference of temp., that the source of the Columbia showed 40°, while that of the Saskatchewan raised the mercury to 53½°, the therm. meanwhile standing as high as 71° in the shade. From the vicinity of perpetual snow, we estimated the elevation of the height of land to be 7,000 or 8,000 ft. above the level of the sea, while

the surrounding peaks appeared to rise nearly half of that altitude over our heads. Still this pass was inferior in grandeur to that of the Athabasca portage. There the road, little better than a succession of glaciers, runs through a region of perpetual snow, where nothing that can be called a tree presents itself to relieve and cheer the eye. There, too, the relative position of the opposite waters is such as to have hardly a parallel on the earth's surface; for a small lake, appropriately enough known as the Committee's Punch-bowl, sends its tribute, from one end to the Columbia, and from the other to the Mackenzie." The valley of the Mackenzie river rises rapidly into hills of from 1,000 to 1,500 ft. elevation towards what is called the Barren grounds, which here extend N from the E extremity of Lake Athabasca, and Great Slave lake, to the E mouth of the Mackenzie. On the W, or towards the Rocky mountains, it presents an undulating surface, becoming more rugged as we proceed S.

Climate and soil.] We have frequent occasion to remark, that the American continent is remarkably cold, in proportion to the distance of the several countries from the equator. That part of the regions now under consideration which contains the principal settlements, is situated between the same parallels with Great Britain; some resemblance might be expected to exist, therefore, in the temp. of the atmosphere in the two countries; but while in this country our winters are generally moderate, those in New Britain are very intense. Wine is here often frozen into a solid mass, and brandy coagulated into a species of thick oil; the breath is condensed as it leaves the mouth, and when in bed, forms on the blankets a kind of hoar-frost. At York fort, "the land seems to have been thrown up by the sea, and is never thawed during the hottest summer, with the therm. at 90° to 100° in the shade, more than 10 or 12 inches, and then the soil is of the consistence of clammy mud." At Fort Franklin, in N lat. 65° 12', W long. 132° 18', the mean annual temp. is 17° 50'; the maximum of heat 80°; the minimum -58°. Great Britain, it is true, enjoys a more temperate atmosphere than the neighbouring continent of Europe in the same latitude; but even in the northern parts of Russia, though much farther removed from the equator, there is seldom felt a degree of cold equal to that common in these regions of America. It has also been asserted that, contrary to what is generally experienced in other regions, the cold is more intense on the sea-coasts than in the inland parts. To account in some degree for this, it may be observed, that very little of the coast of this country is bounded by the ocean; the chief parts of the sea upon which it borders are Davis' straits, Hudson's strait and bay, and James's bay. Now, these bodies of water, though of considerable magnitude, are not sufficiently large to check the influence of the wind proceeding from the frozen region in the NW; the consequence is, that they are almost entirely covered with ice during six months of the year, and thus, instead of mitigating the cold, they add considerably to its force. It has farther been observed, that the inland country is elevated and dry, unacquainted with fogs, and accordingly healthy,—while the coasts are low, marshy, exposed to frequent fogs and moist weather, and consequently highly noxious to the human frame. The former is abundantly fertile in spontaneous productions, and, by being cultivated, becomes a very agreeable country; the latter is dreary and unproductive, and scarce affords either food or shelter to those wild beasts by which it is frequented.—In winter the *aurora borealis* is very frequent; it is sometimes of the pale yellow colour which with us it generally exhibits, and sometimes of a blue, black, or

flame colour, with corruscations extremely vivid. The sun is frequently surrounded with a halo or circle, and mock suns are often seen. In the northern parts the land is barren and comfortless; in the southern parts it is more fertile, and offers sufficient encouragement to him who would bestow the proper cultivation. On the coasts, the country chiefly produces pines, birch, larches, and willows, but the trees are stunted and knotty. In the interior parts the same kinds of trees are more abundant, and of great size.—With regard to vegetable productions, it is believed that in many places round Hudson's bay the country is capable of bringing to perfection most kinds of grain. The banks of the Churchill produce some berry-bearing shrubs, the gooseberry-bush, three species of vaccinium, the black currant, strawberry, and a small species of white rose, the burdock, wood-sorrel, dandelion, a species of cistus, a species of box, different kinds of moss, several grasses, and pease. The trees which compose the forests of this savage country present very few species. The pine, dwarf-larch, poplar, willow, and dwarf-birch, complete the catalogue. These trees, however, are much influenced in their growth by locality and soil, and are, in some of the S parts near the great lakes, of great size, but in the N gradually dwindle down, and finally disappear. The banks of the rivers in the districts bordering on the United States seem to be susceptible of several kinds of cultivation; barley and rye have ripened there, and hemp becomes very fine.—Iron, lead, copper, and marble, have been found in the mountainous parts. Some parts abound in excellent coal.

Animals.] Deer of various species, elks, stags, bears, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, lynxes, otters, wild cats, squirrels, hares, and ermines, are numerous throughout these regions, and indeed furs form at present the chief source of commercial wealth and enterprise. It deserves to be remarked, that not only here, but in every cold country, the greater part of animals during winter acquire a kind of hair or down, much longer, thicker, softer, and consequently much warmer than their summer-dress; during the latter season they are, as in other countries, of different colours; but during the former their fur in some instances assumes the colour of snow.—The feathered tribes also are numerous. Many of these abandon it in winter, proceeding southwards to more temperate climates. Of those that remain, several, like the quadrupeds, assume during winter the white dress which in that season is here most universal. Game is so abundant, that it is nothing uncommon for 10,000 geese to be killed during a winter at the factories.—The seas and lakes abound in fish, particularly whales, morses, seals, cod and white fish, pike, perch, carp, and trout.

Population.] The aboriginal inhabitants of the various parts of this country may be generally divided into the Southern Indians, the Northern Indians, and the Esquimaux.—The Southern Indians inhabit the country situated between the S coast of Hudson's bay and the territories of Canada, and that part of the W coast of the bay lying to the S of Churchill river, and reaching inland to lake Athabasca. The chief of these tribes are the Ne-heth-awa, the Assinne-poënac, the Fall, the Sussé, the Paegan, and the Blood Indians.—The Northern Indians inhabit that large tract of country lying between the 59th and 68th parallels of N lat., and which extends upwards of 500 m. from E to W. Their country is bounded by Churchill river on the S; by the country of the Athabasca Indians on the W; and by Hudson's bay on the E. They subsist by hunting and fishing, but are by no means skilful in these operations. In summer they eat the berries of the whortle

and other species, and occasionally feed on a kind of unctuous clay. They are quiet and patient, limited in their ideas and powers of understanding, and so indolent that numbers of them perish every year from famine. Their women are low in stature, and of a delicate shape; they are rather the slaves than the companions of the men. The numbers of the native pop. are stated very credibly to admit of no accurate estimate. Altogether about 35,000 Indians of both sexes and all tribes, are computed to vegetate and roam between the 42d and 54th parallels. Besides this, it has been calculated that some 9,000 white men—Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, and Russians—are engaged in trapping and hunting in the north and far west. "Throughout this immense country," says Mr. Ballantyne, "there are probably not more ladies than would suffice to form half-a-dozen quadrilles; and these, poor banished creatures! are chiefly the wives of the principal gentlemen connected with the fur trade. The rest of the female pop. consist chiefly of half-breeds and Indians; the latter entirely devoid of education, and the former as much enlightened as can be expected from those whose life is spent in such a country. Even these are not very numerous, and yet without them the men would be in a sad condition, for they are the only tailors and washerwomen in the country, and make all the mittens, moccasins, fur caps, deer-skin coats, &c., &c., worn in the land. There are one or two favoured spots, however, into which a missionary or two have penetrated; and in Red river settlement, the only colony in the Company's territories, there are several churches and clergymen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic."

Government of the Company.] The affairs of the Hudson's Bay company are at present directed by a governor, deputy-governor, and committee of 7 elected by 239 proprietors representing a capital stock of £400,000. For the general management of their trade and territories, the Company maintain about 136 establishments or *forts*, as they are called, 25 chief factors, 27 chief traders, and 152 clerks. Below these are about 1,200 servants, chiefly Scotch Highlanders and Orkney men, but a considerable number half-breeds and French Canadians, enlisted for 5 years' service at wages varying from 48 to 80 dollars per ann. Mr. Ballantyne informs us that there are "seven different grades in the service. First, the labourer, who is ready to turn his hand to anything; to become a trapper, fisherman, or rough carpenter, at the shortest notice. He is generally employed in cutting fire-wood for the consumption of the establishment at which he is stationed, shovelling snow from before the doors, mending all sorts of damages to all sorts of things; and, during the summer months, in transporting furs and goods between his post and the nearest *dépôt*. Next in rank is the interpreter. He is for the most part an intelligent labourer, of pretty long standing in the service, who, having picked up a smattering of Indian, is consequently very useful in trading with the natives. After the interpreter comes the postmaster, usually a promoted labourer, who, for good behaviour or valuable services, has been put upon a footing with the gentlemen of the service, in the same manner that a private soldier in the army is sometimes raised to the rank of a commissioned officer. At whatever station a postmaster may happen to be placed, he is generally the most useful and active man there. He is often placed in charge of one of the many small stations, or outposts, throughout the country. Next are the apprentice clerks. These last, after the first five years of their apprenticeship, attain to the rank of clerks. The clerk, after a number of years' service, (averaging from 13 to 20.) be-

comes a chief trader, or half-share holder, and in a few years more he attains the highest rank to which any one can rise in the service, that of chief factor or shareholder."

"The country is divided into 4 large departments, (1.) The Northern department, which includes all the establishments in the far N and frozen regions; (2.) the Southern department, including those to the S and E of this, the posts at the head of James's bay and along the shores of Lake Superior; (3.) the Montreal department, including the country in the neighbourhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa river, and along the N shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence and Esquimaux bay; and (4.) the Columbia department, which comprehends an immense extent of country to the W of the Rocky mountains, including the Oregon territory, which, although the Hudson's bay company still trade in it, now belongs, as every one is aware, to the Americans. These departments are divided into a number of districts, each under the direction of an influential officer, and these again are subdivided into numerous establishments, forts, posts, and outposts. The name of *fort*, as already remarked, is given to nearly all the posts in the country, but some of them certainly do not merit the name; indeed, few of them do. The only two in the country that are real *bona fide* forts, are Fort-Garry and the Stone fort in the colony of Red river, which are surrounded by stone walls with bastions at the corners. The others are merely defended by wooden pickets or stockades; and a few, where the Indians are quiet and harmless, are entirely destitute of defence of any kind. Some of the chief posts have a complement of about 30 or 40 men; but most of them have only 10, 5, 4, and even 2, besides the gentlemen in charge. As, in most instances, these posts are planted in a wilderness far from men, and the inhabitants have only the society of each other, some idea may be formed of the solitary life led by many of the Company's servants."

At Red river settlement, which is about the central point of the S frontier, there is a resident governor, with a council, recorder, sheriff, and coroner, "for the due government of the affairs of the province, and for the careful and legal administration of justice throughout Rupert's Land," as these dominions are styled in the original grant. Trial by jury has been introduced by the Company. An annual council is held at York factory, before which are brought the reports of the trade of each district, and propositions for new enterprises; and the proceedings and reports are duly forwarded to the board of directors in London, for final approval. Soon after the union of the North-west and Hudson's bay companies, parliament passed an act extending the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts over the territories occupied by the fur-traders. Under this act, certain parties of the Company were appointed justices-of-the-peace, and empowered to try minor offences, arrest and send to Canada criminals of a higher order, and judge and grant execution in civil suits where the amount in issue should not exceed £200.

Commerce.] The Company have two migratory trading and trapping establishments of 50 or 60 men each. The one traps and trades in Upper California; the other in the country lying W, S, and E of Fort Hall. They also have a heavy armed steam-vessel which runs along the coasts, and 5 sailing-vessels of from 100 to 500 tons burden, which are employed part of the year in trading along the coast, and with the islands of the N. Pacific, and the remainder of the year in bringing goods from London, and carrying back furs. One of these ships arrives at Fort Vancouver in the spring of each year, laden

with coarse woollens, cloths, baizes and blankets; hardware and cutlery; cotton cloth, calicoes, and cotton handkerchiefs; tea, sugar, coffee, and cocoa; rice, tobacco, soap, beads, guns, powder, lead, rum, wine, brandy, gin, and playing cards; boots, shoes, and ready-made clothing, &c.; also every description of sea-stores, canvass, cordage, paints, oils, chains and chain-cables, anchors, &c. Having discharged supplies, it takes a cargo of lumber to the Sandwich islands, or of flour and goods to the Russians at Sitka or Kamtschatka; returns in August, receives the furs collected at Fort Vancouver, and sails again for England. The value of peltries annually collected in Oregon, by the Hudson's bay company, is about 140,000 dol., or £18,000, in the London or New York market. The prime cost of the goods exchanged for them is about 20,000 dollars. To this must be added the per centage of the officers as governors, factors, &c., the wages and food of about 400 men, the expense of shipping, to bring supplies of goods and take back the returns of furs, and 2 years' interest on the investments. The Company made arrangements, in 1839, with the Russians at Sitka, and at other ports, about the sea of Kamtschatka, to supply them with flour and goods at fixed prices. And as they are opening large farms on the Cowlitz, the Umpqua, and in other parts of the Oregon territory, for the production of wheat for that market; and they can afford to sell goods, purchased in England under a contract of 50 years' standing, 20 or 30 per cent. cheaper than American merchants can; there seems a certainty, some American authorities tell us, that the Hudson's bay company will engross the entire trade of the North Pacific, as, in their apprehension, it has that of Oregon.

Originally the adventures of the Company were highly lucrative. In 1684, the shares paid 50 per cent.; and in 1688 as much. In 1689, this payment was reduced by one-half, though next year the stock was trebled without any call being made; but soon after this the Company began to suffer from the attacks of the French. In 1720 the stock was again trebled with a call of only 10 per cent.; and the dividends seem to have varied from 5 to 12 per cent. throughout the latter part of the century. During a parliamentary inquiry into their proceedings in 1749, the Company produced documents to prove that their profits were sufficiently limited, as appears from the following summary of their expenditure and returns, in the space of ten years, from 1739 to 1748 inclusive:

Charges of shipping, factories, &c., in ten years,	£157,432 14 4
Exports during that period,	52,463 9 0
Total expenses,	£209,896 3 4
Amount of sales,	278,542 18 8
Clear profits from the trade in ten years,	£68,646 15 4
Dividends in one year among 100 shares of £100 each,	£6,364 13 6
For each proprietor of £100 stock,	£63 12 11

The following account of imports and sales for one year, from Michaelmas 1747 to Michaelmas 1748, affords a detailed view of the articles of trade, and their respective values, at that date.

Articles,	Number,	£ s. d.
Beaver skins,	£2,716	at 0 7 6 per skin.
Martins,	8,485	0 6 8
Others,	1,446	0 9 7
Cats,	1,199	0 10 10
Foxes,	527	0 8 14
Wolverins,	977	0 5 0
Bears,	371	1 9 7
Wolves,	1,663	0 5 6
Woodshocks,	82	0 10 7

Elks,	50	at 0 6 7 per skin.
Deer,	105	0 2 3
Bed-feathers,	5,838 lbs.	0 1 2 per lb.
Castor,	308	0 6 24
Whale fins,	226	0 2 0
Minks,	33	0 3 1 per skin.
Racoons,	26	0 1 7
Goose quills,	43,000	0 15 0 M.
Musquash,	268	0 0 9 per skin.
Badger,	80	0 1 1
Total value,	£30,160 5 11	

The Company's establishments in the bay, in the year 1790, may be seen at one view in the following table:

Settlements.	Number of Servants.	Trade on Average.
Churchill fort,	25	10,000
York fort,	100	25,000
Severn-house,	50	5,600
Albany fort,	40	7,000
Moose fort,	25	
East Main,		
Total,	240	£47,600

In forming a standard of trade with the natives, the beaver skin was originally taken as the universal measure; and a comparative valuation made of the other kinds of peltry, &c., according to the following table:

A full grown moose,	skin 1 as 2 beavers.
Cub ditto,	1 as 1
Old bears,	1 as 1
Cub ditto,	1 as 1
Foxes, black,	1 as 1
Ditto, gray,	1 as 1
Ditto, white,	2 as 1
Ditto, red,	1 as 1
Ditto, brown,	2 as 1
Wolf,	1 as 1
Wolverins,	1 as 1
Cats,	1 as 1
Otter, old parchment,	1 as 1
Ditto, cub and drest,	1 as 1
Martins, prime,	1 as 1
Ditto, ordinary,	1 as 1
Deer, buck,	1 as 1
Ditto, doe,	2 as 1
Musquash,	1 as 1
Goose feathers,	10 as 1
Ditto quills,	No. 2,000 as 1
Castor,	lb. 2 as 1

With these the trading goods were bartered, or directed to be bartered, at the following rates:

Glass beads,	lb. 1 as 1 beaver.
China ditto,	1 as 1
Kettles, brass,	1 as 1
Coarse cloth,	1 as 1
Blankets,	No. 1 as 1
Tobacco,	lb. 2 as 1
Shirts, check,	No. 1 as 1
Stockings, yarn,	No. 1 as 1
Powder,	No. 1 as 1
Shot,	No. 1 as 1
Knives,	No. 1 as 1
Guns,	No. 1 as 1
Flints,	No. 1 as 1
Vermillion,	No. 1 as 1
Rings, brass,	No. 1 as 1
Needles,	No. 1 as 1
Hatchet,	No. 1 as 1
Brandy,	No. 1 as 1
Razors,	No. 1 as 1
Thread,	No. 1 as 1

Out of this standard, however—which was in itself sufficiently hard upon the Indians—the factors were allowed, for their own emolument, to raise a surplus-trade; so that the natives often paid at the rate of one-third, or even one-half, more than the preceding rates. In consequence of this growing traffic, and the alleged supineness of the Company, the trade gradually decreased, though the articles procured were bringing a higher price at home. This was partly ascribed to the competition of the Canadian traders, who since 1773 penetrated into the interior, and established trading-ports nearer the abodes of the

natives, who often collected more skins than they were able to convey to the settlements on the coast, and were glad to find a market without needing to seek it by a long and laborious journey. By these enterprising competitors the Company's trade suffered so severely, that, in 1775, it fell short nearly one-half of what it had been in 1774. But they immediately commenced pursuit of the retreating trade by erecting trading-houses in the interior. In 1775, they formed a settlement at Sturgeon lake, in N lat. 53° 56', and W long. 102° 15'; in 1793, their traders repaired to the SE of Portage-de-Traite among the Knisteneaux, and, about the beginning of the present century, to Athabasca river, in N lat. 56° 42', among the Chepewyans. After the establishment of these trading-houses, which are maintained at a great expense, the Indians in a great measure ceased to visit the factories on the coast of Hudson's bay, which have thus become little better than storehouses for the articles of the trade. Still, however, in spite of these endeavours to secure the traffic of the natives, they found the adventurers from Canada in every respect an overmatch for their people in the business.

The Hudson's Bay company continued to suffer greatly from the operations of the North-west company, and during the interval between 1830 and 1822 they received for 6 years no dividend at all, and but 4 per cent. for the remainder. By the arrangement between the two rival associations, things were a little mended. The present capital stock was now formed; and from 1824 to 1842 half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. were paid, with bonuses from 1828 to 1832 of 10 per cent., and from 1832 to 1841 of 6 per cent.

Trade is still, Mr. Ballantyne informs us, carried on with the natives by means of the beaver or *castor* standard valuation. "This is to obviate the necessity of circulating money, of which there is little or none excepting in the colony of Red River. Thus an Indian arrives at a fort with a bundle of furs, with which he proceeds to the Indian trading-room. There the trader separates the furs into different lots, and, valuing each at the standard valuation, adds the amount together, and tells the Indian (who has been gazing all the time at the procedure with great interest and anxiety) that he has got fifty or sixty castors; at the same time he hands the Indian fifty or sixty little bits of wood in lieu of cash, so that the latter may know, by returning these in payment of the goods for which he really exchanges his skins, how fast his hands are decreasing. The Indian then proceeds to look round upon the bales of cloth, powder-horns, guns, blankets, knives, &c., with which the shop is filled, and after a good while makes up his mind to have a small blanket. This being given him, the trader tells him that the price is 6 castors; the purchaser hands back 6 of his little bits of wood, and proceeds to select something else. In this way he goes on till all his wooden cash is expended, and then, packing up his goods, departs to show his treasures to his wife, and another Indian takes his place. The value of a castor is from 1s. to 2s. The natives generally visit the establishments of the Company twice a year—once in October, when they bring in the produce of their autumn hunts; and again in March, when they come in with that of the great winter hunt. The number of castors that an Indian makes in a winter hunt varies from 50 to 200, according to his perseverance and activity, and the part of the country in which he hunts. The largest amount I ever heard of was made by a man called Piaquata-Kiscum, who brought in furs, on one occasion, to the value of 260 castors. The poor fellow was soon afterwards poisoned by his relatives, who were jealous of his superior abilities as a hunter, and

envied him for the favour shown him by the white men. After the furs are collected in spring at all the different outposts, they are packed in conveniently sized bales, and forwarded, by means of boats and canoes, to the three chief depots on the sea-coast—namely, Fort Vancouver at the mouth of the Columbia river, on the shores of the Pacific; York fort on the shores of Hudson's bay; and Moose factory, on the shores of James's bay—from whence they are transported in the Company's ships to England. The whole country, in summer, is consequently in commotion with the passing and repassing of brigades of boats laden with bales of merchandise and furs; the still waters of the lakes and rivers are rippled by the paddle and the oar; and the long-silent echoes, which have been slumbering in the icy embrace of a dreary winter, are now once more awakened by the merry voice and tuneful song of the hardy voyageur."

The following table shows the comparative exports to London by the Hudson's Bay company from York fort in 1845 and 1846:

SKINS.	1846.	1845.
Beaver,	31,363	10,509
Badger,	1,017	
Beaver,	2,252	3,080
Fisher,	2,974	2,227
Fox, silver,	367	276
Fox, cross,	1,291	859
Fox, red,	3,922	2,649
Fox, white,	843	2,910
Fox, Kitt,	3,837	5,267
Lynx,	14,202	5,977
Martin,	85,014	63,461
Mink,	19,308	18,083
Musquash,	201,915	164,260
Otter,	1,389	1,137
Rabbit,	27,758	46,970
Siran,	1,909	3,545
Wolf,	7,652	9,106
Wolverin,	693	634

An article in the *Morning Chronicle* enables us to supply the reader with the following table of the total imports into, and exports from, England of skins and furs in 1850:

	Total im- portation into England.	Exported England.	Consumed in England.
Raccoon,	525,000	525,000	None.
Beaver,	60,000	12,000	48,000
Chinchilla,	85,000	30,000	55,000
Beaver,	9,500	8,000	1,500
Fisher,	11,000	11,000	None.
Fox, Red,	50,000	50,000	None.
... Cross,	4,500	4,500	None.
... Silver and black,	1,000	1,000	None.
... White,	1,500	500	1,000
... Grey,	20,000	18,000	2,000
... Lynx,	55,000	50,000	5,000
Martin or sable,	120,000	15,000	105,000
Mink,	245,000	75,000	170,000
Musquash,	1,000,000	150,000	850,000
Otter,	17,500	17,500	None.
Fur seal,	15,000	12,500	2,500
Wolf,	15,000	15,000	None.

EUROPEAN FURS FOR 1850.

	Imported.	Exported.	Consumed in England.
Martin, Stone, and Baum,	120,000	5,000	115,000
Squirrel,	2,271,258	77,160	2,194,098
Pitch,	63,091	28,276	34,815
Kolinski,	58,410	200	58,210
Ermine,	187,104	None.	187,104

To the same source we are indebted for the following notices of the principal furs exported from the Hudson's bay territories. The varieties of foxes include the black, silver, cross, red, blue, white, and kitt. The black fox is the most valuable of this tribe, a single skin bringing from 10 to 40 guineas; they are generally purchased for the Russian and Chinese markets, being highly prized in those countries. The fox resembles in shape the common fox

of England, but is much larger, and jet black, with the exception of one or two white hairs along the back, and a pure white tuft at the end of the tail. The silver fox differs from the black fox only in the number of white hairs with which its fur is sprinkled. The cross and red fox are used by the Chinese, Greeks, Persians, &c., for cloak linings and for trimming their dresses. The white and blue fox are used in this and other countries for ladies' wear. The white fox is numerous on the shores of Hudson's bay; but the blue fox is seldom seen. Its colour is a dirty bluish grey. The otters are chiefly exported for the use of the Russians, Chinese, and Greeks, for caps, collars, trimmings, robes, &c. The beaver, in former years, was one of the Hudson's bay company's most valuable productions; but since its use has been almost entirely discontinued in the manufacture of hats, it has lost much of its value. Experiments have, however, been made, and are progressing satisfactorily, to adapt its fine and silky wool to weaving purposes. The fur of the lynx (*Felis Canadensis*), and of the lynx cat (*Felis rufa*), when dyed and prepared, is exported in large numbers for the American market, where they are much admired. In its natural state the fur is a greyish white, with dark spots, and it is much used by the Chinese, Greeks, Persians, and others, for cloaks, linings, &c., for which purposes it is very appropriate, being exceedingly warm, soft, and light. The wolves' skins are generally used as cloak and coat linings in Russia and other cold countries, by those who cannot afford the more choice kinds; also for sleigh coverings and open carriages. The Hudson's bay martin, or sable, is principally used for ladies' wear, and is next in repute and value to the Russian sable. It is consumed in large quantities in this country, in France, and in Germany, and generally maintains a steady price. It is most numerous in the Mackenzie river district. The darkest colours are the most valuable, and the lighter shades are frequently dyed to imitate the darker varieties. The minx is exclusively the produce of the Hudson's Bay company's possessions and other parts of North America. It is consumed in Europe in immense quantities principally for ladies' wear; its rich, glossy appearance, and dark brown colour (similar to the sable), combined with its durability and moderate cost, justly render it a great favourite. The musquash, or large American musk rat, is imported into this country in immense numbers; it was formerly much used in the manufacture of hats, but the introduction of the silk hat has entirely superseded it. It is now, however, dressed in a superior way, and is manufactured extensively for female wear, both in its natural and dyed state. The Hudson's bay rabbit is one of the least valuable skins imported by the company. Like all furs from the Polar regions, it is fine, long, and thick, but the skin is so fragile and tender that it is almost useless; it is, however, dyed and manufactured for ladies' wear, and is sold under various names, frequently as sable. The fur of the large North American black bear is generally used in this and other countries for military purposes, for caps, pistol holsters, rugs, carriage hammer-cloths, sleigh coverings and accompaniments. The fine black cub bears are much sought after in Russia for making shube linings, coat linings, trimmings and facings; the other sorts, with the large grey bears, for sleigh coverings, &c. The skin of the white Polar bear, the supply of which is very limited, is generally made into rugs, which are often bordered with that of the black and grey bear. The sea otter, (*Eutrydra marina*), is said to be the royal fur of China, and is much used by the great officers of state, mandarins,

&c. It is in great esteem in Russia, and is principally worn by the nobles, for collars, cuffs, facings, trimmings, &c. On account of its great weight, it is rarely used by ladies. A single skin is often valued at 40 guineas.

HUDSON POINT, a headland of the island of Antigua, on the S coast of the parish of St. Phillip, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 0' 59''$, and W long. $61^{\circ} 40'$.

HUDSWELL, a chapelry and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Richmond. Area 2,831 acres. Pop. in 1831, 291; in 1851, 245.

HUE, a river of Annam, which descends from the mountains on the W confines of the empire, and running ENE through the prov. of the same name, throws itself by a considerable estuary into the road of the same name, 10 m. N of Hué, and 60 m. NW of Turon harbour, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 37'$, and after a course of about 45 m. It is broad, but possesses little depth, and is navigable for vessels only of small tonnage. The embouchure forms an excellent port, where vessels of the largest size can ride in safety in the SW monsoon. To the NE, however, it is destitute of shelter. The waters of the river flow over a bed of white sand, and are beautifully limpid, and its banks are pretty well cultivated.

HUE. See FAI FO.

HUE, **HOE**, or **KOUANG-TRI**, a prov. of Annam, bounded on the N by a wall running across the empire from the mountains on the W to the Chinese sea, by which it is bounded on the E; on the S it is bounded by the prov. of Quang-nam; and on the E by the prov. of Laos, from which it is separated by the mountains of Moi. It is watered by the river of the same name, and is one of the most fertile and salubrious districts of the empire. The capital, Hué, Hué Fo, Fou-Tschouan, or Phuxuan, which is also the capital of the empire of Annam, is situated on the river of the same name, 200 m. ENE of Lanchang, 500 m. N of Saigon, and 80 m. NW of Fai-fo, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. $107^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. 60,000. It is surrounded with brick walls 60 ft. in height, and a double ditch; and the gates, which are built of stone, are surmounted with towers from 90 to 100 ft. high. The fortress, which is considered the strongest in Asia, is rectangular in form, and about 6 m. in circumference. The fortifications are mounted with 1,200 pieces of cannon. The casements are bomb-proof. Within are an extensive arsenal, various magazines, spacious barracks, large public granaries and other buildings, all of which are abundantly supplied with water by means of a canal connected with the river. The aspect of the town from the exterior is extremely imposing. A magnificent line of trees surrounds the ramparts and forms a delightful promenade. The interior is dull, and presents nothing attractive. The buildings are of cane plastered with mud. The river, on entering the town, divides into numerous arms, which, taking different directions, separates the town into several parts; intercommunication between them is effected by means of boats. The streets are clean and well laid out, but with the exception of the palace of the sovereign, the style of which is rich, though grotesque, the town contains no edifice worthy of note. The Catholic missionaries have several schools in which the Latin and French languages are taught, and it is said that a fifth part of the pop. have been converted to their faith. The bazaar possesses little to attract attention. The surrounding country is sandy, and possesses little fertility, but is well-cultivated and pleasing. Grass and reeds form the only vegetation on the banks of the river. The coast is of the same sandy character, and rises so high as to impede all view of the sea from the town.

HUECAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 14 m. NW of Toledo, and partido of Torrigos. Pop. 357.

HUECIJA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 11 m. N of Almeria, and partido of Canjajar, at the foot of a mountain, and near a considerable stream. Pop. 1,221. It has a parish church and a convent.

HUEHUETOCA, or **GUEGUETOQUE**, a village of Mexico, in the state and 21 m. N of Mexico, in the upper part of the basin of the Tula, at an alt. of 7,530 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 19° 49'. It gives its name to the celebrated canal constructed for the preservation of Mexico from inundation by diverting the waters of the Guantitlan from the adjacent chain of lakes.

HUEJOCINGO, a village of Mexico, in the state and 21 m. NW of La Puebla, and 60 m. ESE of Mexico. It is of large size, and possesses a handsome church and a convent. It was formerly the capital of a small republic which bore the same name.

HUELAMO-DE-OCANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Cuenca, near the l. bank of the Jucar. Pop. 529.

HUELGOAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, arrond. of Châteaunin. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,079; in 1841, 11,994. The town is 20 m. NE of Chateaulin. Pop. in 1841, 1,156. It has numerous annual fairs for cattle, grain, hemp, lint, &c.; and in the environs is a productive mine of lead.

HUELMA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Jaen. The partido comprises 11 pueblos. The town is 24 m. SE of Jaen, and 32 m. SSW of Urba, in the midst of rugged mountains. Pop. 2,978. It has a parish church and a convent, and possesses some manufactories of common fabrics for local use. Cattle are reared in considerable numbers in the environs.

HUELVA, or **HUELVAS**, a province, partido, and town of Spain, in Andalusia. The prov., which was created in 1833, is bounded on the N by that of Badajoz; on the E by the prov. of Seville; on the SE by that of Cadiz; on the S by the ocean; and on the W by Portugal, from which it is separated to some extent by the Chanza and Guadiana. It comprises an area of 258 sq. leagues; and is intersected in a SW direction by the Sierra-Arocha, the western part of the Sierra-Morena. The principal rivers by which it is watered are on the E the Odiel and Tinto, both of which flow into the Atlantic, the latter at the Puertode-Palos celebrated as the place of embarkation of Columbus on his expedition to the New World. On the opposite side of the mountains, belonging to the basin of the Guadiana, are the Chanza, Malagon, and Albagarilla. Vast and sterile plains cover to a great extent the E portions of the prov., but in other parts it presents a pleasing diversity of surface. The soil is ill-cultivated; but possesses considerable fertility, and produces grain, wine, oranges, lemons, citron, &c., and affords good pasturage. The mountains are clothed with forests, and afford excellent timber; and the banks of the Rio-Tinto were formerly famous for their copper-mines. The prov. comprises 6 judicial partidos, viz.: Aracena, Ayamonte, El Cerro, H., Moguer, and La Palma; and contained in 1849, 153,462 inhabitants.—The judicial partido comprises 8 pueblos.—The town is situated on a point of land formed by the rivers Odiel and Tinto, and on the l. bank of the embouchure of the former river, 5 m. W of Moguer, and 51 m. W of Seville. Pop. 7,173. It has 2 parish churches, 5 convents, an hospital, and a custom-house. The building of small craft for fishing and the coast-trade, the manufacture of cables of Spanish broom, nets, &c., and fishing, form the

chief branches of local industry. The port is small, but carries on a considerable export trade with Portugal. This town, the Wuelba of the Arabs and *Onoba* of the ancients, is noted as the birthplace of Jose-Isidoro-Morales, of the famous navigator Jose-Mendoza-Rios, and of Alonso-Sanchez-de-Huelva, the discoverer of Hispaniola.

HUENCHULLAMI, a town of Chili, in the prov. of Maule, 22 m. NE of the mouth of the river of that name, and on a dry channel named the False Maule.

HUENEHUENELES, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the vicinity of the river Mendoza, in the S part of the prov. of that name, La Plata.

HUENEJA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 45 m. E of Granada, partido and 10 m. SE of Guadix, at the N base of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,350. It has a parish-church, and a custom-house. The iron-works of Jerez afford occupation to a large portion of its inhabitants.

HUERCALOVERA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Almeria. The partido comprises 5 pueblos. The town is 45 m. NNE of Almeria, and 100 m. E of Granada, in a flat tract of land near the Almanzor. Pop. 12,912, of whom a large proportion live in the environs. It has manufactories of lace, table-linen, and soap.

HUERCANOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 16 m. WSW of Logrono, partido and 2 m. S of Najera, on the r. bank of the Yulde, an affluent of the Nagerilla. Pop. 833. It has an hospital.

HUERMECES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 41 m. NE of Guadalajara; and partido of Sigüenza, in a valley watered by the Salinero. Pop. 287.

HUEROS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 16 m. E of Madrid, and partido of Alcala-de-Henares, in a plain between the Tajuna and Henares. Pop. 97.

HUERTA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 13 m. ESE of Salamanca, in a plain near the Tormes, on the road from Salamanca to Madrid. Pop. 282. It has a tile-work.

HUERTA-DE-ABAJO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 34 m. SE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, in the Val-de-Laguna. Pop. 158.

HUERTA-DE-ARRIBA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 37 m. SE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, 11 m. N of S. Leonardo, in the Val-de-Laguna. Pop. 480.

HUERTA-DE-LA-OBISPALIA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and partido and 25 m. SW of Cuenca, in a mountainous country, near the source of the Zancara. Pop. 227.

HUERTA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 37 m. SSE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, near the source of the Arandilla. Pop. 1,000.

HUERTA-VALDECARA BANOS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 19 m. E of Toledo, and partido of Ocana, in a hollow surrounded with mountains on all sides but the S. Pop. 2,000. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. In the environs are mines of saltpetre.

HUERTOTUJAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Granada, and partido of Loja, bathed by the Rio Genil. Pop. 1,350. It has several flour-mills, and a few manufactories.

HUEZEMES, or **HUEZEMES**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Cuenca, and partido of La Motilla-del-Molancar, on the l. bank of the Cabriel.

HUESA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Te-

ruel, and partido of Segura, at the foot of a hill, the summit of which is crowned by a fort, now in ruins, and near the Aguas. Pop. 1,047. It has several manufactories of pottery, and fulling-mills. This town is of considerable antiquity, and enjoys some peculiar privileges. Within the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. are the thermal baths of Segura, and a saline spring belonging to the government monopolies.

HUESCA, a province, judicial partido, and town of Spain, in Aragon. The prov. is bounded on the N by France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees, on the E by the prov. of Lerida, on the S and SW by that of Zaragoza, and on the NW by the prov. of Navarra. It is one of the three provs. into which the intendancy of Aragon was divided in 1833, and comprises 8 pueblos, viz. Barbastro, Benabarre, Boltana, Fraga, Huesca, Jaca, Sarinena, and Tamarite-de-Litena. Pop. in 1849, 247,105. It belongs, in its entire extent, to the basin of the Ebro, and is watered by the Aragon and Gallego on the W, the Alcanadre on the S, and the Cinca and Noguera-Ribargorzana. The mountainous parts are well-wooded, but possess little capability of culture. The more level districts have a fertile soil, but labour under the disadvantage of scarcity of water. The principal productions are wine, grain, fruit, legumes, lint, and hemp. Large numbers of cattle and mules are reared on the mountain-pastures. Iron, copper, and other metals exist here in abundance, but have hitherto been little wrought. Common cloth, linen, and alpargatas, a species of sandal commonly worn in the locality, form the chief articles of manufacture. The partido comprises 100 pueblos.—The town is situated on the slope of a hill, in the centre of an extensive plain, near the r. bank of the Isuela, 32 m. NE of Zaragoza, and 67 m. NW of Lerida. Pop. 9,200. It is surrounded with ancient walls, now to a great extent in ruins, and possesses several public squares. The principal street is that named the Cosu, which runs through the entire extent of the town. The houses are built with considerable uniformity, and generally 2 stories in height. Of the public buildings the principal are the cathedral, the parish-churches, of which there are 4, the royal college of Santiago founded by Charles V., and those of St. Vincent, Santa Orosia, and Santa Cruz, the university founded in 1354 by Don Pedro IV., and the town-hall. It has also numerous convents and a foundling-hospital, 2 public granaries, and 2 cavalry barracks. With the exception of a few manufactories of common cloth and tanneries, this town possesses little industry. It has, however, an annual fair which is well-frequented. The foundation of this town is unknown. Its name is of Arabic origin. It was called by the Romans *Urbs Victrix Osca*. A Greek and Latin school was established here by Sertorio. In 1096 it was taken by Don Pedro I. of Aragon from the Moors.

HUESCAR, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Granada. The partido comprises 5 pueblos. The town is 87 m. NE of Granada, and 35 m. NE of Purchena, in a valley near the r. bank of the Bravata, and not far from the Guardal. Pop. 5,640. It contains 3 churches, 3 convents, an hospital, and a public granary, and possesses a manufactory of cloth, linen, damask, and woollen coverlets. In the vicinity are the ruins of a town of the same name, which is supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians.

HUETE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, 36 m. SE of Guadalaxara, on the l. bank of a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Guadiela. It is well built, and is defended by a fort. Pop. 2,520. Lint and saffron are cultivated somewhat extensively in the environs.

HUETOR-DE-SANTILLAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. NE of Granada. Pop. 1,400.

HUETOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. E of Guadalaxara, and 6 m. S of Cifuentes. Pop. 300.

HUEVA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Guadalaxara. Pop. 400.

HUEVAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Seville. Pop. 545.

HUEZ, a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 4 m. NE of Bourg-d'Oisans, near the r. bank of the Sarenne. Pop. 388. There is a productive copper-mine in the vicinity.

HUFINGEN, or **HUFFINGEN**, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, on the l. bank of the Bre-gach, 10 m. SSE of Villingen. Pop. 1,580.

HUGELHEM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 6 m. SW of Rastadt. Pop. 766.

HUGGATE, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NE of Pocklington. Area 6,500 acres. Pop. 547.

HUGGLESCOTE, a chapelry in the p. of Ilstock, in Leicestershire, 6 m. NNE of Market-Bosworth. Area, with Donnington, 2,589 acres. Pop. 1,014.

HUGH (POINT), a headland of Russian America, at the S extremity of a peninsular projection on the E coast of Admiralty island, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 27'$.

HUGHSONVILLE, a village in Fishkill township, in Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S. Pop. 100.

HUGHLEY, a parish in Shropshire, 4 m. W by S of Much-Wenlock. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 115; in 1851, 112.

HUGILL, a chapelry in Kendal p., in Westmoreland, 1 m. SW of Kendal. Pop. in 1851, 443.

HUGON (SAINT), a village of Savoy, in the mand. of La Rochette, 4 m. NE of Allevard, near the French frontier.

HUHNERWASSER, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau. Pop. 1,100.

HUILQUILEMU, a village of Chili, on the frontier of Araucania, formerly the cap. of a prov. of the same name, now forming the districts of Rere and Isla, in the prov. of Leixa. Gold, copper, and zinc, occur in the vicinity.

HUIMES, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. N of Chinon, near the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,200.

HUINE, or **HUISNE**, a river of France, which rises in the forest of Bellesme, in the dep. of Orne; runs E, then S, then SW; passes La Ferte-Bernard and Montfort; and joins the Sarthe, on the l. bank, near Mans, after a course of 90 m.

HUIS (L'), a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, on the l. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 1,080.

HUISH, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. N of Hatherleigh. Area 986 acres. Pop. in 1851, 161.

HUISH (North), a parish in Devonshire, 7 m. SW of Totness. Area 2,662 acres. Pop. in 1831, 457; in 1851, 464.

HUISH (South), a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. SW of Kingsbridge. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 357; in 1851, 382.

HUISH-CAMPFLOWER, a parish in Somersetshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Wiveliscombe. Area 2,909 acres. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1851, 454.

HUISH-EPISCOPI, a parish in Somersetshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Langport. Area 2,314 acres. Pop. in 1831, 574; in 1851, 760.

HUISSEAU, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Cher, cant. and 4 m. NW of Bracieux, on the Cosson. Pop. 1,530.

HUISSEAU-SUR-MAUVES, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 4 m. N of Meun. Pop. 1,280.

HUISSEN, a small town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, on the l. bank of the Rhine, 4 m. S by E of Arnheim. Pop. 960.

HUITAA, a river of Iceland, which, issuing from the SE side of Lake Huitaar-vatn, runs S, and SW, and falls into the ocean in N lat. 64°.

HUITTIS, a small town of Finland, in the gov. of Abo, 1½ m. N of Bjorneborg.

HUIZEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 3 m. E of Naarden. Pop. 1,869.

HUJAMREE, a branch of the Sata, or E deltoid mouth of the Indus. In 1831 it was navigable for boats from the sea to the Sata, with a depth of 4 fath. to Vikkur; but in 1839 a change in its channel had closed its navigation.

HULBURTON, a village in Orleans co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Erie canal. Pop. 300.

HULCHERATH, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 9 m. SW of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,060.

HULCOTT, a parish in Bucks, 4 m. E of Aylesbury. Area 850 acres. Pop. in 1851, 150.

HULDENBERG, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 9 m. SW of Louvain. Pop. 1,100.

HULDIPUKRI, a town of Bengal, in the district of Midnapore, near a pass which leads into the wild part of Orissa. The country in the vicinity is mountainous and unhealthy.

HULDOA, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Delhi, 5 m. W of Coriahgunge.

HULDSCHIN-HILDSCHEN, or **HOLTSCHIN**, a small town of Silesia, 13 m. E of Troppau, and 6 m. W of Oderburg.

HULIN ROCKS, otherwise called **THE MAIDS**, a cluster of rocks in the Irish sea, about 6 m. NE from Lough Larne, on the coast of Antrim.

HULIN, or **HULEN**, a small town of Moravia, 12 m. S of Prezan, on the Russowa. Pop. 1,940.

HULL, or **KINGSTON-UPON-HULL**, a county of itself, parl. borough, and celebrated sea-port, in the E. R. of the co. of York, at the conflux of the river Hull with the Humber; in N lat. 53° 44', W long. 0° 20'; 9 m. S of Beverley, 38 m. SE of York, and 174 m. N of London; distant, by railway, from Barnsley 58 m.; from Birmingham 158 m.; from Chesterfield 87 m.; from Crewe 136 m.; from Derby 111 m.; from Fleetwood 144 m.; from Halifax 63 m.; from Leeds 38 m.; from Liverpool 104 m.; from London 242½ m.; from Manchester 93 m.; from Selby 31 m.; from Wolverton 190 m.; and from York 50 m.—The H. and Selby railway is 30½ m. in length, and passes over a level country in nearly a straight line. It has, however, to contend with the river Humber navigation throughout its whole length.—The limits of Hullshire, or 'the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull,' a district separated from the E. R., and placed under the government of the corporation of H., extend from the Garrison side, E of the river Hull, to the W of Swanland, a distance of 8 m.; and from the Humber on the S to the Hunsley-Beacon division on the N, an average distance of 2 m., comprising a total area of 14,600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 45,173.—The limits of the borough, previous to the passing of the reform and municipal acts, were confined to the line of the ancient fortifications of the town, or, in other words, to that part of the town which is insulated by the river H. on the E side, and by the three docks and their basins, formed along the line of the old walls, on the other sides, comprising a total area of 960 acres, with a pop. in 1801, of 22,161; in 1831, of 32,958; in 1841, of 41,629; in 1851, of 50,552.—The parliamentary boundaries, besides the old borough, comprise the liberty of Myton on the W; the parish of Sculcoates, part of Sutton, and the

liberty of Trippet, on the N; and the parish of Drypool, and the Garrison side, on the E; the Humber being on the S; and the whole borough extending about 2 m. 5 furl., with an average breadth of nearly 1 m. Pop. within the limits, in 1831, 49,727; of whom 32,958 were within the limits of the town, with the precinct of Myton; in 1841, 45,173.

General description. From the point where the Hull and the Humber meet, the town now extends about 2 m. W along the N bank of the Humber, and rather more towards the N, along the W bank of the Hull, from its mouth, at the Humber. From the streets which line the Hull and the Humber, various others, upon no very regular plan, branch off, crossing each other in different places, and covering a very extensive area. Nearly all the wealthy inhabitants reside in Sculcoates; on the S and SW parts of which parish, next the old town, there are some handsome streets and excellent houses. The N part of the parish contains several manufactories on the banks of the Hull; but it is thinly inhabited. The citadel, situated within the angle formed by the junction of the Hull and the Humber, is surrounded and insulated by a fosse, to which the water of the Humber has access. Almost the whole town is of brick, well-built, and paved; furnished with well-constructed sewers, and lighted with gas. The streets in the old part of the town, consisting principally of Hull within the docks, are narrow, incommodious, and unpleasant; but the streets and buildings which have been added within the last 40 years evince the progress of general improvement. The whole town stands on a low and level tract of ground, and the vicinity is now well-secured, by embankments, from the dangers which it formerly encountered through inundations. The environs presenting, all around, for several miles, the same low and uniform level on which the town itself is built, and being almost entirely destitute of wood, except a few trees thinly scattered, have a naked and unpicturesque appearance; but the Humber is a grand feature in the scene, and the vessels constantly sailing on it, with the distant towns and villages on its Yorkshire and Lincolnshire shores, contribute, in some measure, to enliven the otherwise dreary and unvaried scenery. The market-place forms part of the public streets. In 1734, a fine equestrian gilded statue of King William III. was erected by subscription, near the S end of this place. The corn-exchange is situated in the market-place; but there is a new corn-market. Near the corn-exchange are the shambles, a neat but low, commodious, and well-ventilated building. The chartered market-days are Tuesday and Friday; the former is well-frequented as a corn-market; and on Saturday is held a vegetable and flesh-market. The spring fair, an annual market or fair for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goods in general, is held on the second Tuesday in April.—The public buildings and institutions connected with trade and commerce, besides those just noticed, are the custom-house, Trinity-house, pilot-office, dock-office, excise-office, exchange, post-office, stamp-office, banks, &c. The custom-house is a very large edifice nearly in the centre of the town, built of red brick, with stone quoins and dressings. The Trinity-house, rebuilt in 1753, forms a quadrangle surrounding a spacious area or court. The pilot-office is a lofty brick building opposite the Ferry-boat dock. The exchange holds a respectable rank among the institutions of H. Over it is a news-room. The present church of the Holy Trinity is said to be one of the largest parochial edifices in England. It was originally erected in 1285, but was enlarged and improved in the reign of Henry VII. It consists of a nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, transepts, and a noble

tower in the centre. Its length is 272 ft. from E to W; the nave being 144 ft.; the breadth of the nave of the transept under the steeple is 28 ft., and the length of the chancel 100 ft.; the breadth of the nave of the church is 172 ft.; the length of the transept 96 ft., and the breadth of the chancel 70 ft. The other churches are St. Mary's, St. John's, St. James's, and the Mariner's church, with the parish churches of Drypool and Sculcoates, and Christ's church, Sculcoates. Great Thornton Street dissenting chapel is a very handsome edifice, in the Greek style, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a frontage of 160 ft., and a portico 66 ft. wide, and 56 ft. high. It cost £7,000; and can accommodate 1,800 persons. There are 6 Independent chapels, 3 Baptist chapels, a Presbyterian church, 5 Wesleyan Methodist churches, a New Connexion Methodist, and a Primitive Methodist church, also a Friends' meeting-house, besides places of worship for Roman Catholics, Jews, and Unitarians, and a floating chapel.

Trade and commerce. H. is admirably situated for trade. The Humber is the common outlet by which all the eastern rivers of England, from the Tees to the Trent, discharge their waters into the North sea; it therefore opens an easy access from H. eastward to the sea, commanding at the same time, by its various branches, the whole of the interior navigation of the W, and affording access to the widely extended communications which ramify from thence to all parts of the country. By means of the rivers Hull, Derwent, and Ouse, the Humber communicates with the E and W ridings of Yorkshire. The Ouse and Calder navigation opens the communication, on the one hand, with the remainder of the W riding, the seat of the woollen manufactures, while, on the other hand, the same navigation communicates with Lancashire, the centre of the vast cotton manufactures, including the grand western emporium—Liverpool. Then again the Trent affords access to the great stocking-district of Nottingham, the mining and mineral district of Derbyshire, the potteries and coal of Staffordshire, and the whole course of the Severn to Bristol; and by means of intermediate branches still farther communication is opened with Derbyshire and with Sheffield. The eastern waters which finally unite in the Humber, by the assistance of the subsidiary streams which extend to the W, the N, and the S, collect the various products of the districts through which they pass, and, depositing them at H., bear back in return the merchandise which had been drawn to that port by its great trade with foreign parts. To such an extent have these advantages been improved, that, on the data of recent parliamentary returns, H. may be pronounced one of the three or four principal maritime towns in the empire with regard to its foreign trade, while its inland trade exceeds that of every other English port.

Harbour, docks, &c. Commercially important as this place appears to have been, even in the very infancy of British commerce, it is remarkable, that not till a comparatively recent period was any approximation made towards those great improvements and conveniences for shipping, by which H. is now particularly distinguished. Till the formation of the old dock in 1775, the whole of the commerce of this great port, as regarded wharfs and quays, was confined to that part of the river Hull, still known by the name of the Old harbour, and ships received and discharged their cargoes to a very considerable extent, by means of lighters and other small craft, while lying in the roads. In 1773-4, the Hull Dock company was established; and they opened their dock in 1778. The lock and basin of this dock were re-built in 1814-15, when the present convenient drawbridge was erected, and other improvements in the construction introduced. The dimensions of the old dock are as under:—

DOCK.—Length, 1,703 ft.; breadth 254 ft.; area 48,074 sq. yards, or 9 acres, 3 roods, 29 poles, and capable of affording accommodation to 100 square-rigged ships.

QUAYS.—Area 18,163 sq. yards.

WAREHOUSES AND SHEDS.—The first occupy an area of 2,251 sq. yds.; the last consist of 2 ranges, in length 143 ft. and 492 ft.; breadth 23 ft.

BUILDING LAND.—The area attached to the old dock comprises 25,098 sq. yards.

LEGAL QUAYS.—The length of these on the S side of the dock is 1,558 ft.

BASIN.—Length 211 ft.; breadth 80 ft.; area 1,875 sq. yds., or 1 rood, 22 poles.

LOCK.—Length 121 ft.; breadth 38 ft.; depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

TIDES.—The average depth of water upon the old dock lock-sills, at spring tides, is $20\frac{1}{2}$ ft.—at neap tides 15 ft.

The old dock, capacious and convenient as it was, not being found sufficient to meet the rapidly extending commerce of H., the Humber dock was formed in 1807-9 at an expense of £220,000. The old dock, till the construction of the Junction dock, in 1820, opened only into the river Hull,—the old harbour,—by which alone it eventually communicated with the Humber; but the Humber dock opens at once into the magnificent river or estuary whence it derives its name, by means of a lock of admirable construction, and a basin protected by piers. For the purpose of keeping the basin free from the immense accumulation of silt or warp, which the Humber deposits in greater quantities, probably, than any river in England, the S end of the Humber dock was provided with iron pipes of large bore, and sluice gates, by which the water might be occasionally suffered to rush through into the basin, and by its force loosen the mud, by which it would have otherwise, in course of time, become choked up. The basin of the Humber dock, with its piers, forms one of the most striking objects that meet the eye of the stranger at H. Its dimensions are as under:—

DOCK.—Average length 914 ft.; breadth 342 ft.; area 34,607 sq. yds., or 7 acres, 0 roods, 24 poles, and fitted to contain 70 square-rigged ships.

QUAYS.—Area 17,639 sq. yds.

LEGAL QUAYS.—Length on E side of dock 852 ft.; on S side 162 ft.

QUAYS ON BASIN.—Area 8,419 sq. yds.

SHED.—Length 754 ft.; breadth 25 ft.

PIERS.—The east and west piers of the basin are each 238 ft. long and 18 ft. broad.

BRIDGE.—Breadth $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

BASIN.—Length 258 ft.; breadth 434 ft.; area 12,429 sq. yds., or 2 acres, 2 roods, 11 poles.

LOCK.—Length $158\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; breadth 42 ft.; depth $31\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 2 inches.

TIDES.—Average depth of water on dock lock-sills, at spring tides, $26\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; at neap tides 21 ft.

The Junction dock was formed in 1827-9. Its dimensions are as under:

DOCK.—Length, 645 ft.; breadth, 407 ft.; area, 29,191 sq. yds., or 6 acres, 0 roods, 5 poles, and fitted to hold 60 square-rigged vessels.

QUAYS.—Area, 15,643 sq. yds.

BUILDING AREA.—2,247 sq. yds.

LOCKS.—Length, 120 ft.; breadth, $36\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; depth, 25 ft.

BRIDGES.—Two, each 24 ft. broad.

The additional quay-room gained by means of the Junction dock is not only on a most extensive scale, but, as in the other docks, it is wholly unimpeded by the intervention of buildings of any description, throughout the whole line of frontage on every side. This dock affords the very important advantage of forming a direct and open communication with the old dock, from the Humber, through the Humber dock. The locks at each end of the dock, by which the communication with the other two docks is kept up, are upon a scale admitting passage to vessels of 800 tons burden; and are provided with double flood-gates, by means of which the dock is kept free from the influence of the tides, and retains at all times nearly the same depth of water.

The first specific mention of the port of H. in connection with commerce is of date 1198, when it appears to have been not only a seaport, but also one of the ports whence wool, the great native commodity, was allowed to be exported. At the conclusion of the 12th cent., this port was a regular place of staple for the exportation of wool and other customable commodities, and the importation of wines and other foreign productions. In the reign of John—if an accurate conclusion can be drawn from the amount of the *quinzeme*—it was a port of the sixth magnitude in the island; those of London, Boston, Southampton, Lincoln, and Lynn, being alone superior to it; and in the reign of Edward I. it ranked third, being surpassed only by London and Boston. On the invasion of France in 1359, Edward required every seaport town in the kingdom to send a certain number of ships and mariners, according to the ability of the place. The respective quotas sent by the principal ports are as under:

	Men.	Ships.
Dartmouth,	1,075	43
London, &c.,	662	25
Hull,	466	16
Lynn,	382	16

Newcastle,	314	17
Grimsby,	171	11
Barton,	30	3
Ravensar,	27	1
Scarborough,	16	1

The merchants of H. were the first in England who embarked in the whale-fishery in 1598; and after the revival of that trade in 1765, H. sent more ships to Greenland and Davis' straits than any other port in the empire except London; indeed, so long as the trade was of any importance, this port had about two-fifths of the whole,—53 vessels, averaging about 100 tons burden, with 48 to 50 men each, being yearly employed, on an average from 1810 to 1818, during which time the average from all British ports was 131. From 1818 down to 1827, the number of ships gradually diminished; those of H. from 63 in 1818 to 40 in 1822, and 30 in 1827. In 1832, H. sent 30 ships to this fishery; the number for all England being 39, and for Scotland 42; within the last two or three years its whale-shipping has decreased to 6, and ultimately to 4 ships; the total number from England and Scotland being about 30.—The coasting and inland trade, from the peculiar adaptation of its locality, is one of the chief branches of profit to H.: of this trade, no other provincial port in Britain has so great a share. Some idea of the inland trade of H. may be obtained from the fact, that so long ago as 1792, the value of the merchandise, stones, coals, &c., conveyed to and from H. by the Aire and Calder navigation alone, amounted to no less than £5,156,998 sterling; judging from this, the whole together would not fall much short of £15,000,000. The cottons of Manchester, the woolsens and linsens of Yorkshire, and the lace and net of Nottingham, are exported from H. to the Low Countries, France, Germany, and the N of Europe; and large quantities of foreign wool, flax, iron, timber, tallow, grain, seeds, &c., are imported.—The foreign trade of H. has been confined chiefly to the North American colonies and the N of Europe. The port is peculiarly well-situated for the Baltic and East-land trade. The Mediterranean and Leghorn trade, from the want of due cultivation, had long since dwindled away into insignificance, and the American, so rich a source of wealth to Liverpool, has in H. been of very limited extent. From the United States there have generally been two or three cargoes of turpentine; from the Mediterranean, a few cargoes of fruit; and from Portugal, the supply of wine for the trade of the town comes direct. Trials were made to prosecute a trade with the East and West Indies and the South seas, but they did not succeed. The imports from St. Petersburg are extensive and very various. An extensive commerce is also carried on with the N of Germany, Holland, and Denmark. There are bonded warehouses for all foreign goods, including East India goods and tobacco. The following is the gross amount of customs' duties received at this port during a series of years from 1701 to 1849:

In 1701	£26,287	In 1835	£720,870
1778	78,299	1836	801,630
1802	438,453	1837	741,600
1810	311,780	1838	758,432
1814	405,598	1839	884,443
1818	512,998	1846	460,202
1822	496,800	1848	436,820
1826	692,300	1849	399,542
1828	707,700		

The gross amount of customs' duties received at a number of the principal ports in the United kingdom in 1839 and 1849, including H., will show its relative position, at least so far as regards the importance of the revenue derived from its foreign commerce:

	1839.	1849.
London,	£11,431,245	£11,134,317
Liverpool,	4,234,118	3,474,202
Bristol,	1,089,475	1,043,088
Hull,	884,443	399,542
Dublin,	866,056	933,575
Leith,	373,685	545,884
Glasgow,	468,974	640,568
Newcastle,	464,219	347,498
Belfast,	341,442	346,426
Greenock,	315,084	371,922
Cork,	243,732	256,590
Gloucester,	169,466	97,094

The prosperity of H. has within the last few years been greatly increased by steam navigation, as it has become a principal and important steam-packet station:—indeed, it must be considered as the second great centre of this mode of transit on the eastern coast. The *Eastern Counties Herald*, a Hull paper, contains an article, the purport of which is to show the effects of the recent reciprocity treaties upon British shipping. The proximity of H. to the northern continental ports renders it a place peculiarly fitted for observations of the kind, since, perhaps, there is no port in the United kingdom that would sooner feel the ill effects of the reciprocity system, if such indeed there were. The number of vessels that entered inwards at H. in 1844 was,—

	Ships.	Tons.
British,	1,099	242,131
Foreign,	1,338	152,521
Total,	2,437	394,652

The statement of sailing tonnage in that year gives 136,993 to the British, and 125,547 to the foreign shipping; that of steamers was as follows:

	Ships.	Tons.
British,	146	41,991
Foreign,	77	21,646
Total,	223	63,637

Thus, while there was a small advantage in favour of British sailing-tonnage, the steaming- tonnage nearly doubled the foreign. With respect to the operation of the reciprocity treaties it is stated, that a large proportion of small foreign craft arrive in H. from ports whither British ships, from their large build, could not proceed. The trade from these small ports, which is exclusively in the hands of foreigners, employs as many as 670 vessels, carrying 45,757 tons; and as these cannot be said to displace British ships, they should be deducted from the shipping return above given, if we would arrive at the real fair competition with British shipping. Moreover, these small vessels are chiefly employed in bringing over bones and cake for agricultural purposes, and the employment of them is found to be of the greatest benefit to the agriculturists of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The great drawback to the prosperity of H. is stated to be the want of outward cargoes, as exhibited by the following comparison:

British and foreign, inwards,	331,015 tons
British and foreign, outwards,	140,224 tons

The difference between these figures is supposed to represent pretty nearly the amount of tonnage that leaves the port in ballast. On account of this want, the merchants and shipowners of H. are exhorted, in the same article, to advocate any measure that facilitates the introduction of British manufactures into foreign countries, every local manufacture that furnishes articles of profitable export, and every improved means of conveyance to the coal and salt-mines of the interior.—The tonnage which entered the port of H. during 1849 was 1,304 British vessels = 307,104 tons; and 1,198 foreign vessels = 134,531 tons. The number of vessels registered at this port on 31st December 1848 was as follows:

Sailing-vessels under 50 tons,	187 =	6,921 tons.
— above 50 tons,	279 =	26,644
Steam-vessels under 50 tons,	7 =	193
— above 50 tons,	22 =	4,783

The steamers belonging to H. may be classed as sea-packets and river-packets. Of the former, in 1838, there were 8 constantly employed between Hull and London, 7 between H. and Hamburg, 3 between H. and Rotterdam, 4 between H. and Newcastle, 2 between H. and Leith. In 1850, no fewer than 15 steamers were engaged in the trade between H. and Hamburg; and besides these, ocean steamers to Berwick, Dundee, and Aberdeen, and to Yarmouth, also pass between these places and H. at regular intervals. The river-packets and steam-tugs run between H. and Gainsborough, Selby, Goole, York, Barton, New Holland, Thorne, and Grimsby. Upwards of 20,000 sailors enter the port of H. in the course of a year; and about 10,000 more are engaged in the navigation of the Humber.—The amount of postage collected at H. in 1849 was £13,128; in 1850, £14,079.—Connected with the shipping and commerce of H. is 'The guild or brotherhood of masters and pilots seamen of the Trinity-house,'—a marine institution, anciently established for "the conservation and government of all mariners, and increase of the navies and seamen belonging to the town." This fraternity originated in 1369, as an association for religious purposes and for mutual relief, under the name of 'The Guild of the Holy Trinity.' The corporation of the Trinity-house have, from time to time, been put into possession of different estates and funds, yielding, with the various tolls, imports, and duties, received under the powers of their charters and sundry acts of parliament, very large annual revenues, which are carried to a general account, and applied partly in defraying the charges incidental to the functions and duties exercised by them in the conservation of the Humber, and the care of the navigation of that river, and along the coasts within certain limits, and partly for charitable uses, and the other purposes of their institution. The revenues of the guild in 1833 were £13,300.

Manufactures, &c.] The manufactures of H. are by no means either numerous or important. Ship-building, however, is extensively carried on. A few years ago, it employed 700 hands; but iron-boat building is rapidly dwarfing the ship-building business. Ropes, sailcloth, sarking, &c., are manufactured; also chain-cables, and the general iron-work of foundries; whitelead, tar, and turpentine. There are tan-yards, potteries, several large breweries, and an extensive sugar-refinery. 'Linsed and rape oils are expressed and refined by means of wind-mills and steam-mills, the residue being prepared in the form of cakes for cattle. There are glass-works, which are chiefly employed on the finer species of articles. Soap is extensively manufactured. In the year ending 5th Jan. 1840, the quantity of hard soap made amounted to 4,666,455 lbs. A joint-stock company has erected immense cotton-mills at a point on the river Hull within 1 m. of the town, with accommodation for 4,600 looms, and are now producing 100,000 yds. of cotton cloth weekly.

Institutions.] The literary and philosophical society of H. has a museum and lecture-room, occupying part of a splendid pile of buildings in Kingston square. At the SW corner of the square, is the H. and E. riding school of medicine and anatomy. The H. medical and surgical society, instituted in 1821, has also a museum. The mechanics' institute has a handsome hall, including an excellent theatre and library, in Charlotte street. There are botanical gardens at the end of Linnaeus street, about a mile from the centre of the town; on the Anlaby road.

They comprise 3 statute acres, the property of 300 shareholders, and were established in 1811. The theatre-royal, one of the handsomest and most convenient provincial theatres in the empire, is situated in Humber street, on what was formerly designated the Fore shore, over which the tide at one time washed twice every 24 hours; but a large portion of the ground in this quarter was rescued by skill and industry from the sea. The public subscription libraries in 1839 were four in number, containing 25,671 vols.; and their united circulation amounted to 102,180 volumes per annum, affording an average of 126 vols. annually to each member. There were also four libraries connected with public institutions, and containing 2,920 volumes, with an average annual circulation of 17,992, exhibiting an average reading of 52 volumes per annum to each subscriber. One of the principal subscription libraries, instituted in 1775, possesses a spacious reading-room, numerous subscribers, and a collection of books said to be the most extensive between the Humber and the Tweed. The revenue of this institution amounts to about £700 a-year. The Lyceum library, established in 1807, contains 5,000 volumes. There are several newspapers regularly published at Hull.—The educational demands of the town recently gave birth to two new proprietary institutions designated Hull college and Kingston college, the latter being exclusively intended for education on the principles of the established church; the other being open to all. A comprehensive system of commercial and classical education is in course of practice in the upper schools belonging to these establishments. In the town and county of the town of H. there were in all, in 1833, 36 daily, 3 day and Sunday, 4 infant, 1 boarding, 1 day and boarding, and 19 Sunday schools. There were 3,010 children at the daily and other schools, besides 2,877 at the Sunday schools. The free grammar-school, founded in 1486, is situated on the S side of Trinity church, and is attended by about 50 scholars.—Amongst the numerous charitable institutions of H. the most important are those which have been administered by the Trinity-house corporation. A great part of the splendid revenue derived by this fraternity from the various sources already noticed as connected with Trinity-house guild, has been expended in the beneficent purposes which they were principally intended to fulfil. At the period of the charity inquiry, in 1823, the corporation supported out of these funds, at an average expenditure of £6,000, no less than 6 extensive hospitals or almshouses. Other hospitals and charities are numerous.—The parochial expenditure has been subject to great fluctuations: from 1801 to 1808, it averaged £10,000 per annum; in 1813, it amounted to £17,680; in 1822, to £16,279; in 1838, to £14,705 12s.; and in 1847, to £15,414.

Government, &c.] Myton Wyk, under its new name of Kingston-upon-Hull, was constituted a free borough by charter 27th Edward I. By the new municipal act the borough was appointed to be governed by 14 aldermen and 42 councillors. The burgh revenue for 1832 was £9,852. The whole receipts for the ten years, including 1832, were £104,841; the general expenditure during the same period was £107,714. The income of the borough for 1839 was £24,327; in 1847, £24,833.—H. returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors on the register for 1836-7, was 4,222; in 1848, 5,063. The old and new limits of the parliamentary borough have been already noticed. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1851 was 84,691.—The public buildings more particularly connected with the municipality are the mansion-house or guild-hall, court-houses, and jail. The mansion-house is a plain brick edifice, situated

in Lowgate; in the rear are a handsome court-room and offices. The new united jail and house-of-correction, finished in May 1830, at an expense of about £22,000, is situated in Kingston street on the Humber bank, in a fine open space. The interior comprises a central building with five radiating wings.—An elegant fluted Doric column, on a square pedestal, with a statue of Wilberforce in his senatorial robes, has been recently erected in H.

[History.] So much of the general history of H. has already been interwoven with our notices of its topography, commerce, and ecclesiastical and municipal affairs, that all our limits permit us to add, under this head, are a few additional notices. In 1537 H. was the scene of 'The pilgrimage of grace,' an unsuccessful insurrection, when the town was taken by the Yorkshire insurgents under Aske. In the 15th, 16th, and 17th cents. the inhabitants of H. suffered greatly from pestilential diseases and inundations. H. is memorable in English history as being the first town which openly resisted the authority of the king, at the commencement of the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament.

HULL, a township in Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 9 m. ESE of Boston. Pop. 231.

HULL, a river of Yorkshire, rising in the eastern wolds, 3 m. W of Great Driffield, and pursuing a S course, to the eastward of the town of Beverley,—with which it is united by a canal,—till after a course of about 30 m. it falls into the Humber at Hull, where it forms a secure but contracted haven. The Hull serves to drain the whole country between the wolds and the sea. It receives some small streams from the wolds, and the Lambwith stream near Hull. It is said by many of the local historians to have formerly discharged itself into the Humber to the E of the present river; but Mr. Frost says there is abundant evidence to show that its ancient course lay to the W of the present channel. See **HUMBER**.

HULL (Bishop's), a parish in Somersetshire, 1½ m. W of Taunton. Area 1,341 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,155; in 1851, 1,677.

HULLAND, a township in Ashbourn p., Derbyshire, 4½ m. E by N of Ashbourn. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1851, 219.

HULLAND-WARD, a hamlet in the same parish, 5 m. E of Ashbourn. Pop. in 1851, 369.

HULLANIYAH (JEZIRAT), the largest of the Curia-Murta group, off the SE coast of Arabia. It is 7½ m. in length, by 4½ m. broad; and nearly 20 nautical m. in circumf. It is composed of variously coloured granite and limestone, and rises in the centre to an alt. of 1,503 ft.; while its NE end terminates in a majestic bluff, 1,645 ft. in height, in N lat. 17° 32' 43", E long. 56° 7' 17". It is almost entirely barren; and its pop. in 1837 consisted of only 7 families, amounting in all to 23 souls, who depend for their daily subsistence on fishing. The channel between H. and Sodah is 4½ naut. m. wide.

HULLAVINGTON, a parish in Wiltshire, 5 m. SW by S of Malmesbury. Area 3,121 acres. Pop. in 1831, 563; in 1851, 708.

HULLETT, a township in the Huron district of Upper Canada, on a branch of the Maitland river. Area 35,941 acres. Pop. 195.

HULME, a chapelry and township in Manchester p., Lancashire, 1½ m. SW of Manchester. Area 440 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,677; in 1831, 9,624; in 1841, 26,982; in 1851, 53,482. The Manchester botanic garden is situated here. The district is within the boundaries of the parl. borough of Manchester, and the town has been for some time extending in this direction, many houses having been built on the verge of the boundaries of this township, and that of Charlton-row.

HULME-LEVENS, a township in Manchester p., Lancashire, 4 m. SE of Manchester. Area 605 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,086; in 1851, 1,902.

HULME-VILLE, a village in Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 118 m. E of Harrisburg. Pop. 150.

HULME-WALFIELD, a township in Asbury p., Cheshire, 1½ m. N of Congleton, in the line of the Manchester and Birmingham railway. Area 1,047 acres. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1851, 131.

HULPE (LA), a village of Belgium, in S Brabant, 9 m. SE of Brussels. Pop. 1,040.

HULS, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Cleves, 3 m. ENE of Kemfen. Pop. 1,900.

HULST, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, 16 m. WNW of Antwerp, on a branch of the Western Scheldt. Pop. 2,369. It is well fortified, and is situated in a plain which is easily laid under water. It has sustained several sieges.

HULTON. See **HILTON**.

HUMAGUACA, a town of the Buenos Ayrean republic, in the prov. of Tucuman, 65 m. N of San-Salvador-de-Jugui.

HUMAM-AIDA, a village of Asia Minor, beautifully situated in a valley surrounded by groves, and celebrated for its mineral springs, 65 m. W of Angora.

HUMANES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Toledo. Pop. 800.

HUMANES-DE-MERNANDO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Guadalupe. Pop. 900.

HUMAXAR, a town of the Buenos Ayrean republic, in the prov. of Tucuman, on the river Dolce, 80 m S of Santiago-del-Estero.

HUMBER, a parish in Herefordshire, 3¼ m. SE of Leominster. Area 1,494 acres. Pop. in 1851, 269.

HUMBER, a river dividing the E riding of Yorkshire from Lincolnshire. It is formed by the junction, 8 m. E of Goole, of the rivers Ouse and Trent,—the former having first received the waters of the Nidd, Wharfe, Derwent, and Aire. The H. is more than a mile in width at its origin from the Ouse, with which more especially it is continuous. At Bromfleet it receives the little river Foulness, which has its source at Goodmanham, and passing by Market-Weighton, makes a circuitous tour to the W, but answers no purposes of navigation. The H., rolling its vast collection of waters eastward, in a stream enlarged to between 2 and 3 m. in breadth, washes the large and commercial town of Kingston-upon-Hull, where it receives the river HULL: which see. A few miles below Kingston, and opposite to Hedon and Paul, the H. takes a direction SE, and widening into an estuary of about 6 or 7 m. in breadth, disembogues itself into the German ocean 24 m. below Hull. The H.—resembling the trunk of a vast tree, spreading its branches in every direction—commands, by the numerous rivers which it receives, the navigation and trade of a very extensive and commercial part of England. This inland communication, so far as regards Yorkshire, is greatly aided by several canals; and it has also canal communication with the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, and Avon. By the removal of shoals from the bed of the Ouse, since 1834, sea-borne vessels and steamers, drawing from 11 to 12 ft. water, can now at all times navigate from the H. to York, a distance of 80 m.; and by other and subsequent operations, smaller vessels can now pass up to Boroughbridge, a farther distance of 20 m. See **OUSE**. With the exception of the little river Eske, which rises in the centre of the eastern moorlands, the upper part of the Ribble, which runs into Lancashire, and some inconsiderable brooks that flow into the Tees—all of which taken together form an exception scarcely worth notice—all the waters of Yorkshire are collected and carried off through the H. by the Ouse, as those of several of the inland cos. more to the S are discharged into the H. by the Trent. From the rapidity of the current, which at spring-tides runs at the rate of 5 m. an

hour, and from the numerous sand-banks which are in the river, the navigation of the H. is rather intricate and dangerous; for should a vessel get aground on one of the sands, she is extremely liable to be overset by the force of the tide. Such accidents are, indeed, by no means uncommon, for almost every year affords instances of vessels, both ships and river-craft, being lost in the H. in this manner. In the upper part of the H., in the Trent, and in the Ouse between Trent falls and Selby, the flood-tide, more especially in a strong E wind, frequently rushes up the river like a wave, considerably raised above the water which it meets. This tidal wave is called by the people of Hull and its vicinity, the *ager*,—the *g* being pronounced hard; and from the murmuring sound which it makes as it rolls onward and dashes against the shore, it has been supposed that the river was called the Humber. An immense deposit of silt takes place in the lower part of this stream.

HUMBER, a river on the W coast of Newfoundland, which rises near the bay of St. Paul; and running at first to SE, sweeps round to SW, fetching a current through several large ponds, until it enters Deer pond, emerging from the SW extremity of which, it first flows SW, and then NE, into the bay of Islands. It is connected also with Grand pond; and by means of it, and several small lakes to the NE, with Hall's bay, on the E coast of the island.—Also a river of Upper Canada, which takes its rise in the township of Vaughan, and flows S to Lake Ontario, passing the v. of Weston.

HUMBERSTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 2½ m. ENE of Leicester. Area 2,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 570; in 1851, 480.—Also a p. in Lincolnshire, 4 m. SE by S of Great Grimsby. Area 8,145 acres. Pop. in 1831, 258; in 1851, 259.

HUMBERSTONE, a township in the Niagara district of Upper Canada, bounded on the S by Lake Erie. Pop. in 1841, 1,376.

HUMBERTON WITH MILBY, a township, partly in Kirby-on-the-Moor p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. NNE of Boroughbridge. Area 2,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 139; in 1851, 186.

HUMBIE, a parish in Scotland, 8 m. SSW of Haddington. Pop. in 1831, 875; in 1851, 925.

HUMBLETON, a township in Doddington p., Northumberland, 2 m. N of Doddington. Pop. in 1831, 171; in 1851, 159.—Also a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. ENE of Hull. Area 6,017 acres. Pop. in 1841, 568; in 1851, 587.

HUMBOLDT MOUNTAINS, a range in Upper California, 150 m. W of the Great Salt lake. At its N and S extremities two small streams take their rise, which, after running in opposite directions 50 m., approach each other, join, and form the St. Mary's river.

HUME. See **STITCHEL**.

HUME, a township in the state of New York, U. S., 263 m. WSW of Albany. Pop. 2,300.—Also a village in S. Carolina, 10 m. SW of George Town.

HUME, a river of SE. Australia, which descends from the Australian Alps to the Morumbidgee. In S lat. 3° 3', E long. 144° 58', it is joined by the Goulburn.

HUMERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 4 m. W of Madrid. Pop. 2,000.

HUMMELSTOWN, a village in Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 9 m. E of Harrisburg. Pop. 480.

HUMOS (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Chili, in S lat. 35° 22', W long. 72° 33', to the NE of the embouchure of the Itata. It is higher than any other land near it.

HUMP, or **BULLIGE**, an island off the N coast of Papua, in N lat. 1° 30', E long. 135° 30'.

HUMPHREY, a township in Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. SE of Ellicottville. Pop. 444.

HUMPHREYS, a county in the NW part of Tennessee, U. S. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,195; in 1850, 5,325.

HUMPOLETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 27 m. S of Czeslau. Pop. 1,200.

HUMSHAUGH, a chapelry in Simonburn p., in Northumberlandshire, 5 m. NNW of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1851, 446.

HU-NAN, a province of China, lying between the parallels of 25° and 30°, and the meridians of 109° and 114°; and bounded by the prov. of Hu-pi on the N; by Kiang-si on the E; on the S by Quantung and Quang-si; and on the W by Kwei-chu. Pop. in 1812, 18,652,507. It is intersected in the NW by the Yuen-kiang river; in the centre by the Lo-kiang, and in the E by the Hong-kiang. All these rivers descend from mountain-ranges skirting the S of the prov., and flow northwards into the great Tong-ting-Hou lake, which lies on the N frontier of the prov.; and which forms a great feeder of the Yang-tse-kiang river. It produces tea, cotton, and rice; and is considered one of the most productive districts of China. Its cap. is Chang-sha-fu. With Hu-pi, this prov. formerly constituted the prov. of Hu-Kwang.

HUNCOAT, a township in Whalley p., in Lancashire, 3 m. S of Clitheroe. Area 960 acres. Pop. 598.

HUNDERTHWAITE, a township in Romalds-kirk p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NW of Bernard-Castle. Area 6,299 acres. Pop. in 1851, 239.

HUNDHOLM, a port of Norway, in the bail. of Nordland, 108 leagues NNE of Drontheim, a little to the N of Bodøe.

HUNDEBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 1 m. NW of Spilsby. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1851, 824.

HUNDON, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. NW of Clare. Area 4,461 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,218.

HUNDSFELD, a village of Prussian Silesia, 3 m. NE of Breslau. Pop. 750.

HUNDSHUBEL, a village of Saxony, 9 m. WNW of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 850.

HUNDSRUCK, a mountainous district, comprising the circles of Kreuznach, Simmern, and Berncastel, in Rhenish Prussia, and part of Rhenish Bavaria. It stretches between the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Nahe, running chiefly in a direction from N to S. On the SW it is connected with the Hochwald, and by this with the Vosges. On the W it assumes the name of the Idarwald. Its highest summits are elevated about 2,800 ft. above sea-level; and it is chiefly covered with forests.

HUNE (CAPE LA), a headland on the S coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance of Hermit's bay, in N lat. 47° 35'.

HUNERWASSER, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 12 m. NNW of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 450.

HUNFELD, a circle and town of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. and 10 m. NNE of Fulda, near the Haun. Pop. of town 2,100.

HUNGARY, the **MAGYAR-ORSZAG** of the Hungarians, and **UHERSKA-KRAGINA** of the Slavonians, a portion of that extensive country which, in past history, has been 'the debateable land' of Europe,—the nursery of swarms of hardy barbarians who tried the arms and skill of the most active of Roman emperors, and more than once made imperial Rome tremble,—and a region ever memorable in the history of the great struggle between Christianity and Mahomedanism, during that period when the Turkish power seemed destined to subvert Europe. This country, in its widest extent, may be considered as

lying between Turkey, Austria Proper, Russia and Poland; and as stretching from the Adriatic to the Black sea. It belongs to Turkey, Russia, and Austria. The Hungarian states of Austria consist, 1st, of the kingdom of H. Proper, with the provs. of Slavonia and Croatia; 2d, The principality of Transylvania; 3d, The Military frontiers; and 4th, The kingdom of Dalmatia. The whole of these countries together have a surface of 126,600 sq. m., with a pop. of 15,000,000.

The kingdom of H. Proper was by the Romans called *Pannonia*. The present name was given to it in later times, when the Magyars or Madschares—called by the aboriginal natives *Huns*—appeared in Pannonia and conquered H. With the related provs. of Slavonia and Croatia, it lies between the parallels of 44° 43' and 49° 46' N lat., and the meridians of 14° 25' and 26° 30' E long. Its extent, from the Save to the most northern bend of the Carpathians, is 330 m.; and from E to W, or from the borders of the Bukovine, to the junction of the Danube and Morava, above Presburg, 300 m.; but in the S parts, the extent is much more, being 350 m. from the junction of the Danube and Czerna, to Buccari on the borders of Istria. It is bounded on the NW by Moravia; on the NE by Galicia; on the E by Transylvania; on the S by the Military frontiers; on the SW by Illyria; and on the W by Styria, and the land under the Ens. It is consequently entirely surrounded by Austrian states. The territorial extent, according to recent calculation, is 87,990 square miles. Lipsky estimated it at 4,118, Blumenbach at 4,006, Liechtenstern at 4,034, and Stein at 4,180 German sq. m.

The subjoined table of the area and pop. of H. with Slavonia and Croatia is drawn up from the official documents of the Austrian statistical bureau:

I. CIRCLE BEYOND THE DANUBE.

Counties.	Area in Austrian sq. m.	Pop. in 1837.	On Austrian sq. m.
1. Wieselburg,	34	86,800	2,553
2. Oedenburg,	55	261,400	4,753
3. Raab,	28	122,600	4,378
4. Komorn,	51	171,500	3,363
5. Wesprim,	71	232,800	3,278
6. Stuhlweissenburg,	73	177,500	2,432
7. Eisenburg,	92	368,600	4,006
8. Szalad,	96	372,100	3,876
9. Simégh,	110	268,700	2,441
10. Tolna,	62	213,300	3,441
11. Baranya,	87	296,700	3,411
Total,	759	2,572,000	3,388

II. CIRCLE ON THIS SIDE THE DANUBE.

12. Pest,	183	507,100	2,769
13. Bacs,	163	353,400	2,168
14. Neograd,	74	242,000	3,270
15. Sohl,	48	110,200	2,296
16. Honth,	44	201,500	4,580
17. Gran,	18	69,800	3,878
18. Bars,	47	172,600	3,672
19. Neutra,	116	476,300	4,106
20. Presburg,	79	373,500	4,727
21. Trentsin,	84	357,200	4,252
22. Turocs,	21	61,600	2,938
23. Arva,	36	121,100	3,363
24. Lipta,	40	92,800	2,321
Total,	953	3,139,100	3,293

III. CIRCLE ON THIS SIDE THE THEISS.

25. Zips, 16 towns,	64	246,500	3,851
26. Gömör,	73	183,500	2,514
27. Hevés,	115	289,100	2,513
28. Borsod,	63	219,600	3,486
29. Torna,	10	23,700	2,370
30. Abaujvar,	50	204,000	4,080
31. Saros,	62	231,600	3,735
32. Zemplin,	104	340,100	3,270
33. Ungvar,	57	93,800	1,635
34. Berégh,	65	111,300	1,712
Total,	663	1,942,700	2,936

IV. CIRCLE BEYOND THE THEISS.

35. Mármaros,	170	160,600	945
36. Ugocs,	22	47,000	2,137
37. Száthmar,	102	252,700	2,478
38. Szabolcz,	111	172,100	1,551
39. Bihar,	191	570,200	2,384
40. Békés,	63	114,300	1,813
41. Csongrád,	59	96,900	1,542
42. Csánád,	28	51,500	1,841
43. Arád,	104	246,500	2,371
44. Krászo,	104	312,500	3,004
45. Temes,	111	367,500	3,310
46. Torontal,	126	234,800	1,863
Total,	1,131	2,626,600	2,205

V. SLAVONIA.

47. Syрма,	41	135,000	3,292
48. Verücs,	80	191,400	2,392
49. Posega,	43	110,100	2,562
Total,	164	436,500	2,661

VI. CROATIA.

50. Kreutz,	29	116,000	4,000
51. Varasdin,	33	154,400	4,677
52. Agram,	103	450,500	4,374
Total,	165	720,900	4,369

VII. SEPARATE DISTRICTS.

53. Jázigen district,	17	52,200	3,068
54. Gross Cumanien,	19	44,800	2,360
55. Klein Cumanien,	46	54,800	1,180
56. The six towns of the Hajduken,	17	45,700	2,688
57. The Hungarian coast,	6	41,500	6,917
Total,	105	238,900	2,271
Troops,	...	51,139	...
Total,	4,000	11,727,439	2,932

Physical features.] The physical surface of this country presents very diversified regions and climates; here rugged and enormous mountains where reign sterility and eternal snow, and which cover almost one-third of the whole kingdom; there extensive plains, irrigated by numerous rivers and lakes, where winter is scarcely known; on one hand fields of sand, which, constantly shifting before the wind, threaten the traveller with instant death; on another, fertile and smiling valleys, producing every necessary and many of the luxuries of life in great abundance; in one quarter numerous morasses cover the surrounding country with their noxious exhalations; another is clothed with immense forests where the foot of man seldom penetrates. On entering the Banat of Temeswar on the SE, the country appears like Flanders, flat, and entirely destitute of wood excepting in the vicinity of the villages; but the soil is extremely fertile, and the prospect as we advance exhibits immense pastures covered with cattle and horses, or wide fields of corn without enclosures. Silk plantations, and orchards of peach, cherry, and plum-trees are seen on every side. Proceeding westward, the country towards Szegedin becomes sandy; and after crossing the Theiss, low swampy plains full of stagnant pools, where nothing is heard but the croaking of toads, fill up the distance to Ketschkemet. From thence the country, though well-cultivated in some places, is flat and sandy, resembling the *steppes* of Russia; and on approaching the Danube, a chain of mountains appears rising with grandeur on the W side of that river. From Buda, towards Gran, the country is rich, populous, and highly cultivated; the hills are covered with vineyards to their very summits; and everywhere are seen delightful villages filled with healthy inhabitants. On the N of the Danube, the mountainous district towards Schemnitz is agreeably picturesque; and as we approach that town, the scenery becomes sublime. The appearance of this beauti-

ful country," says Mr. Cripps, "although surrounded by mountains, reminded us of the co. of Kent. The cottages are remarkable for their great cleanliness; and there are numerous villages. The district between Zeilitz and Lewa is the most beautiful imaginable, being full of rich meadows and fields of corn, everywhere thick set with noble oaks." Dr. Clarke also remarks, that "the road, although constructed in the midst of mountains, is not inferior, either in breadth or excellence, to any of the roads about London; and the traveller, surrounded by the sublimest natural scenery, sees to his surprise the greatest artificial labours accomplished with neatness, ornament, and economy; beautiful roads through recesses, and over steep, that would otherwise be impassable; churches crowning the most elevated summits; towns and villages; gardens and vineyards; all decorating without diminishing the wild grandeur of the Hungarian Alps." Indeed, the whole of this district as far as Presburg is exceedingly rich and beautiful.

Mountains. The N and W sides of H. are very mountainous. The Carpathians run on three sides from the Sudetic chain to the Danube, and stretch several branches into the country on the W; while several branches of the Alps which cover Croatia run down to the Danube. The Carpathian chain runs in a semicircular direction from W to E, about 500 m., and bounds H. on the NW, N, and NE. See CARPATHIANS. The mountains situated in the E and SE, are separated from the northern chain by a plain which extends into the grand-duchy of Transylvania. They take their rise in the latter prov., and following the direction of the Maros as far as Arad, strike towards the S upon the confines of Transylvania and Wallachia. Those on the W part of the kingdom run from the co. of Eisenburg, in a crooked chain, towards Styria and Austria, as far as the Leitha; and some of them nearly equal the Alps in height. Besides these, there are considerable mountains in the cos. of Pesth, Gran, Veszprim, and Szalad, some of which are covered with impenetrable forests of oak. The N part of the Carpathians is composed chiefly of granite, and its summits are covered with limestone, or with a kind of brown freestone. Granite forms also an essential part of the mountains of Königsberg, and of the rocks of Tatra, which stretch into the S part of the cos. of Zips, Gömor, Sohl, Liptau, and the W part of the cos. of Arva, Thurutz, and Trentschin. It also abounds in the N part of Zips, where the mountains of Fleischbank, Porte-de-Fer, Altendorf, and some others, are entirely composed of it. Near Altendorf it begins to disappear, and is replaced by a greyish freestone, which forms the great mountain of Babagura, and extends along the extremity of the W frontiers of Tatra, Godivilk, and towards the S into the co. of Arva. The central mountains of the Carpathian chain produce limestone and porphyry. The other formations which are formed in the accessory mountains are mica, clay-slate, trap, basalt, and breccia. The body of the Carpathians on the NE consist principally of clay-slate. The chain which stretches along the valleys of Marosch and the borders of the Siebenburgen, as far as the Theiss, and traverses the cos. of Szathmar and Ugotsch, is composed chiefly of porphyry and grey freestone. In the E mountains, and in general in those of the Banat, there is a great deal of limestone, which prevails also in the interior mountains. The mountains of H., especially the Carpathian chain, abound with grottoes, the principal of which are Mazarna and Dupna in the co. of Thurutz, the Drachenhole in the co. of Liptau, Holgoz in Zips, Agtelek in Gomor, and Szilacz in Torn.

Rivers. H. does not border upon any sea; but is

watered by very large rivers. The principal is the Danube, to the basin of which all the others, except the Poprad, belong. The Poprad descends from the Krivan; and, crossing Zips, unites with the Dunajec, a branch of the Vistula. The level of the Danube at Presburg is 330 ft.; at Raab, 272; at Buda, 229; and near Orsova, 140 ft. [See DANUBE.] Its principal tributaries are the Leitha, the Raab, the Waag or Vag, the Gran, the Drave, the Save, and the Theiss or Tisza. This last-mentioned stream is the largest of all the tributary rivers of the Danube. It rises on the confines of Pocutia; and after receiving into its channel the waters of the Zamos from Transylvania, and of the Toreza, the Latoreza, the Bodrog, and the Ung, all descending from the S side of the Carpathians, joins the Marosch, a Transylvanian stream, at Segedin, when the united streams after a comparative course of 70 m. fall into the Danube, opposite Salankaman. The whole comparative course of the Theiss is 350 m. This river "is certainly one of the most important features of H., whether in a military, agricultural, or commercial point of view. The course of the Danube is marked by towering precipices or undulating hills through the greater part of its course from Presburg to the Iron gates; the Theiss, on the contrary, flowing through a great plain, is at the same time a long vast bog that traverses Hungary from N to S. The Danube is rapid, and rather angular than tortuous; the Theiss is one of the slowest and most winding rivers in Europe, certainly more worthy of the well-known characteristic of Goldsmith than either the Po or the Scheldt. Strike a bridge across any part of the Danube, and you traverse it from bank to bank; but it is, first of all, a very difficult matter to get to the banks of the Theiss, and when you have crossed it, it is equally difficult to get to the dry land, so boggy are its banks for miles on either side. In the whole course of the Theiss, from Tokay, where the hill-country ends, to its junction with the Danube above Belgrade, there are only 6 places passable for artillery: Tissa Fiered, Szolnock, Csongrad, Szegegin, Kanisa, and Becse, — a distance of 500 m. by the river. The openings into Transylvania from Wallachia, Moldavia, and the Buckowina, practicable for artillery, are not more numerous; therefore the position of which Debreczin and Grosswardein are the centres is indisputably one of the strongest in Europe for an army of 100,000 or 120,000 men, — westwards a sweep of river morass, eastwards an arc of precipitous mountains, — westwards the great fosse of the Theiss, — eastwards the great rampart of the Carpathians of Transylvania. The steamers on the Theiss run twice a-week, and are much smaller than those on the Danube; and, on account of the windings, the navigation is much less rapid. For instance, the voyage from Szolnock to Szegegin takes 17 hours, even going down the stream with a light boat of 42-horse power." [Correspondent of the Times.] — The Drave, rising in the Tyrol, and flowing E through a level country to the Danube, has a course of 370 m., and is navigable from Villach in Carinthia. — The Save, which rises in the Julian Alps, and flows E by S to the Danube near Belgrade, has a course of 340 m.

Canals and railways. There are two large navigable canals in this country, viz.: The Francisc canal, between the Danube and the Theiss, in the circle of Bacs; and the Bega canal extending from Temes near Temeswar to the Theiss river near Besha on the S; and prolonged past Rokas in a NE direction to the Maros. — H. has at present two railways in active operation, one from Presburg to Tirnan opened in 1842, 30 m. in length; and another from Presburg to Pest and Szolnok, which is now being pushed forward to Debreczin.

[*Lakes.*] There are many lakes in this country, and among these some which are reckoned among the largest in Europe. The Platten-see, or Balaton, near the centre of Lower H., is about 48 m. in length. See BALATON.—The Neusiedler-see, on the frontier of Lower Austria, is a salt-water lake of about 60 sq. m. in superficies, and is surrounded by fens. In the lower plain, the principal is the lake of Politsch, in the co. of Bars. It is about 8 m. long, having a hard bottom covered with alkaline salt.—The most remarkable of the Carpathian lakes is the Grune-see, which is formed by an enclosure of rocks, and is about 300 paces in circumf. It takes its name from the green colour of its waters, which is produced by the reflection of the surrounding pines.—Marshes of various extent pervade almost every quarter of the kingdom, and are in general formed by the inundations of the rivers. The most considerable are those of Sareteje, Mohatsch, and Etsed. In the Banat, they cover more than a third of the county of Toronthal, almost the whole of Temeswar, and the greater part of the district of the frontier regiment of Banat. The marsh of Hansag, which joins the lake of Neusiedl, is 15 m. long by 10 m. broad.

[*Climate.*] The mean temp. of Buda, which represents the mean climate of H. Proper, is 54° 30'; that of the great Hungarian plain is 60°. In the valleys, snow falls as early as September, and seldom disappears before the middle of June; while in the S districts it seldom lies above a fortnight. On the whole, however, the climate of H. is warmer than that of Germany; and even under the 48th parallel the finest species of grapes which Europe possesses, the Tokay, thrives amazingly. The finest countries of H. are the middle regions and the terraces of the Carpathians, where the air is most healthy and pure. The flat country is unhealthy, particularly to foreigners. See article CARPATHIANS.

[*Agriculture and productions.*] Although, as has been stated, H. is a very fertile country, yet most branches of agriculture are still in their infancy here. The soil along the banks of the river and in the plains is unrivalled for fertility; the exuberant meadows and fat pastures feed large numbers of live stock, whilst the rivers swarm with fish. The Hungarian and Transylvanian forests cover a space of 7,452,230 acres, or 11,644 sq. m. According to a calculation by Grellmann—but which is founded upon very imperfect surveys of the country—about two-thirds only of the surface are in cultivation. Gardening is well attended to, and no country is better adapted to the growing of fruit than H., though, with the exception of prunes, little is cultivated. Hemp, flax, poppies, and tobacco, are cultivated on a large scale, particularly the latter, which forms a staple ware, and of which 200,000 cwt. are annually exported. In some places, an attempt has been made to rear silk-worms, and the mulberry-tree grows very well.—H. contains numerous vineyards; but they are chiefly in the hands of the peasantry, who pay little attention to the manufacture of wines. The Tokay wine, however, is highly celebrated for its excellence. It is the produce of a tract of various vineyards in the district of country which extends 25 or 30 m. to the NW of Tokay. It was not till about the year 1650 that the produce of these vineyards came into vogue. The whole quantity of this wine annually made consists of about 80,000 casks, containing 14 gallons each. Tokay is remarkably durable, and, like all sweet wines, requires to be kept a long time, until it loses somewhat of its luscious taste, and the flavour begins to preponderate. At Cracow, some vintages are said to have been kept a whole century. In this state it is called *vino vitrueno*, to distinguish it from

the new and sweet, *vino slotki*; and sells generally at from 4 to 6, and in some instances as high as 8 ducats, or 4 guineas a bottle. The total quantity of wine annually produced in H. is estimated at 18,230,000 *umers*, or 582,360,000 quarts; and the whole extent of the vineyards at 851,690 acres, or 1,330 sq. m.—The breed of sheep has been greatly improved in the western districts of the country by crossing with Merinoes. H. has, in all ages, been famous for its breed of horses, which are generally mouse-coloured, and highly esteemed by military men. There is a remarkable breed of large rams in the neighbourhood of Presburg. About 100,000 head of black cattle are annually exported to Germany.—“Wool,” says Mr. Paget, “is at present one of the chief articles of Hungarian commerce, chiefly because its exportation is untaxed. It is scarcely twenty years since the Merino sheep has been introduced into H., and the quantity of fine wool now produced may be judged from the fact, that at the last Pesth fair there were no less than 80,000 centners offered for sale. The greater part of this wool is bought by the German merchants, and much of it is said to go ultimately to England, after having passed by land quite across Europe to Hamburg. Of late years, a few English merchants have made their appearance at the Pesth fairs, which are held four times in the year; but I have not yet heard of any wool being sent to England by the Danube and Black sea. Besides the Merino wool, there is a considerable quantity of long coarse wool grown, which is chiefly sold for the manufacture of the thick white cloth worn by the peasants, and which might be found very serviceable for our carpet fabrics.—A still more important article of Hungarian produce is corn, and it is one from which, it is to be hoped, England ere long, by the abolition of her corn laws, will enable herself to derive the full benefit. At present, the quantity of grain annually produced in H. is reckoned at from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 of Presburg metzen. The richest parts of the country are the Banat, the plains on either side the Theiss, the country N of the Maros, and the districts about the Saave and Drave. Now every one of these rivers is navigable, so that it is impossible to conceive a country placed under more favourable circumstances than Hungary.—All through H.” Mr. Paget continues, “the state of agriculture among the peasantry is in a very primitive state. In the poorer parts, they allow the ground to fallow every other year, and sometimes manure it, though rarely. As for changing the crops, that is little attended to. Here they will continue year after year the same thing, without its making any apparent difference. Nowhere are the agricultural instruments of a ruder form or more inefficiently employed than in the Banat. The plough is generally a simple one-handed instrument, heavy, and ill-adapted for penetrating deeply into the soil. The fork is merely a branch of a tree, which happened to fork naturally, and which is peeled and sharpened for use. The corn is rarely stacked, being commonly trodden out by horses as soon as it is cut. In the Wallack villages, notwithstanding the capabilities of the soil, maize is almost the only crop cultivated. Barley is rarely found in any part of Hungary; and, strange to say, where so many horses are kept, horse-beans are unknown. Green crops, except among a few agricultural reformers, are completely neglected. The crop of hay is commonly cut twice in a season. I do not remember ever to have seen irrigation practised, though there are few countries in which it would be productive of greater advantages.”

[*Animal kingdom.*] Bears and wolves are numerous in many quarters of H.; and the lynx, wild cat, and

wild boar infest all the larger forests.—Eagles, hawks, bustards, herons, and game, are plentiful; geese, ducks, turkeys, and pigeons are extensively reared.—The Theiss is said to be richer in fish than any other river of Europe.—Gnats, it is reported, are at some seasons so numerous as to cover the streams like a coating of moss; and locusts are often met with. The entomology of H. is peculiarly rich.

Mineralogy.—With the exception of Saxony, the mineralogy of the Austrian dominions in general is by far the most various and interesting of any European country, embracing every known mineral except tin. Their exploration and manufacture afford employment to a great proportion of its inhabitants. Native gold is found in the beds of many of the rivers; in the Körös, pieces of the size of a nut are occasionally picked up by the inhabitants of the Banat. In general, however, it is extracted from the auriferous sand, not only taken from the channels of the rivers, but also from their banks, and in some instances from pits in the adjacent ground. In these pits, which are generally about 4 ft. deep, the first stratum consists of vegetable mould; the second, of loam and an alluvial deposit of pebbles; the third, of the auriferous sand and pebbles; and the fourth, of slate, clay, marl, and coal. The washing of the auriferous sand is chiefly practised by the gypsies, who from long experience are so expert that hardly a particle of gold escapes them. The operation is simple, and is performed by means of a plank of lime-tree 6 ft. in length, and about 3 ft. in breadth, with grooves or furrows cut across. This plank is placed at an angle of about 45°, and at the upper end is a trough into which the auriferous sand is put. The sand is then washed down the sloping board by means of water, when the gold dust falls into the higher grooves, and is afterwards scraped or brushed-off. Sometimes the plank is covered with woollen cloth to which the gold adheres, or they substitute a fleece in its place. Many thousand florins of gold are collected in this manner.—The great source of the precious metals in H., however, are the mines, which surpass in richness those of any other country in Europe. The most valuable are those of Schemnitz in the county of Honth, and of Kremnitz in the county of Bars. In these mines, the gold is always found united with silver; and they estimate the value of the ores by calculating that one quintal or cwt. of ore yields so many *lotos* of silver, and one mark of silver contains so many *deniers* of gold. At Schemnitz the metallic veins extend N and S, running parallel to each other; and their inclination or dip from W to E, is at an angle of about 60°. There are six principal veins, besides many smaller ramifications. At Kremnitz, the direction of the vein in the principal mine is N and S, inclining from W towards E, an angle which varies from 25° to 30° and 40°. The ore consists of auriferous quartz, speckled with minute glittering particles of auriferous pyrites, and penetrated either by a buff-coloured clay, or by an argenti-ferous sulphuret of lead, and the oxide of iron. The mines are wrought partly at the expense of the Crown, and partly at the expense of individuals, who pay a duty called *urbur*, and are besides obliged to deliver the metal at a fixed price to the royal treasury. The number of miners employed by the Crown, amounted in the early part of the current century to 9,500, of whom 8,000 were at Schemnitz; the expense to government of working was estimated at 50,000 florins a-month; and the clear profits during the same period at 12,000 florins, or about £1,333. The workmen are paid, when the ore is rich, according to the quantity and quality of the ore raised; when it is poor, they receive wages. The Schemnitz ores in the space of 33 years,—from 1740 to 1773,—

produced 70,000,000 florins in gold and silver; those of Kremnitz, 30,000,000 during the same period. The greatest produce, however, was derived from them in 1780, when they yielded 2,429 marks of gold, and 92,267 marks of silver, making in value 3,043,000 florins. In common years, according to the calculations of Born and Ferber, these mines, including the copper-mine of Neusohl, where 1 quintal of copper produces 12 oz. of silver, yield from 58,000 to 59,000 marks of silver, and from 1,200 to 1,300 marks of gold. About 20,000 miners are now employed in the district of Schemnitz; yet, with all this amount of labour, the mines, there appear to have been profitable to the State only in a comparatively small degree. The private mines remunerate their owners for working them, although these owners are obliged to pay 10 per cent. of all their produce to the government, and to dispose of all the ore they raise at a fixed rate to the imperial smelting works. But the imperial mines scarcely pay—if, indeed, under the existing system, they do so at all. They are under the superintendence of an *Oberst-kammer-gräf*, or High-chancellor, who is himself subordinate to the imperial council at Vienna, and who has never served any 'apprenticeship,' to give him a technical knowledge of the matters over which he is called to preside,—being invested with his office solely by the influence of court favour. Mining officers, who in England would be paid from £100 to £1,000 yearly, receive in H. no more than from £50 to £100 a-year; which, making every allowance for the cheapness of the necessaries of life in that country, is a very inadequate rate of payment for their services, and altogether incommensurate with the benefit which the Austrian government might obtain under a more liberal and wise system. In consequence of this pernicious policy, embezzlement had long ago proceeded to so intolerable a pitch, that the processes of amalgamation had to be given up at Schemnitz, as well as in other mining-districts; and all the gold and silver raised in H. is now sent to Kremnitz to be purified and coined, or otherwise brought into a marketable state. Embezzlement exists no less among the working miners: the government provides oil, gunpowder, and implements; and these are constantly objects of peculation. The workmen, who are paid by the piece, are not permitted to earn more than about 3s. per week: they are bound to perform a certain quantum of work, but are not allowed to do more. Obstacles are not, however, thrown in the way of private workings; on the contrary, a regulation exists, by which any individual may work a mine—if not interfering with previous workings—no matter on whose estate, provided he pay the proprietor of the land for the surface required for buildings, &c.: and any one is at liberty to work a mine on his own account which has been left unwrought by another for a fortnight, on the usual conditions of paying one-tenth of the produce to government, and coining the rest in the country. Half of the mines in the Schemnitz district is in the hands of private individuals or companies. These are incapable of making the most of their property, from the want of capital; but Mr. Paget suggests that an English company, possessed of ordinary wealth, might obtain a good profit from mining at Schemnitz.—The silver-mines at Nagy-Banya, Felső-Banya, and Lapos-Banya, in Transylvania; in the co. of Szathmar; at Metzenself in the co. of Bihar, with the copper-mines of Retz-Banya and Schmölnitz; according to Ferber, give an annual produce of from 12,000 to 15,000 marks of silver, and from 300 to 400 marks of gold. The copper and lead-mines in the Banat at Oravitza, Saszka, Dog-naszka, and Moldava, yield annually about 11,041 marks of silver, and 20½ marks of gold. The cop-

per-mines of H. produce annually from 30,000 to 40,000 quintals. The richest are situated at Schmölitz in the co. of Zips, and in the Banat.—The lead-mines in 1786 were wrought to the extent of from 14,000 to 15,000 quintals, but this produce is now considerably diminished.—The iron-mines in this country are almost inexhaustible. The best is drawn from a mountain called Hradek, near Esetnek; but as this metal is not subject to any duty or tithe, the annual produce of these mines has not been ascertained. In the co. of Gömor, including the district of Kleinhont, there were raised annually 94,200 quintals of iron, worth 1,804,240 florins. But notwithstanding the great quantity of iron which this country produces and exports, it is indebted to Austria for most of its tools and vessels made of this metal.—Manganese is found near Felső-Banya, and in some of the iron-mines; titanium in the co. of Gömor near Roeze; tellurium was discovered by Dr. Kietabel in a mineral of Deutsch-Pilsen in the co. of Hont.—Many valuable and beautiful minerals are found in the H. mines. Among them may be mentioned, amethysts invested by efflorescent manganese spar, in a minute crystallization upon the surface of the amethystine crystals; rich sulphurets of silver, called by the Germans *Weisguldenerz*, or 'White money ore,' which is so malleable that medals have been struck from the unwrought ore; sulphurets of silver, both massive and crystallized; red antimonial, or ruby silver crystallized; dodecahedral and primary crystallizations of quartz; phosphates and carbonates of lead crystallized; red sulphurets of arsenic crystallized; diaphanous crystals of the sulphuret of zinc, and of the sulphate of barytes; pearl spar in spheroidal tubercles, upon silver ore; native gold crystallized, &c.—Of the precious stones of H., the valleys of Königsberg afford emeralds and rubies, and its mountain contains topazes, hyacinths, and chrysalites; garnets are very common, and rock-crystals of various forms; small crystals, remarkable for their brilliancy, are found in the co. of Marmarosch, and receive the name of H. diamonds. There are also amethysts of various colours, jaspers, and agates. A mineral peculiar to H. is the opal,—a gem preferred to all others by the Oriental nations. The opal-mines are situated at Czernwenicza, a short day's journey to the N of Kaschau, and nearly under the same latitude as Kremnitz. The hill in which the opals are found consists of a decomposed porphyry, and the gems occur at the distance of a few fathoms from the surface. They are of various qualities, from the opaque white, or semi-opal,—which is also discovered in Cornwall,—to the utmost effulgence of those iridescent colours which distinguish this noble gem.

Salt-mines.] The salt-mines of H. are very productive, particularly those in the cos. of Saros and Marmaros. In the former co., near the v. of Sovar, great quantities of rock-salt were extracted during the 16th cent.; but towards the end of the 17th cent., the quarries were inundated by salt springs which contain a remarkable quantity of muriate of soda. Since that time, other inundations have taken place; but without neglecting the extracting of rock-salt, establishments have been formed for obtaining common salt. These mines produce 27 per cent. of salt. All the salt-pits and mines are under the direction of the Crown, and produce annually about 1,500,000 quintals. The price is fixed by the government, and cannot be augmented but with the consent of the diet. As the profits arising from the sale of this commodity form a part of the Crown duties, it is not allowed to any individual to appropriate to his own use any saline earths or springs which he may have discovered, even on his own property.—H.

abounds in quarries of limestone, and marbles of various colours. Alabaster and chalk are also common. See articles SCHEMNITZ and KREMELITZ.

Manufactures and-commerce.] The manufactures of H. are yet in their infancy. Neither the Slavonians nor the Magyars are fond of manufacturing occupations; indeed, manufactures can hardly prosper in a country whose raw produce is so easily sold to the neighbouring states. The only article manufactured for exportation is leather. H., having so many valuable productions to bring into the foreign market, and such a noble river as the Danube intersecting the interior, might conduct a foreign trade greatly to its advantage, if the Austrian system did not check the free operations of commerce; but this country is treated like a colony, and surrounded on all sides with tax-offices and custom-houses. "In vain did the Diet protest against the maintenance of a tariff which it had never sanctioned, and which Austria had no right to impose upon H. without her consent. The truth was that the imperial government could not afford to act justly on this point without entering upon a series of reforms in the commercial system, for which she was not prepared. By the ancient laws of H. a mere nominal duty was imposed on all goods imported into that country; and, as it is well known that English manufactures are prized there above those of any other nation, it is clear that the only mode by which Austria could preserve the Hungarian market to the manufacturers of Moravia and Bohemia was by imposing heavy duties on all foreign goods imported into that part of her dominions. The obstinate refusal of Austria to comply with the just and moderate demands of the Hungarian people, ended, as might naturally be expected, in calling forth a very decided national demonstration in favour of the principle contended for. Tired of appearing before the cabinet of Vienna in the attitude of petitioners, the Hungarians, like the free-traders of this country, formed a league, the members of which pledged themselves to promote the use of all articles of native industry, and to discourage the introduction of Austrian manufactures. This league elected Count Cassimir Bathany as its president, and M. Kossuth as director." The principal markets for H., besides the Austrian states, are Silesia, Poland, Italy, and the Turkish empire. Fiume may, in a certain sense, be considered as the seaport of H.,—though not belonging to it,—as the communication with it is greatly facilitated by good roads. The centre of the interior commerce is Pesth, where there are four great annual fairs held. The means offered for transport to the markets of the Black sea, and hence even onwards to the free ports of the Adriatic, are rendered almost nugatory by Russia being permitted to block up the only navigable outlet of the river, and to establish onerous and absurd quarantine regulations: Sardinian vessels that a few years ago loaded at Galatz cannot now approach within several miles of that town. At present cargoes descending from Pesth must twice be unshipped before they can arrive at the Black sea; whereas the rocks at Orsova might be avoided by a canal of a few miles in length. There have been many projects intended to overcome the present barriers to commerce,—such as a railway from Comorn to Fiume, the natural port of H. in the Adriatic,—an independent canal in place of the Soulinch,—another to avoid the 'Iron gates' at Orsova,—and the building of commodious harbours at Pesth, together with a series of canals commencing from that capital to join the Theiss and the Danube on one side, with the Platten-see and the river Drave on the other; thus making the capital of H. the general entrepot of its commerce; but neighbouring intrigue, and the

discountenance of the superior government, have hitherto rested as a dead weight upon such efforts: nor has anything of this character been achieved, if we except the present steam-navigation of the Danube, which owes its success to the patriotic and persevering Count Stephen Szechenyi. "At present," says an eye-witness in 1839, "we may enter the abode of the farming peasant, and see him surrounded with the staple productions of his land,—he has corn, wool, and flax, in abundance; but that peasant will not in the general probability possess the value of 10s. He can find no market for his material, except among his equals, or by land-carriage across the distant frontier; if he reaches that market, he finds an unequal remuneration—large sellers are before him, and there is to him no outlet for foreign exportation. None but the richer Hungarian nobles have any opportunity for foreign exportation, and that class monopolize it by means of their exclusive merchant-bankers at Vienna; by which it happens, that any foreign commerce that Hungary possesses is under the control of a sect in that city." Mr. Paget says: "H. manufactures scarcely anything; and in her present position, as a country deficient in population and rich in soil, it would not be wise to attempt it, or indeed possible to accomplish it. The manufactures of H. at present are confined to coarse cloths, linens, leather, and the commonest articles of household use. Yet in H. there is not only great luxury in dress and personal ornament, but a growing taste for the comforts of convenient and elegant furniture. It is true the peasant has little money to exchange for such matters; but that is only because there are no merchants to buy his wine and corn; while amongst the class of country gentlemen, and amongst the richer citizens, the demand is very considerable. The taste is decidedly in favour of everything English, so much so, indeed, that the Vienna manufacturers have English labels printed in England to affix to their own goods, and so deceive the purchasers." An eye-witness writing from Pesth in October 1849, reports that "In agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing pursuits, great changes for the better have been gradually introduced, and many more may still be expected in this country: in particular, much might be looked for from that vast undertaking which Count Stephen Széchenyi has set on foot since the beginning of the present year, viz., the regulation of the Theiss river,—now already fast progressing, as ample funds have also been placed at his disposal for this purpose, and which will be of immense advantage to the country. Thousands and thousands of acres of the most productive land that have hitherto been under water during the greater part of the year, will be drained by this means and freed from further inundation. And, though landed property in general has of late years greatly risen in value, yet in these districts—that is, along the borders of the Theiss—land of the best description may still be had at an exceedingly cheap rate. Steam-navigation also, flourishes on this great river, and a railroad, which has recently been opened from hence to Szolnok, effects its junction with the Danube. Thus there is an opening for British settlers in those parts of the most tempting kind, especially as the soil, in point of fertility, may best be compared to the banks of the Nile."

The following is a statement of the total value of the trade between H. and Transylvania, and the other parts of the Austrian empire, in each year, from 1831 to 1841:

YEARS.	Imports from Hungary and Transylvania.	Exports to Hungary and Transylvania.
1831.	£4,045,526	£1,980,404
1832.	4,746,598	2,790,291
1833.	4,384,105	2,641,357
1834.	3,947,438	2,717,651
1835.	4,142,785	2,707,692
1836.	4,852,962	3,176,253
1837.	4,335,737	3,159,983
1838.	5,563,896	3,451,157
1839.	5,086,687	4,029,723
1840.	5,075,537	4,140,752
Average for 10 years.	4,618,127	3,079,520
1841.	5,139,780	4,261,093
Average for 11 years.	4,665,550	3,186,936

Statement of the average value of the trade between H. and the other parts of the Austrian empire, distinguishing the articles, in the years from 1831 to 1840:

ARTICLES.	Imports from Hungary and Transylvania	Exports to Hungary and Transylvania
Natural and agricultural produce:—		
Colonial produce.	£8,268	£26,920
Tropical fruits and produce.	18,427	2,656
Tobacco.	241,281	...
Oils.	75,154	903
Grain of all kinds.	816,460	66,292
Liquors.	91,730	62,338
Fish of all kinds.	8,637	940
Poultry and game.	45,685	258
Cattle for food.	585,762	91,998
Animal produce.	45,335	6,777
Cattle for draught.	33,574	34,479
Building materials, &c.	21,257	28,844
Miscellaneous articles.	6,393	17,847
Total.	1,997,963	340,252
Other articles:—		
Drugs and perfumery.	14,111	7,612
Chemical produce.	75,513	22,985
Salt.	712	6,715
Colours and dyeing stuffs.	5,844	18,443
Gums, rosins, &c.	83	4,557
Tanning materials.	83,977	2,294
Minerals and earths.	1,160	3,332
Jewellery and precious stones, rough.	4,144	2,481
Common metals, rough and half manufactured.	114,105	75,623
Raw stuffs.	2,232,092	135,754
Yarn.	7,375	148,553
Manufactured goods.	79,462	2,302,488
Literary and artistic productions.	1,586	8,431
Total.	2,620,164	2,739,268
Grand total.	4,618,127	3,079,520

Population.] Blumenbach, in 1816, stated the pop. of H., including Slavonia and Croatia, at 8,200,000; Liechtenstern, at 7,800,000; Czaplowski, a Hungarian writer, states it to have amounted, according to a census taken in 1820, to 8,643,627; and Rohrer gives it in 1827 at 9,471,263. In 1837 it was returned at 11,727,439; in 1840 at 12,096,202, besides 53,802 military; being an average pop. of 3,010 per Austrian sq. m. In the Hungarian declaration of independence, promulgated at Debreczin, in April 1849, the pop. of the Hungarian and Transylvanian states is estimated at 15,000,000.

Magyars.] The Hungarians, or Magyars, are the ruling nation in H., though their numbers do not exceed 4,500,000. They occupy the rich and fertile plains in the centre and SW of the kingdom. They call the country, in their own language, *Magyar-Ország*, or 'the land of the Magyars.' They are a handsome, vigorous race, distinguished by a fiery, upright, and open character, great patriotism, and an Asiatic hospitality. The whole character of the Magyars is one of activity and cheerfulness: this distinguishing trait appears in their vices as well as virtues; in their manners, their national dress, and their dances. Since 1806, their language—of which we shall speak afterwards—has been adopted in the tribunals and public transactions, and will probably supersede the Latin, which is still very generally understood in this country, even by the lower classes.—Of a kindred